"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer today; Thursday fair; light west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,403. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

KAISER DISMISSES FALKENHAYN, MAKES HINDENBURG WAR CHIEF; RUMANIANS DRIVING AUSTRIANS

PUSH INTO TRANSYLVANIA

Are Also Fighting Side by Side With Russians in Carpathians.

DANUBE CITIES SHELLED

Austrian Monitors Attack Three Rumanian Strongholds Along the River.

FERDINAND HEADS HIS ARMY

Vienna, It Is Said, Will Make No Official Reply to Buchar- Declaration of War.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 30.—While the Rumanians are fighting hard to force the passes into Transylvania, where Vienna admits the Austrians are falling back, and where at a point west of Piatra they have linked up with the Russian Carpathian line, King Ferdinand's troops have also joined the Czar's army in Bukowina, which is being heavily reinforced from Russia as well, and the combined forces have already begun operations against the Teutons, as is indicated by the following bulletin issued yesterday by the Berlin War Office:

In the Carpathians there was fighting with Russo-Rumanian vanguards.

Austrian monitors and batteries have bombarded the Rumanian town of Verciorova at the Iron Gates, Turnu Severin, a little lower down the Danube, and also Giurgevo, where the ferryboat crosses from Rustchuk on the principal route from Sofia to Bucharest, according to a Bucharest dispatch to The Times. These towns all possess artillery defenses. Elaborate precautions have been taken at Bucharest against aerial attacks.

According to a Bucharest dispatch to the Petit Parisien of Paris by way of Rome convoys of Rumanian troops have been operating for several days on the railway running from Lipkany, on the Russo-Rumanian border, along the northern bank of the River Pruth to Mamalyga, Novoseliza, and Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, military trains leaving for the conquered crown land every twenty minutes.

Contact Across the Danube.

Preparations, the dispatch adds, also are being made for establishing contact between Russian and Rumanian forces across the Danube, the Russians in southern Dessarabia having brought up pontoons to construct four bridges across the river to Tuloca, a Rumanian town near the river's mouth.

King Ferdinand of Rumania left Bucharest yesterday for the front to take command of the army after issuing a decree for full mobilization, which is being effected by General Iliesco with the aid of General Cottesio, the Director of the State Railways. One of the acts immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities was the blessing at Bucharest of aeroplanes of the Russian army in the presence of enormous crowds. The Archimandrite in sacerdotcal vestments blessed the machines and their pilots.

The Bucharest correspondent of The Times says that Vintila Bratiano has been appointed Minister of War in the place of his brother, J. J. C. Bratiano, who retains the Premiership. Reports are current regarding the proposed formation of a coalition Ministry.

A dispatch received in Amsterdam yesterday from Vienna said the Freie Presse had announced that Austria-Hungary did not intend to make an official reply to the Rumanian declaration of war.

A Hague dispatch in announcing the departure from Berlin yesterday of the Rumanian Minister says that the latter requested a special interview with the Imperial Chancellor, but that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg refused to see him.

Austrians Falling Back.

VIENNA, Aug. 29, (via London.)—The official statement from General Headquarters today concerning the operations on the Rumanian front, says:

At all the passes of the 600 kilometer Rumanian Mountain frontier our frontier guards engaged the enemy successfully. Only a far-reaching encircling movement of strong Rumanian forces obliged our advanced detachments to withdraw, according to plan, to a position prepared in the rear.

All Rumanian citizens in Vienna were called upon by the authorities yesterday to report within forty-eight hours at the police headquarters in their precincts and to furnish documents establishing their identity.

BERLIN, Aug. 29, (via London.)—The following details of the first field action between the Rumanian and Austro-Hungarian forces are available here:

On Sunday a Rumanian force estimated at one to two battalions had managed before the declaration of war to reach the Rothenthurm Pass, through which runs the railroad to Hermannstadt. The Rumanians attempted to break through the boundary works, and were prevented from doing so by the Austro-Hungarian border guard in a short rifle action.

The Rumanians also attacked the Austro-Hungarian force at Toerzburger Pass and met with the same fate. A third body of Rumanians advanced on Toemoes Pass, near Predeal, with no better result.

The military commander in the region of the Danube has just published a decree according to which all property of

Continued on Page 3.

Von Hindenburg, Germany's Popular War Hero, Raised to Highest Post in the Kaiser's Army

BERLIN, Aug. 29, (via Copenhagen and London.)—The Emperor has dismissed General Erich von Falkenhayn and appointed Field Marshal von Hindenburg Chief of the General Staff.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 29, (via London.)—The Ritzaus News Agency publishes a dispatch from Berlin giving the official announcement of von Falkenhayn's dismissal and the appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as Chief of the General Staff. General von Ludendorf, von Hindenburg's Chief of Staff, the dispatch adds, has been appointed First Quartermaster General.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who now becomes Chief of the Imperial General Staff, is the most popular military personage in Germany—a fame principally won by his turning defeat into victory in East Prussia in the early months of the war. After the great drive against the Russians he became Commander in Chief of the German forces in Russia. When the Russian drive against the Austrians, which began in June, assumed alarming proportions, he was made the supreme commander of the Teutonic forces on the eastern front. Von Hindenburg since August, 1914, has risen from the rank of Colonel-General to that of Field Marshal.

Lieut. Gen. Erich G. A. S. von Falkenhayn is 55 years of age—fourteen years younger than his successor. He entered upon his military career under the tutelage of his predecessor, von Moltke, and on the latter's fall from favor, in December, 1914, he was Chief of Staff of the Fourth Army Corps. Prior to that he had been Prussian Minister of War. He saw active service before the present war on the staff of Count von Waldersee in the Boxer campaign.

FAY, BY A RUSE, ESCAPES PRISON

Posing as Electricians, German Plotter and Another Convict Fool Atlanta Guard.

PERMITTED TO PASS OUT

Had Forged Passes to Repair Defective Wire—Outside Aid Suspected.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 29.—Robert Fay, a former Lieutenant in the German Army, who was serving an eight-year term as a bomb plotter, escaped from the Federal prison here between 3 and 3 o'clock this afternoon. With another prisoner, William Knoblock, Fay was allowed to pass the guard on the pretense that the two were to go outside the walls to repair a defective wire. Knoblock was serving a sentence for using the mails to defraud. Fay was sentenced in New York.

Both prisoners had been working at the power house. They appeared before the guard with electricians' tools and forged passes. They told the guard they were electricians and had been sent to make repairs on a defective wire. The guard passed them. They did not return. Seach for them was made, but in vain. Then the big whistle at the prison sounded the alarm, notifying the countryside of the escape. At a late hour tonight no clue to their whereabouts had been obtained.

Outside Aid Suspected.

Fay and Knoblock had been working in the electrical department of the prison ever since their incarceration. They became close friends, and it is supposed that they carefully worked out their plan to escape. They forged the passes, using the name of the prison Warden, allowing them to go outside the walls on supposed business in connection with their electrical work. They told the guard they had been sent outside to make repairs to some wires that had become defective.

The sounding of the big whistle at the prison which told of the escape caused a great crowd to gather outside the walls, and there was much excitement. The Warden immediately notified the United States District Attorney's office, and Deputy Marshals and secret service men were put on the case. A reward of $100 was offered for information that would lead to the recapture of either man.

Prison officials are inclined to believe that Fay and Knoblock were assisted by friends in Atlanta; that these friends were waiting outside the prison, and as soon as Fay and Knoblock appeared, hurried them to a hiding place.

Description of Fugitives.

Fay, convicted in New York for conspiracy in connection with bomb plots against merchant vessels carrying munitions to the Allies, was placed in the prison heer on June 23, 1916, to serve a term of eight years. He is a native of Germany. He had been in this country about six months when convicted. He is 35 years old, but looks to be about 30. He is of medium build, 5 feet 10¾ inches in height, weighs 165 pounds, has light brown, hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, and when he escaped was wearing a mustache. He is slightly bald—a small spot—on top of his head. He is a mechanical engineer.

Knoblock was convicted in Baltimore and was sent to Atlanta Prison on May 9, 1916, for eighteen months. He is a native of New York. His father is a native of Germany and his mother of New York. He is 5 feet 6¾ inches in height, with a slight stoop. He weighs 134 pounds, has dark brown hair, blue eyes, and dark complexion. He is an electrical engineer. When he escaped he wore a mustache. He has a criminal record at Auburn.

FAY SENTENCED HERE.

Convicted with Two Others of Plotting Destruction of Shipping.

Robert Fay was sentenced to serve eight years in the Atlanta penitentiary by Judge Howe in the Federal District Court here on May 9 last. At the same time Walter Scholz, his brother-in-law, and his accomplice in the making of infernal machines, was sentenced to four years, and Paul Daeche, a German reservist, also an accomplice, to two years. All three were convicted on two indictments charging them with conspiring to sink freight vessels used for

Continued on Page 3.

BULGARIA PLANS TO DEPOSE KING

English Correspondent in Italy Says Country Will Join Entente When Crash Comes.

THRONE WILL GO TO BORIS

Paris Reports That Natives of Albania and Montenegro Are in Revolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 30.—Dr. E. J. Dillon, the Daily Telegraph's correspondent, telegraphing from Acqui, Italy, on Monday night, says:

"I am informed on excelent authority that the Bulgarian plan of action for the eventuality of defeat is already drawn up. As soon as the catastrophe is seen to be inevitable, but not before, the Russophile party will make overtures to the Entente Governments to withdraw from the German alliance, depose Ferdinand, and proclaim Prince Boris King on condition that the Serbian-Macedonian and the Enos-Midia frontier line be accorded to Bulgaria.

"I am further assured, although by a less trustworthy authority, that even at the present conjuncture, which has greatly depressed the Bulgarian people, an agreement on these terms would be concluded.

"The Bulgarian people, deprived of information, are still hopeful of militarp success despite their miserable economic plight and eager desire for peace, but governmental circles in Sofia are under no illusions.

"King Ferdinand is said to be busy making the best possible provision for his dynasty, and already Prince Boris, whom I know to be almost as consummate a play actor as his father, is giving utterance to Franco-phile sentiments and disapproval of the policy which has landed his country in its present desperate predicament."

REPORT ALBANIA IN REVOLT.

Paris Hears Natives Have Cleared Austrians Out of Many Districts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Rumania's entry into the war continues to be the main subject in the Paris press. It is learned from roundabout sources that great consternation already prevails in Austria-Hungaria. The inhabitants, it is said, are evacuating the country near the frontier, where already the Rumanian advance is under way.

The Spanish press reproduces statements from Vienna to the effect that great anxiety is felt there over the Albanian and Montenegrin situation. Albanian columns—whole families, men, women, and children—under patriarchal leadership, it is reported, have swept away the weak Austrian patrols from the hill fastnesses and in Montenegro, where they were aided by the withdraway of Austrian troops in consequence of the Russian and Italian victories, the natives are said to have retaken their "Black Mountain," the Austrians only maintaining a hold on the capital and a few strong points on the main route lines.

2 NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK.

The Isdalan and the Rentaria Destroyed in the War Zone.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Aug. 29, (via London.)—The Norwegian steamship Isdalen of 2,200 tons, formerly the Tyr, has been sunk. Her crew was saved.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 29, (via London.)—The 1,600-ton Norwegian steamship Renteria has been sunk. Nineteen of her crew arrived in the waterway today on a lugger.

SEIZE NEWSPAPER PLANTS.

Authorities in Ireland Say Tralee Journals Were Menacing.

TRALEE, Ireland, Aug. 29.—Police and soldiers today seized the machinery and plant where the newspapers Nubainer, Kerryman and Libeator were published.

The authorities acted under a warrant issued by General Sir John Maxwell, commander of the forces in Ireland, charging the newspapers with publishing on August 19 an article calculated to cause disaffection.

The managing director of the newspapers, named Griffin, was arrested during the Dublin rebellion last Easter, but later was released.

Note The Date—Sept. 27.
We'll have tasty, tempting Deerfoot Farm Sausage for you then.—Advt.

Continued on Page 3.

430,000 Iron Crosses Distributed by the Kaiser

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 29, (via London.)—The Kiel Zeitung says that 430,000 iron crosses have been conferred up to the present, of which 420,000 were of the second class, each weighing eighteen grams and composed of half cast iron and half silver.

MEMPHIS WRECKED IN SANTO DOMINGO; 20 OF CREW LOST

Armored Cruiser, Famous as the Tennessee, Is Cast on Outer Harbor Rocks.

GREAT WAVE OVERCAME HER

Inrush of Water Followed Sudden Giant Groundswell, with Big Vessel Powerless.

MOST OF CREW RESCUED

Gunboat Castine, Also Imperilled, Gains Safety by Putting Out to Sea.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 29.—The United States armored cruiser Memphis was driven ashore on the rocks of the outer harbor today by a great, sudden ground swell. It is said that many lives were lost as a result of the disaster.

All the fires under the boilers of the Memphis were extinguished by the inrush of water.

The United States gunboat Castine managed to escape by putting to sea.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A cable dispatch to the Navy Department tonight from Santo Domingo announced that the armored cruiser Memphis was ashore, her crew was being disembarked, and more than twenty men had been lost with a motor boat in the harbor. The message follows:

Terrible weather in harbor. Memphis ashore. Crew being disembarked. More than twenty men lost with motor boat. Castine safe at sea.

Rear Admiral Benson, Acting Secretary, explained tonight that the construction of the Memphis was such that she probably would withstand a great amount of pounding, permitting the rescue of those aboard. He was puzzled, he said, over how the disaster occurred, since officers of the ship had been warned early today of the approach of a tropical storm.

Rear Admiral Pond at San Domingo City cabled the Navy Department tonight that the Memphis would be a total loss.

Admiral Pond expressed the opinion that all on board the Memphis itself would be saved.

The twenty men who were lost were in one of the ship's motor boats.

Officers of the Clyde Line steamship Algonquin, who saw the cruiser Memphis at her anchorage off Santo Domingo City twelve days ago, said last night that the warship was lying about a mile and a half out in the bay opposite the entrance to the Ozamo River, on which the city is situated. There was, they said, a heavy ground swell throughout the year which rolled in from the Caribbean Sea, and all vessels in the bay had to let go two anchors in order not to break adrift.

The river is only navigable for small vessels like the Algonquin, and a warship of the tonnage of the Memphis could not get within a mile of the shore. The bay is surrounded with reefs. The coast is badly lighted, and the markings on the chart are untrustworthy, explaining why so many vessels have gone on the reefs near Santo Domingo City.

MEMPHIS FAMOUS IN NAVY.

As the Tennessee She Helped Stranded Americans in Europe.

The Memphise, formerly the Tennessee, (the name was changed on May 25 of this year,) was one of the best-known vessels of the navy. At the outbreak of the European war she acted as relief ship for American refugees caught abroad and carried $5,887,000 to Europe for their assistance. Following this, she acted as a ferry between Havre, France, and English ports and brought to safety many thousands of stranded Americans.

After this the cruiser was sent to the Mediterranean, where she acted as a ferry for the Syrians and Armenians, who were fleeing from Turkish ports in Asia to Egypt. It was during this service that her launch was fired on by the for tof Smyrna, the incident leading to much diplomatic correspondence between this country and Turkey. The launch was carrying Captain B. C. Deckar, commander of the cruiser, from Vourlah to Smyrna for the purpose of making his official calls. The Turkish commander placed the responsibility for the incident upon the crew of the launch. The commander at Smyrna expressed regret, and following this the incident was closed.

The Memphis is the flagship of the sixth division of the Atlantic Fleet, and Rear Admiral C. F. Pond was on board when the disaster occurred, with his aids, Lieutenant C. W. Mauldin and Lieutenant Nickinson and Captain Bootes of the Marine Corps.

The commander of the Memphis was Captain E. L. Beach, and the other officers of the vessel were: Lieut. Commander Y. S. Williams, Lieutenants T. Withers, C. A. Jones, H. J. Shonerd, W. J. Carver, F. L. Shea, J. L. Kerbey, and H. J. Pierce; Ensigns D. M. Steece, J. H. Rockwell, M. J. Walker, R. T. Durrow, B. P. Dupre, and H. M. Meyer; Passed Asisstant Surgeons J. B. Mears and G. E. Robertson; Assistant Dental Surgeon J. B. Barber, Passed Assistant Paymaster E. C. McIntosh, Chaplain C. V. Ellis, First Lieutenant of Marines R. L. Shepard, Boatswain F. C. A. Flagemann, Gunners C. B. Athey and E. J. McCluen, Chief of Machinists G. R. C. Thompson and N. R. George, Machinist C. H. Willey, Chief Carpenter W. C. Hardin, Chief Paymaster's lerk D. Fisher, and Pay lerk W. T. Williams.

The Memphis was built at the Cramp Shipbuilding Company's yards in Philadelphia, and was launched in 1904. She was 502 feet long on the water line, had a beam of 73 feet and a maximum draft of 20½ feet. Her speed was more than 22 knots an hour. She carried four 10 inch, sixteen 6 inch, twenty-four 3 inch, and four 6-pounder guns. In addition,

Continued on Page 3.

WILSON GOES TO CONGRESS FOR LAW TO AVERT RAILWAY STRIKE AND MAKE SUCH DANGERS IMPOSSIBLE IN FUTURE

EMBARGO PUT ON FREIGHT

New Haven Among Lines Leading in a Nation-wide Action.

NO DELIVERY AFTER SEPT. 3

Warnings Issued to Travelers That Their Journeys Are Subject to Delay.

STEPS TO OUTWIT STRIKERS

Roads Throughout the Country Lay Plans for Operation—Arrangements in West.

Many of the railroads, among them the New York, New Haven & Hartford, announced last night that, because of the impending strike of the four transportation brotherhoods, they would refuse to accept all shipments of freight that could not be delivered at destinations before Sept. 4, the date for the threatened walkout of the employes.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the New York Central, the Erie, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which are the big carriers serving New York City, are contemplating similar action, and may announce embargoes today or tomorrow.

In addition to refusing to accept freight that cannot be delivered before Sept. 4, some Western roads issued warnings last night that passengers who did not reach their destinations before the time limit probably would be subjected to delays and other inconveniences.

New Haven Issues Statement.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company issued the following statement:

EMBARGO NOTICE.

Aug. 29, 1916.

In spite of the earnest efforts of the railroads of the United States to have employes in the engine, train, and yard service continue work pending a peaceful adjustment of their demands, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood Engineers and Firemen, and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have ordered a strike, which will become efective 7 A. M., Sept. 4.

In view of this strike order to stop the commerce of the United States, it becomes necessary for this company to refuse to receive any moref reight loaded after this notice from connecting rail or steamship lines, or at local stations, with the following exceptions:

First—Freight will be received at points of interchange from connecting rail or steamship lines, or at local stations, when, with the approval of the Superintendent, the time for the transportation is such it can be delivered at destination not later than such an hour on Sept. 3 as will permit placing before Sept. 4.

Second—Shipments of fuel, material, and supplies for the operation of the railroads.

All freight received after this notive will be subject to delay, loss, and damage because of the strike so ordered.

Every effort will be made to move all freight now on the line or at junction points to destination, and to place for unloading prior to Sept. 4, preference being given to live stock, perishable, and to foodstuffs for human consumption.

Albert T. Hardin, Vice President of the New York Central, said last night that W. H. Smith, the President, was expected here from Washington today, when the question of establishing an embargo probably would be considered.

Lackawanna to Take Action.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western officials discussed the subject, but according to P. J. Flynn, one of the Vice Presidents, reached no definite decision. Mr. Flynn said that the road's position probably would be announced by tomorrow morning.

The general offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad are in Philadelphia, where it was announced last night that a statement probably would be issued today or tomorrow.

TOPEKA, Ka., Aug. 29.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway today placed an embargo on all shipments of perishable goods and livestock effective at once, according to a statement issued from the office of J. R. Koontz, General Freight Agent. The statement says also that the company will not take responsibility for other shipments.

The order affected the entire railroad system, Mr. Koontze said, and would remain in effect until further notice. The threatened nation-wide railroad strike was said to be responsible.

Under the order the railroad will refuse to accept shipments of livestock, butter, eggs, and similar commodities.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 29.—General offices of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad here announced today an embargo on all perishable freight, effective tomorrow morning. The order also states no livestock will be accepted for shipment unless it reaches its destination by Sunday morning. The railroad accepts all other classes of freight subject to delay.

Southern Pacific's Warning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The following instructions were telegrapher by the headquarters of the Southern Pacific Company tonight to all division superintendents:

Please instruct all passenger and ticket agents by wire at once to notify passengers unless they can reach their destinations by Sunday night, Sept. 3, they may be subject to perplexing delays.

CHARLES S. FEE,
Passenger Traffic Manager.

Similar instructions with reference to freight were expected to follow.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 29.—An embargo against the acceptance of per-

Continued on Page 2.

The Program of Speedy Legislation Demanded By the President in His Address to Congress

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—These are the recommendations for a legislative program, designed to prevent both a general railroad strike and a recurrence of the present railroad situation, as submitted by President Wilson to the Senate and House today in the address which he delivered orally:

First—Immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives and now awaiting action by the Senate, in order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are with its present constitution and means of action practically impossible.

Second—The establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and wages in the employment of all railway employes who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

Third—The authorization of the appointment by the President of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation, alike for the men and for the railroads; its effect in the matter of operating costs, in the application of the existing practices and agreements to the new conditions, and all other practical aspects, with the provision that the investigators shall report their conclusions to the Congress at the earliest possible date, but without recommendation as to legislative action, in order that the public may learn from an unprejudiced source just what actual developments have ensued.

Fourth—Explicit approval by the Congress of the consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

Fifth—An amendment of the existing Federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation, and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that, in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

Sixth—The lodgment in the hands of the Executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military use, and to operate them for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials that circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

"There is one thing we should do," said the President, "if we are true champions of arbitration. We should make all arbitral awards judgments by a record of a court of law, in order that their interepretation and enforcement may lie not with one of the parties to the arbitration, but with an impartial and authoritative tribunal."

WILSON PROGRAM OPPOSED IN HOUSE

Leaders Balk at "Committing Congress to an Increase of Freight Rates."

TELL VIEWS TO PRESIDENT

Criticise Compulsory Arbitration Also at Night Conference at the Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.—House leaders, in conference with the President at the Capital tonight, tried to convince him he should be satisfied with approximately 50 per cent. of the legislation he recommended to Congress in his strike situation message today.

The conference was held in the offices of Speaker Clark, and was attended by the President, the Speaker, Chairman Adamson of the Interstate Commerce Committee, Representative Sterling, minority member of the committee; Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader of the House, and Representative Kitchin, the majority leader.

Grave doubt was expressed by Mr. Adamson and Mr. Kitchin that it would be possible at this time to obtain speedy action on the entire legislative program planned by the President.

These two leaders suggested that the President ought to be content with legislation for a neight-hour day and an investigation by a special commission of the entire controversy presented by the strike crises. The stumbling block in the way of an agreement was the President's belief that the Senate would speedily approve of his entire program. The House leaders were pessimistic on this point, and were not in favor of so broad a legislative plan as the President had proposed.

The two Republican participants in the conference asked many questions regarding the President's proposed method of averting the strike. They were noncommital, however, regarding minority support of the suggested legislation.

There was unanimity of opinion on one question only—that every agency should be employed to prevent a tie-up of the railroads. The House leaders thought this could be accomplished without embarking upon the extended legislation recommended in the President's message today. As predicted by Mr. Adamson this afternoon, opposition developed tonight to the President's suggestion for compulsory arbitration legislation and the proposal that Congress ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to take up the matter of increased freight rates.

No conclusion was reached at tonight's conference. The President agreed to take under consideration the counter recommendation of Mr. Kitchin and Mr. Adamson that a part of his legislative program be abandoned until after the proposed inquiry. These members argued that the entire question could be approached more appropriately in December, and that a strike could be averted for the present by an eight-hour day and the putting under way of an inquiry.

Further conferences are to be held among the House leaders, and the President may see them again. Meanwhile the President believes the Senate will promptly approve all the legislation recommended in his message today. In this belief others attending the confer-

Continued on Page 2.

SEE IN PROPOSAL 5 SLAVERY FOR MEN

Unions Receive President's Other Suggestions with Indifference or Pleasure.

FIGHT ANTI-STRIKE INQUIRY

Say Nothing Can Avert Tieup but for Congress to Give 8-Hour Day Before Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—As expressed tonight, officially and unofficially, this is the feeling of the Railway Brotherhoods towards President Wilsons program of legislation, given to Congress today.

First Proposal—Enlargement of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The brotherhoods say that if Mr. Wilson wants a larger commission and believes it is needed they have no great concern in that matter.

Second Proposal—Establishment of the eight-hour day on railroads. The brotherhoods say the strike will not take place if they can get the eight-hour day by enactment of Congress instead of by fighting for it. They would like to see that proposal enacted.

Third Proposal—The appointment of a commission to study the effect of the eight-hour day upon railroad operating cost. The brotherhoods are indifferent.

Fourth Proposal — Approval by Congress of the consideration of an increase in freight rates. The brotherhoods are passively against this proposal, because they say, the railroads do not need more money to be able to grant the eight-hour day.

Fifth Proposal—Creation of a commission to investigate labor disputes, a strike being unfawful during the inquiry. The brotherhoods object to this proposal as un-American in forcing men to work when they don't want to work.

Sixth Proposal—Giving the President power, in case of military necessity, to operate trains. The brotherhoods have no objection to this, provided the President does not force the operation of any trains not strictly needed for military purposes.

Pleased to Escap eCensure.

The Brotherhood roads were much pleased by the criticism of the railroads by Mr. Wilson and felt that he had put no direct censure upon them. They listened attentively to the President and after he was through, took copies of his speech to their hotel to study it. With the union chiefs was Miles M. Dawson, a New York lawyer, who came to Washington today to be legal adviser to the brotherhoods.

The unions are bitter against the proposal. The four Brotherhood heads issued a statement late this afternoon in which they said of that proposal:

"Since the abolition slavery or more effectual means has been devised for insuring the bonage of the workingman than the passage of compulsory investigation acts of the character of the Canadian industrial disputes act. The writers speak from their personal experience thereunder, as these organizations are all international in their jurisdiction."

They then cite the delay in settling the strike of 1910 on the Canadian roads because of the railways appealing to the Canadian law.

"In the present strife," the statement

Continued on Page 2.

PRESENTS SIX PROPOSALS

Eight-hour Day and Compulsory Delay Pending Investigation.

MUST ACT BEFORE MONDAY

Railways, Unions, Senators, and Representatives All Oppose Some Feature.

A FEW STILL OPTIMISTIC

Newlands Committee to Take Measures Today—President Visits House Leaders at Night.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Appearing in person this afternoon before the two houses of Congress, assembled in joint session to hear him, President Wilson read an address in which he proposed far-reaching legislation to meet the present crisis in the relations of the railroads and their 400,000 trainmen.

His program offers the most radical recommendations relating to disputes between capital and labor ever laid before Congress by a President of the United States. While the immediate design of the President's plan is to prevent the strike order from becoming effective next Monday, he emphasized that the legislation he suggested for enactment was intended to bring permanent relief and obviate the possibility of a general tie-up of railroad service in the future.

President Wilson's program embraces, among other things, legislation for a legalized eight-hour day for railroad trainmen employed in interstate commerce, compulsory suspension of strikes and lockouts while a Government board is investigating disputes between capital and labor, direction to the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the effect of the eight-hour day with a view to allowing the railroads to increase their revenues so as to meet the additional expenditure entailed, and authority to the Executive to force railroad officials and employes to operate trains assigned to transport troops and for other purely military purposes.

Major Legislation in Haste.

Before the President had finished reading his address, Senators and Representatives realized that they had a major problem before them. They were asked, in effect, to enact some radical legislation within the next few days, before Monday morning at the latest, so as to prevent the strike order of the railway brotherhoods from becoming effective.

Unless the compulsory investigation feature of the proposed legislation is enacted into law by that time the strike will be on, provided, of course, that the brotherhood heads do not exercise the authority believed to be invested in them to defer the threat of national paralysis.

Developments in Congress after the President read his address indicated that there was slight prospect for action in either house before Monday morning. Currents of opposition have been set in motion that work for delay. Republican members of the Senate as beginning to insist that a careful inquiry shall be made into all the questions involved in the railroad dispute before Congress undertakes to enact remedial legislation. In the House there is opposition from Democratic sources. In both houses the contention is made that the President's program is too comprehensive for hasty action, some contending that it should be restricted to a few of the things proposed, while others hold that these very things should not be included in any measure brought before either house.

Many of the railroad Presidents who came here at the invitation of President Wilson left for their homes today firmly convinced that a strike was unavoidable and that it was essential for them to begin at once the work of preparing to met it.

A Few Still Optimistic.

The heads of the railroad brotherhoods, who last night told President Wilson that their strike order could not be recalled, said flatly today that there was no means of stopping the strike unless Congress enacted an eight-hour day in the meantime. In some quarters, however, the optimistic view prevails that even without Congressional action the brotherhood heads prior to Monday will send out instructions to defer the strike until further notice. But, looking at the situation in the most favorable light, the main purpose of the President's recommendations—that is, to prevent the strike order from becoming effective next Monday—cannot be fulfilled if the expressions heard in Congress and among the leaders of the railway trainmen are to be taken literally.

Tomorrow morning the Interstate

Commerce Committee of the Senate will have a meeting at which Senator Newlands, its Chairman, who has been in conference with President Wilson and officers of the Department of Justice within the past few days, will submit the draft of a bill intended to carry out the wishes of the President. Only two Republican members of the committee are in Washington, but one of these [Senator Cummins of Iowa] will raise objections to certain features of the proposed legislation. He holds, in the first place, that Congress should not attempt to make any radical changes in the laws as the President advocates without an extended inquiry by a competent committee into aoll the questions involved. He is opposed also to the President's recommendations that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be directed by Congress to examine the effect of the eight-hour day on railroad expenditures with a view to providing the means for an increase in railroad revenues to meet the additional charges.

Calls 8-Hour Day Unconstitutional.

The views of Senator Cummins, who is the senior Republican member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, are shared by other Republican Senators. Some contended that the eight-hofir day would be unconstitutional, as class legislation. One phase of the contention is that if an eight-hour day for railroad employes is to be made the law of the land, that law, to be constitutional, must embrace the employes of every industry engaged in interstate commerce.

A considerable number of Senators, while noncommittal as to the constitutional and legal points involved in President Wilson's program, express conviction that it would be impossible for Congress to complete the task set by the President before 7 o'clock on the morning of Labor Day, the time set for the general strike of railway employes to begin. Senator Weeks of Massachusetts expressed this view when he said:

"I do not think the President will get this legislation until Congress has heard expert testimony as to its effects on the interests of both capital and labor."

President Wilson went to the Capitol tonight and had a conference in the office of the Speaker of the House with Speaker Clark, Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader; Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader; Representative Adamson, Democrat, the Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Representative Sterling, a Republican member of that committee.

Has Hopes of Republican Aid.

The fact that the President brought Republican members into the conference indicated his desire to see if an agreement could not be reached by which his proposed program of legislation could be enacted in the shortest possible time. He learned at the conference that Democratic Representatives were not satisfied with his proposals and felt that the program should be materially curtailed it the legislation was to be enacted speedily.

While the ostensible purpose of the meeting in Speaker Clark's room was to adopt measures for carrying out the President's wishes, it was understood that one of the main reasons for calling it was to placate House leaders who felt they had been slighted at this time of industrial crisis through the course of the President in consulting only with members of the Senate. President Wilson paid visits to the Senate or to the Senate Office Building on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday to consult with Democratic Senators over the railroad situation, and he would have left Newlands intrusted the work of drafting the bill for carrying the President's program into effect. "The House is still a part of the Government of the United States," said Mr. Adamson to Chairman Newlands when he complained that members of the House should be consulted in drafting anti-strike legislation.

This illustrates only one of the many phases of the confused situation. Practically all of those individuals or groups actively concerned, and politically or industrially in the strike crisis are pulling this way and that tonight. President Wilson's program of legislation entirely satisfies nobody, although the Democratic Steering Committee of the Senate indorsed it in part after listening yesterday to the President's argument in behalf of his proposals, and will endeavor to push it through the upper house with the least possible delay.

Freedom of Debate a Danger.

But on account of the great freedom of debate permitted in the Senate, the Senators who are opopsed for one reason or another to what the President desires, will be in position to prolong consideration of the measures, and some of them are predicting that if the President and the Democratic leaders of the Senate insist that the program shall be enacted in its entirety, Congress is likely to be kept in Washington until the beginning of the next regular Constitutional session in December.

Within the next few days Senators and Representatives will be subjected to the most tremendous pressure from several sources. The Administration will naturally exert its influence to have the President's program enacted into law in record time, so that it will be on the statute books before the strike order becomes effective next Monday. But the railroads will exert influence against legislation of an eight-hour day for railway employes engaged in interstate commerce. They presented to President Wilson a statement today in which they declined to accept his terms for an adjustment of their difficulties with the r trainmen. They favor the compulsory investigation of such disputes, the appointment of a special commission to study the effect of the eight-hour day upon the operating expenses of the railroads, and the direction by Congress to the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider the matter of an increase in railway freight rates should an eight-hour day be put into operation, all of which were recommended by the President, but they are opposed to the establishment of the eight-hour day per se.

The representatives of the railway trainmen will bring all the pressure possible to bear on Congress to have the proposed legislation enacted to suit their views. First of all they want the eight-hour day, and should like to have that alone, without any of the correlated proposals of President Wilson, although they are apparently indifferent to the recommendation for the appointment of a commission to study what effect the eight-hour day will have on railway finances, and are only passively opposed to the recommendation that Congress shall direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider an increase in freight rates. They do not care whether or not the Interstate Commerce Commission is increased in number, or nine something that the railroads desire, and have no objection to authority being given the President to draft railway men for operating trains for purely military purposes.

Will Fight Mediation Law.

But they are strenuously opposed to the President's recommendation that the mediation law be so amended as to permit an investigating commission to forbid a strike or lockout while the commision is conducting its inquiry into an industrial dispute. They will work with the object of having Congress enact eight-hour-day legislation and let to go at that. In the face of their attitude, however, a considerable number of Senators and Representatives do not believe that there will be any strike. They incline to the opinion that the brotherhoods would hardly dare order a strike after President Wilson has recommended legislation for an eight-hour day. It is upon this theory that Senators and Representatives are contending that a thorough investigation into the effect of the proposed legislation should be undertaken by Congress before there is any enactment.

Shippers all over the country are also making their influence felt on the situation. They are declaring that if the eight-hour day should be put into effect and the Interstate Commerce Commission should increased freight rates to help the railroads to stand the additional expenditure, the increase in rates will fall upon them. They say they do not share President Wilson's view, as set forth in his address today, that increased freight rates will mean increased charges to the public. They say that the distribution of the additional freight charges will be so widespread as to prevent dealers from making new standards of prices on account of them, and that for this reason the shippers alone will feel the effect of the increase.

For once the shippers are with their old enemies, the carriers. They desire that the pending dispute be settled by arbitration. Republican Senators and Representatives who have expressed views share the views advanced by the shippers, and are inclined to oppose the President's program along the lines of the argument the shippers are making.

In view of all these circumstances, it is not likely that Congress will be precipitated upon to adopt the President's recommendations in toto without protracted consideration, and there is faint hope that anything will be done before the pending strike order becomes effective.

All But Weight of Occasion.

Congress was on tip-toe of interest when President Wilson appeared in the hall of the House at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to read his address on the railroad crisis. There was a bit of excitement in the air and it was apparent that all the legislators were impressed with the idea that they were confronting a situation of momentous importance.

Although little notice of the joint session of the Senate and the House had been given—for it was not positively decided until this morning that the President would address Congress today—the galleries were crowded with persons who had been favored with special tickets of admission, distributed among Senators and Representatives in the forenoon.

When the Senate and House met, a concurrent resolution was adopted providing for the joint session. At 2:25 o'clock, five minutes before the hour set for the joint meeting, the members of the Senate, led by Vice President Marshall, filed into the chamber of the House and seated themselves in the first few rows of seats. There were many vacant places, affording a striking illustration of the large number of the people's representatives who are away from Washington participating in the political campaign.

In the President's reservation was Mrs. Wilson, wearing a white gown, and beside her Walter Hines Pages, the American Ambassador to Great Britain. Near them was William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador to France. A group of railway Presidents and executives had seats in the row reserved in one of the galleries for the Speaker of the House. The heads of the four railway brotherhoods had received tickets from Speaker Clark for this same space, but when they appeared and found the railway Presidents were before them, they declined to take the unoccupied part of the bench. On the floor, seated near the rostrum, were members of the Cabinet and Joseph P. Tumulty, the Secretary to the President.

The President of the United States.

When the Senators had been seated Speaker Clark announced that Representatives Kitchin, Fitzgerald, and Mann would form a committee to escort the President to the hall of the House. Vice President Marshall, seated on the rostrum beside the Speaker, announced the appointment of Senators Kern, Simmons, and Smoot as the Senate members of the escort committee. The six Senators and Representatives went to Speaker Clark's room, where President Wilson was waiting.

A minute later Joseph Sinnott, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, came hastily down the centre aisle and announced in a loud voice: "The President of the United States." Speaker Clark banged his gavel, and Senators and Representatives and many of those in the galleries rose and waited expectantly. A half a minute or so President Wilson appeared. There was an outburst of handclapping and some cheers.

The President went up the steps of the rostrum with alacrity, shook hands with Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark, bowed his acknowledgments to the assembled Senators and Representatives, and, drawing some short, narrow, typewritten sheets from his pocket, took his place at the standing desk of the reading clerk and began his address.

Senators, Representatives, and occupants of the galleries sat down. They noted that the President looked especially strong and vigorous and quite youthful, in spite of his many white hairs. His youthful appearance was accentuated by his costume. He wore a blue coat, white flannel trousers, white hose, and white shoes. The coat fitted him well. It was the first time that anybody in that assemblage had ever seen a President of the United States appear at a ceremonial occasion at the Capitol who was not attired in the conventional black tail coat.

Irony for Railway Heads.

The President read easily and without attempt at dramatic effect. He afforded no invitation to his audience to applaud any of his striking sentences. Once or twice he looked up from his manuscript and gazed at his audience as he repeated striking sentences that evidently were firmly retained in his memory. There was a note of irony in his voice when he spoke of the attitude of the representatives of th railway managers in declining his proposals for a settlement of the strike.

"They do not care to reply pon the friendly assurances of the Congress or the President," he said, raising his voice ever so little.

For the most part, Senators, Representatives and the occupants of the galleries sat tense while the reading was going on. There was not a sound in that great chamber that served to distract from the voice of the President.

The first aplause, a few hand claps, came when the President declared that he was acting in the matter at issue, not as an arbitrator as Judge Lovett "only as the representative of 100,000,000 of men, women, and children who would pay the price." A moment later, when he said that the preponderant evidence of recent economic experience spoke for the eight hour day, there was another ripple of hand-clapping, and again when he said that the eight-hour day was backed by the favorable judgment of society, these was more applause. Aplause came, too, when he spoke of the effort to secure calm and fair arbitration of all industrial disputes in the days to come.

A shifting of position on the part of the audience, a clearing of throats and a shuffling of feet indicated a nervousness among those who were listening to the President when he said: "I earnestly recommend the following legislation."

Applaud National Defense.

No applause came, so intense was the interest during the reading of his recommendations, but there was handclapping when he said his proposal to give the executive authority to commandeer rolling stock of railways and draft officials and train crews into the service of the United States for the purpose of running trains for purely military purposes, was in the interest of national defense.

More applause came when he spoke again on arbitration just before the conclusion of his address.

When he had finished, the President returned his manuscript to his coat pocket, bowed to the audience and to the Vice President and the Speaker and left the hall of the House as quickly as he had entered. The spectators were on their feet applauding vigorously. Some enthusiastic Congressman cheered him wildly. Then the Senators filed out and the House resumed the consideration of routine business.

Judged by the comment heard among Senators and Representatives immediately after the President had left the Capitol, interest in his program centered only in the recommendation for compulsory investigation of industrial disputes and the proposal that the Executive be authorized to commandeer rolling stock and draft railroad officials and employees for the purpose of moving troops and supplies intended for military purposes.

The compulsory investigation feature appeared to be misunderstood at first by a considerable number of legislators. They interpreted the President's recommendation to mean that he desired legislation to compel workmen to continue labor against their wills. But subsequently the understanding prevailed that all that was proposed was that the new should enable the investigating commission to prevent officials of an industrial concern from enforcing a lockout or officials of organized labor from enforcing a strike order while the Governmental inquiry was in progress. Workmen would voluntarily quit as individuals, it was asserted, and could not be compelled to return to their labors if they did not care to do so, but it would be illegal for any labor union or strike committee to issue a strike order after the investigating commission had undertaken to make inquiry.

The President emphasized in his address that the power he sought to take over rolling stock of railroads and draft administrative officers and train crews to operate trains was to be applied in cases of military necessity only. In making this recommendation, he followed the example set by Minister Millerand in France when he settled the French railway strike some years ago by calling railway workmen to the colors and compelling them to operate trains as part of their military duties.

The President brought out clearly, in the opinion of most of those who listened to him, that there was no intention on his part to seek authority to compel the operation of passenger and freight trains not engaged in transporting troops or supplies for them. He cleared away much misunderstanding that has existed in the past few days in regard to this particular phase of his legislative program. There had been reports that he would ask Congress to grant him the right to draft railway officials and workers for the operation of trains that might be necessary to carry food to cities in order to prevent the people of the country from suffering in the event of a general railway strike.

An inkling of the opposition that the President's program will encounter in the Senate was given tonight by a Republican Senator from a Far Western State, who would not let his name be used, but whose views are worth quoting on account of the standing he has in the upper house and the respect shown for his opinions on constitutional and legal questions.

Blames Wilson for Trouble.

"There is in the background of this situation," this Senator said, "one evil for which President Wilson more than any one man is himself responsible. This strike situation is the consequence of his own policy with regard to railroad rates. He sowed the dragon's teeth that have produced this harvest of trouble. When, in 1914, he cast the weight of his influence for an increase of rates, he just as surely laid the foundations of this strike.

"He and his advisers for months urged that the railroads be allowed to increase their charges. Every means at the President's command was employed to influence the Interstate Commerce Commission, which, in 1911, had refused to grant the request of the railroads. The plea was made in 1914 that the increase must be given to hold up American railroad stocks in Europe and prevent them from being dumped on us. The increase was allowed in considerable part. Did any one for a moment think that the railroad employes would not expect their share of the booty? If any such expectation was put aside it was a fearful mistake.

"This strike was then forecast as sure to come if the wage increase was not allowed. Had the President taken up this matter with half the energy he now displays, there might have been a chance for a reasonable and safe adjustment. He would have been obliged to demand for the men their increase just as he had demanded the increase for the carriers. And let it not be forgotten that both must come out of the pockets of consumers and the day of reckoning with the high cost of living is also looming in the back-ground of the present situation."

The Constitutional phase of the various portions of the President's program was the first to challenge the attention and comment of Senators. Some expressed doubt of the power of Congress to enact the eight-hour day for railroad employes. They said it would be class legislation. One lawyer in the Senate made this statement:

Calls It Class Legislation.

"When has Congress established the eight-hour day for any but the employes of the Government? But as to the power of Congress to single out one particular class of employes who contract to serve private employers, and grant them the eight-hour day is, first of all, class legislation. It gives to one man what is denied to another simply because their occupations are not the same. Furthermore, it is not only granting to a certain class of workingmen a certain length of day, or rather an increased rate of wage measured by the hour and the number of hours in the day, but it is conferring upon another class of citizens, the employers, an obligation that is very doubtful from a Constitutional standpoint. Bluntly, what right has Congress to say that railroad employers must pay for eight hours a day rather than ten? Or why must railroads pay more for a commodity, labor, than anybody else?"

Another Senator, who, like the one first quoted, declined to allow his name to be used, said:

"Much depends on how Congress works out this problem of the eight-hour day as an increase of pay for the employe. If you provide that the employe shall literally work only eight hours a day, you will be led into an anomalous dilemma at once. The employes do not want that literal interpretation of a limited day. They want to work ten hours, and often fourteen, and they want to be paid for the overtime at the rate of one and a half times the regular hourly wage. Any law that would trench on that desire would make more trouble than now confronts us. Whether Congress can step in and practically legislate a price on the commodity known as skilled labor is exceedingly doubtful, as will appear before the debate has gone far."

WILSON PROGRAM OPPOSED IN HOUSE

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ence tonight did not concur. They frankly predicted a stubborn fight in the Senate if so comprehensive a bill is attempted, and indicated their belief that the President would be fortunate to obtain a part of the legislation desired.

Mr. Adamson's Opinion.

Soon after the conversation between Mr. Adamson and Senator Newlands today, however, Speaker Clark received a request by telephone from the White House to assemble the leaders of the lower chamber for a night conference. The Speaker called in Mr. Adamson, Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, nd aRepresentative Mann, the Republican floor leader. He also invited to the conference with the President Representative Sterling of Illinois, a Republican member of the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

According to Mr. Adamson, it will not be difficult to put through the lower body three of the President's proposals, but there will be stubborn opposition to the others.

Mr. Adamson said the House probably would promptly approve the following:

1. The establishment of an eight-hour day on the railroads.
2. Creation of a small body or commission to investigate the eight-hour day's operation, the transportation question, operating costs, and similar problems and report to Congress.
3. The granting of authority to the President to use the railroads in the event of a strike for purely military purposes.

The House is already on record in favor of increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it is to the House bill providing for this that the Senate would add the President's strike legislation. Mr. Adamson said today:

"I do not believe the House is willing to enact legislation virtually directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to look into the freight increase question. This would practically commit the Commission to an increase; at least it would be so construed. Such legislation would be a political and economic blunder. The commission already has power to take into consideration the issues that should go into the process of rate making."

President Hears His Argument.

Similar arguments, it was understood, were advanced by Mr. Adamson at the was appealed to not to press his plan for compulsory arbitration and the rate-increase section of his message.

The "labor group" in the House evinced disapproval today of the compulsory arbitration plan. Representative Keating, a Colorado Democrat, one of the leaders of the labor group, conference tonight, and the President argued that the right to strike quickly was a powerful weapon in the hands of labor, and that strikes often won because they came promptly.

The strongest opposition to the suggestion that the Interstate Commerce Commission be requested to take up the matter of freight rate increases came from the Republican members fro the shipping centres of the Northwest. These members were up in arms as soon as the President's message had been rend.

Representative Mann, Republican floor leader, said the Republican attitude on the whole was one of "watchful waiting." The President, he said, had suggested a legislative program of transcendent importance, and one upon which no member of Congress should commit himself offhand.

Representative Halvor Steenerson of Minnesota, a Republican, said:

"Congress would not look with favor on increased freight rates. It would reduce the price of farm products and mean a higher cost of living."

Like "Packing the Commission."

Representative Davis of Minnesota, Republican, said: "The plan smacks too much of an avowed purpose of packing the Interstate Commerce Commission in favor of higher freight rates."

Representative Mondell of Wyoming, Republican, said: "How can we make a hurried decision that freight rates should be higher? How do we know that an eight-hour day is just and besically sound? How do we know that we should hurriedly enact legislation for compulsory arbitration?"

Representative Cullop of Indiana and Barkley of eKntucky, Democratic members of the Interstate Commerce Committee, said they would support the President's program as essential if a strike was to be prevented.

FREIGHT EMBARGOED TRAVELERS WARNED

Continued from Page 1.

ishable fruit and live stock shipment for points east, effective tomorrow, was announced today at the offices of the Santa Fe Railway.

Fruit Picking Halted.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 29.—Picking of California deciduous fruit for Eastern shipment was practically discontinued today because of the threatened railroad strike. Upward of 5,000 carloads of table grapes remain on the vines and would be lost if the strike were called and should continue to any length of time, according to dealers.

Chicago Rushing Freight.

CHICAO, Aug. 29.—Chicago, the greatest railway centre in the world, fought in the face of local difficulties today to transfer thousands of cars of freight in time for the cars to reach their destinations ahead of Sept. 2, the date declared by many Western railroads tonight for an embargo on perishable freight.

A strike of freight handlers in the local yards of several railroads, which threatened to become general within twenty-four hours, hit Chicago just at the time railway officials were swamped with transfer traffic, sped up because of the threatened trainmen's strike.

The twenty-seven railway lines entering Chicago have been preparing to handle an enormous amount of freight east and west within the next week. Exceptionally heavy receipts of hogs, cattle, and sheep at Chicago, Kansas City, East St. Louis, and other markets are anticipated before the embargo becomes effective.

While railroads were striving to prepare for the strike, manufacturers of Middle West gathered in Chicago in an eleventh hour attempt to find means of averting it. At a conference called by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and attended by representatives of similar associations from many States, resolutions were introduced urging that President Wilson insist on the principle of arbitration. A committee of fourteen is to go to Washington immediately to present the resolution to President Wilson.

Activity in Freight Yards.

Chicago's freight yards today were scenes of extraordinary activity. Preparations were made to handle every single carload of freight possible between now and the date set for the threatened strike, Sept. 4.

At the same time railway officials laid plans to go on trains with non-union men, or non-strikers, within the railway brotherhoods' membership. Some of the officials said they would operate 25 per cent. of the regular traffic out of Chicago from the minute a strike was declared, and could increase this service to 75 per cent. would be practically normal within thirty days.

Chicago officials prepared for possible trouble in the event of a strike. Police Captain Healey today issued orders for the purpose of investigation grew out of a suggestion made to him by the brotherhood heads. canceling all furloughs of members of the force and recalling all members on furloughs.

It is said here the brotherhoods base their hopes of winning the strike chiefly on their $12,000,000 or $15,000,000 war chest. It was also said that they were aware that public sentiment was against them, but they assert they can hire strikebreakers away from the roads as fast as they are assembled. For this purpose they are establishing boarding houses, where the strikebreakers will be kept under guard.

"Trains will be running on a 100 per cent. basis and the railway strike, if one is declared, broken within thirty days. The roads are willing to spend $2,000,000 or more to end this strike," a man in close touch with all of the railroads entering this city said today.

"The railroads entering Chicago," he continued, "which has not plans laid for any emergency. Men have been conditionally employed, and it is not the intention of any line to allow its trains to be tied up completely.

"Present indications are that each railroad entering Chicago is prepared to continue at least 25 per cent. of its train service, passenger and freight, from the hour a strike is declared. This service will be increased from day to day until with the expiration of thirty days it is believed the strike will be broken and the roads all doing their usual business.

"The plans of the railroads are, first, to start emergency trains. These probably will be a combination of freight and passenger service. The trains will carry at least two passenger coaches, one freight car and a milk car. Preference will be given to trains of food-stuffs, and there is little liklihood that there will be any freight hauling of other kinds during at least the first ten days of the strike, if it comes."

Car Shortage in Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 29.—Complacence of railroad officials and leading shippers here regarding a possible strike of trainmen was shaken today. Many inquiries were made at the wharf of the Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packet Company as to the facilities of shipping down the Ohio River in case of a tie-up on the railroads. Little encouragement was found there, as the rivers are so low that only packets with a light draw can come up the river.

Officials of the different railroads running into Pittsburgh refused to be quoted tonight in discussing the situation, but were emphatic in saying that they were in a position to handle the emergency with success, and the belief was that the men would not carry their threats into execution. On the other hand, many merchants have been shipping perishable goods to their customers ahead of time as fast as they could be shipped, but as usual, have been hampered by a shortage of cars.

One prominent shipper said tonight that if the 6,000 loaded box cars now on the Atlantic seaboard could be unloaded and sent back West they would be filled immediately and sent on their way. Matters have been in a state of suspense for many months as far as shipments are concerned, owing to the car shortage, and many of the shippers in Western Pennsylvania have cargoes in the yards ready for cars. The strike occurs it will seriously hamper business here, and it will be impossible to keep the mills and factories working.

The men who will suffer most outside of the trainmen are the coal miners, who are just getting down to business after a long layoff, but officials of the miners' union said tonight that their sympathies were with the railroad union men, and in case a move was made to man trains with non-union men the miners would refuse to mine coal for the locomotives.

Glass workers should be resuming work next month, but the resumption will be delayed as long as the tieup lasts, and what glass is now in the warehouses will also be tied up, prolonging the opening up of the factories for several weeks after the strike is ended.

Pittsburgh is a stronghold of unionism, and officials of several different trades unions, seen at the National Labor Temple tonight, were unanimous in the opinion that the trainmen would have the support of all union men. However, they said they had no communications from the trainmen's organization and were not prepared to say what support they would give to the strikers except to do no work that wil be handled by non-union men.

Local officers of the different roads leading into Pittsburgh have hurried home from their vacations, and are anxiously awaiting instructions from the headquarters of the big roads in the East. So far no effort is known to have been made by them to find out how they will run the trains in case a strike is called, and the supposition here is that the roads will be able to get men to work the trains.

The last big railroad strike that affected Pittsburgh was in 1877, when several hundred lives were lost in a fight between strikers and Philadelphia militiamen, and the union station, as well as many grain elevators, were burned to the ground. The tax payers of Allegheny County have just got through paying for this damage.

Philadelphia Strike Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 29.—Local strike preparations by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have assumed definite form. The company is equipping buildings in various parts of the city to be used as barracks in case of a strike.

One of these buildings is a storehouse and carpenter shop at Thirty-second and Market Streets, directly across the tracks from the West Philadelphia station. Another is a huge shop at Thirtieth and Race Streets, and it is said the company has rented a cellar and first floor at Thirty-third and Arch Streets. The buildings are being fitted with cots and stocked with canned goods. At the Thirtieth and Race Street shops arrangements are being made for the housing of several hundred men.

Although they refuse to discuss the strike preparations in detail, railroad officials say that they will be fully prepared for the walkout. Then men who have agreed to remain loyal to the company are ready to take the place of the strikers at an instant's notice, it is said. One official even went so far as to say that reserves had already been assigned to the places now occupied by union men.

"The reserves are perfectly familiar with the nature of their various duties in case of a strike," he said. "Therefore, very little time will be lost in the filling of vacancies. In my opinion a strike of this character would be of little duration. I do not think that the brotherhood has the sympathy of the public, an all important factor in carrying a strike to a successful conclusion."

Keen interest in the strike preparations of the company has been manifested by the employes, both union and non-union. A union official said today:

"It will be unnecessary for us to resort to violence in order to bring the company to terms. The strike will be conducted in an orderly manner. There will be no tearing up of rails, wrecking of cars, and dynamiting of buildings. Such a course would be more or less ridiculous, when it is known that all we will have to do is bide our time in order to win out."

The railroads have called upon the large industrial plants for aid in case of emergency. Hundreds of employes of these plants, it is said, have signified their willingness to aid the railroads. If the strike goes through, the company will obtain most of its engineers, mechanics, and shop employes in this manner.

Rumors have been circulating among the railroad men for the last few weeks that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has large stores of guns and ammunition stored at Sixteenth and Market Streets. It is said that this arsenal was collected in 1912 and never removed. Rumors also that the railroad officials have made arrangements with the police of the Essington Powder Mills to do guard duty was denied by the officials. These policemen at the powder plant are all former army men and equipped something like the State constabulary.

Officials Return to St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 29.—Railway brotherhood officials reached St. Louis tonight from Washington and immediately began to lay plans for the walkout next Monday morning at 6 o'clock. Railway officials also began arriving and laid plans to keep the trains moving. Both expect a strike.

Among the first to arrive was John Bannon, Vice President of the B. of R. T., who with M. W. Cadle of Sedalia, assistant Grand Chief of the B. of L. F. and E., is to have direction of the strike from the St. Louis headquarters. Rooms have immediately arranged for the opening of strike headquarters at the American Annex.

W. C. Turner, Vice President of the O. R. C., and J. B. Corn, General Chairman of the same brotherhood, both of St. Louis, and W. G. Curtis, of Corsicana, Texas, another Vice President of the conductors, reached St. Louis from Washington. J. M. Brickhouse, eneral Chairman of the B. of L. F. and E., arrived earlier in the day.

Unde rorders from the brotherhood chieftains at Washington, Turnerw ith C. B. McLaughlin, Vice President of the B. of L. F. and E., living in Omaha, will assume direction of the strike at Kansas City. Brickhouse is to have charge at Little Rock, and Curtis assumes charge at Houston, Texas.

Practically al the leaders, on their arrival from the capital, expressed the belief that a strike was no inevitable. Curtis, who is one of the big men in the conductors' brotherhood, was apparently the only optimistic one. He said he could not believe that the roads would permit the break in the face of the President's request and public sentiment.

PROPOSAL NO. 5 SEEN AS SLAVERY BY MEN

Continued from Page 1.

goes on, "if such an act were passed, all that would be necessary would be for the power of attorney to be withdrawn from the National Conference Committee of Managers by the individual roads and the immediate necessity would arise for 230 investigating boards to be created. If only a limited number were provided for, men would be compelled for years to remain in involuntary servitude if they obeyed the provisions of such a law."

The President's suggestion that arbitration awards be made a matter of court record for the purpose of investi-

Eight-Hour-Day Complicated.

The brotherhood men admit that Congress faces a hard job in enacting an eight-hour law, because so many complicated provisions must be made to comply with the exigencies of railroad operation. Their demands were for the basic eight-hour-day in theory. It was easy for the meaning of Congress to be read when it enacted the sixteen-hour law for railroad workers which meant simply that no man should be worked more than a sixteen hours continuously. But it is impossible to say that no railroad man shall work more than eight hours without a rearrangement of railroad terminals and stations in all parts of the United States. Mr. Garretson, as spokesman for the unions, said frankly at one of the New York conferences, that it was impossible to run the railroads on a strict eight-hour day.

Mr. Garretson was asked this question tonight: "Would the strike you have called be averted if Congress granted the eight-hour day before 7 o'clock next Monday morning?"

"An eight-hour day by Congress," he replied, "will head off the strike." He refused to say how he reconciled his statement with that he made to President Wilson last night when he was asked to rescind the order, and replied that it had gone beyond recall.

The Brotherhood heads announced today that they would wait in Washington this week while Congress and the President are working to find a road out of the strike crisis.

"We are still the guest sof President Wilson," said W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen. "Whatever happens and whatever we decide to do, we will arbitrate the eight-hour day, and if Congress doesn't grant it the strike will come off on schedule."

Aside from the statement they gave out tonight the brotherhood leaders said they would make no criticism of the President's suggestions until they saw just what shape the proposed legislation took.

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HEADS OF RAILWAYS STILL IN THE FIGHT

Will Oppose 8-Hour Law in Congress, and Probably, if Need Be, in Supreme Court.

RIPLEY CAUSTIC ON WILSON

Santa Fe Chief Says Congress Plea Proves President Doesn't Know What He's Talking About.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The railroad executives received President Wilson's address in no sympathetic spirit. He proposed several things advocated by the railroads, but his request for an eight-hour day by law opens up, the railroad Presidents believe, a way for demands by all their other workers for the same hours. They have estimated that this would cost the railroads $250,000,000 a year.

E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fé, who left Washington tonight to prepare to fight the strike, was asked what he thought of the President's speech:

"It shows, as we have contended all along, that he doesn't know what he is talking about," was Mr. Ripley's reply.

The consensus of the railway Presidents may be summed up thus:

First Proposal—That the Interstate Commerce Commission be increased. The railroads have all along asked for this measure and are heartily in favor of it.

Second Proposal—Establishment of the eight-hour day by law. This is what the railroads refused to concede in the President's plan of settlement and is the one proposition to which they will fight to the last ditch.

Third Proposal—Creatinon of a commission to investigate the working of the eight-hour day. If they must accept the eight-hour day the railroads would be glad to have this commission in power.

Fourth Proposal—Approval by Congress of creation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an increase in freight rates. The railroads are dubious about the benefit of this proposal, believing that the commission may regards it as an attempt to distate a semi-judicial decision.

Fifth Proposal—Establishment of a commission to investigate labor disputes, and prohibition of strikes while inquiry is on. This is one of the things the railroads asked for.

Sixth Proposal—Giving the President power to operate trains for military purposes. The railroads are in favor of any measure that will keep more trains running in case of a strike.

Would Test Law in Court.

The President's language in the second proposal when he said there should be established "an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and of wages" claimed the attention of the railroad Presidents at once. They took the stand that Congress had the power to legislate hours of work and minimum wages, but that Congress did not have the power to legislate scales of wages. It is broadly intimated that if such a law were passed the Supreme Court would at once be asked to annul it. The President of a large road, who asked that his name be not used, put it thus:

"Legislative bodies havethe power to provide a sixteen-hour day for humanitarian reasons. They have the right to prescribe a minimum wage on the same ground, but Congress has no power to try to tell the railroads how much they shall pay when they are effecting a change in the whole extent of the wage schedules, which is all an eight-hour day will really amount to."

While most of the railway executives left Washington tonight to go home and prepare to fight the strike, a majority of the members of the Advisory Committee remained. They are Frank Trumbell, Chairman of the Chesapeake & Ohio; Howard Elliott, President of the New Haven; Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania; A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central; D. Under-wood, President of the Erie; Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio; Hale Holden, President of the Burlington; A. J. Early, President of the St. Paul; C. H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central; W. J. Harahan, President of the Seaboard Airline; B. F. Bush, head of the Southern Pacific; Henry Walters, President of the Atlantic Coast Line; R. E. Lovett, head of the Union Pacific, and Alfred B. Thom, counsel to the committee. This committee will keep the railroads of the United States informed of affairs in Washington.

Will Fight Law in Congress.

The railroads will do everything in their power to block in Congress the passage of an eight-hour day law. In any event the railway heads do not believe that Congress can take any action in time to halt the strike. They feel that it would take at least a month to get any such fundamental legislation as the eight-hour day law through both houses. They think the best thing Congress can do is to adopt the proposed law under which the strike would be unlawful while an investigation is in progress. They argue that the rest of the program could be threshed out later, but that proposal No. 5 would stop the strike scheduled for next Monday if passed tomorrow or the next day.

Before the railway Presidents parted they held a final meeting tonight, after which they issued a statement, in which they said:

"The situation created through the issuance of the strike order by the brotherhoods makes it necessary that the railroad executives return to their homes to protect their properties in the emergency impending; as a consequence they are planning for an early departure.

"In leaving Washington they are unanimous in their expression of satisfaction with the results of their conference so far as the position of the railroads is concerned. Briefly summarized the important points developed by their deliberations here are:

"First—A renewed insistence upon the principle of arbitration as the only proper method of settling labor disputes. The railroads have given the employes every possible consideration in this respect, by offering to arbitrate their differences either through the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the Newland act, or by a commission to be selected by the President of the United States.

"Second—An increased realization of the responsibility of the railroads toward their other employes, the shippers, the industrial, commercial, and general public, which they have been made to feel by thousands of telegrams insisting upon the maintenance of their position.

MANY FORCES JOIN TO AVERT FAMINE

Railways and Distributors Plan to Give Milk to Babies and Invalids if Strike Comes.

FOOD STOCKS FOR 40 DAYS

City Departments Active in Search for Figures on Which to Base Estimates of Needs.

New York's food supply came first yesterday in all considerations of the railroad strike menace. Executives of railroads entering New York City were busy giving attention to that phase of the problem. A representative of one of them, who is in touch with the plans of the others, said there was no doubt that the railroads would muster enough men to keep food trains running sufficient to satisfy the needs of New York. Milk would receive preference, he said; then would follow other perishable foods.

Should the strike be called, the railroads purpose to put embargoes on all commodities whose transportation can safely be delayed until it is ascertained how many trains can be run. A canvass had been made by Division Superintendents of every employe of the companies having to do with operations, first of employes not in the brotherhoods, such as shopmen who repair locomotives and knew from such experience how to run them; second of members of the brotherhoods, to find who would remain loyal. Among the older men, who, by striking, would lose their seniority and their pension rights, many gave assurances that they would not go out.

To Save City from Famine.

"How many of these may be depended upon if the stress comes," said the railroad official, "we cannot say surely, but with those we can transfer from the shops and those of our employes who have risen above engineers who will return to the throttle we feel certain that we can at the least estimate keep enough trains in operation to protect New York from famine.

City authorities were as active as the railroads yesterday in taking steps to prevent a food shortage. Police Commissioner Woods started an investigation as to how long the food supply normally in New York would last. From a superficial examination, he said, he thought wholesalers usually had food on hand to last only a week. This was especially true of meat and flour. Surplus stocks of meat, he said, were kept outside of the city, and while there was some wheat in the city, the lack of enough mills to grind flour for 5,000,000 persons made it of little practical value to meet the situation.

After a hasty survey of the situation the Commissioner started to gather information from authoritative sources. A letter was sent to the Presidents of all railroads that come to New York asking information as to the number of carloads of food handled by their system. As rapidly as the information comes it will be handed to the statistical bureau for tabulation.

Figures for Food Statistics.

A letter was also sent to all the wholesale food dealers asking their co-operation in handling the situation to the best advantage. This letter follows:

Office of the Police Commissioner
of New York,
Aug. 26, 1916.

In view of the possibility of a general railroad strike it is of the greatest importance that we should be able to come to as accurate an estimate as possible of the amount of [blank filled with name of produce handled by dealer] which it is necessary to bring into New York weekly in order adequately to feed the people of the city. Will you be good enough to let me know tomorrow, if possible—

First—How much in carloads, of [blank] your company needs to supply your regular trade in New York.

Second—How much of your judgment is brought into New York by rail weekly.

Third—How much [blank] weekly, in carloads, would be required in your judgment to supply the people properly.

Thanking you for your co-operation, I am very truly, ARTHUR WOODS,
Police Commissioner.

The Mayor's office was also active in seeking to avert a milk famine. Theodore D. Rousseau, Secretary to the Mayor, said:

"On the instruction of Acting Mayor Dowling I have obtained reports from the Charities and Corrections Department as to the preparedness for a sufficient supply of fresh milk daily for all city institutions. These reports indicate that the needs of such institutions will be supplied in the event of a strike. We are getting a list of all the automobiles and motor trucks and the plan is to use these as effectively as possible in distributing milk to babies in the city who require it daily.

The milk supply would be the first to feel a railroad tieup, because it comes to the city day by day, and all who are in any way connected with milk distribution are working to insure at least enough for the babies and the sick. There were in New York on July 1 141,192 children under one year of age, 126,625 under three years of age, and 593,901 under five years of age. All these would be affected by a milk shortage, and death would menace the younger ones. The milk companies, ever since the likelihood of a strike appeared, have been organizing to meet the worst needs of the situation should the strike come.

Babies and Invalids First.

Babies will be served first, the sick next. Drivers of the milk wagons have been instructed to make a census of the babies on the routes that absolutely require milk from day to day, and they will be attended to first. Motor trucks will be used to bring the milk into the city. Milk companies already have fleets of these trucks, but others will be requisitioned and the radii of motor milk collection will be extended as far into the territory around New York as possible.

If the railroads should fail in their expectation to keep milk trains running, or the plans proposed some time ago that the railroad brotherhoods assign enough men to keep the milk trains moving go awry, only a test would show how far the milk companies, by means of trucks, could provide milk for the babies, children, and the sick.

New York consumes 2,500,000 quarts of milk a day, and it was estimated by H. N. Hallack, Vice President of the Borden company, that 25 per cent. of this total went directly to babies and another 25 per cent. to children who depend largely on milk for food.

The radius of the milk supply territory of New York is twelve hours away, measured by the running time of fast trains that carry nothing but milk. The New York Milk Committee, of which Paul E. Taylor is Secretary, sent an appeal to the Presidents of railroads bringing milk to New York, and also to the representatives of the employes, urging them to make every effort to keep the milk trains running. The letter to the railroad Presidents follows:

In the event of a general strike of railroad employes we hope some arrangement can be made to continue the running of trains bringing milk to the metropolitan district.

This is the most trying time of the whole year for the thousands of babies who are debilitated and emaciated as the result of repeated attacks of illness during the past weeks of Summer heat. If the milk supply be shut off many of these babies will die and many of those now well will become sick when parents are forced to substitute other foods for the milk now used. Moreover, to deprive children other than babies of their daily supply of milk is to lessen their resistance to the disease germs responsible for the present epidemic of infantile paralysis.

We trust that for the sake of the children you will exert every effort to keep the milk trains moving and have already taken measures to make this possible.

Safe for Forty Days.

Wholesale grocers were not disposed to agree with the prediction that a week would see a food famine in the event of a railroad tie-up. The consensus of several consulted was that it would take forty days to starve New York, barring the milk requirements of children. It would be a case of living mainly on canned goods and cereals and cold-storage products, but no grown-up need go hungry. One grocer said it would be thirty days before the flour would run low. There was enough sugar here to meet all needs.

Meat, a representative of one of the big packing companies said, would give out in from five to seven days. The supply of fresh eggs would last about five days and butter eight days, but by drawing on the cold-storage supplies of eggs and butter the usual demands could be met for three months. There is little doubt that food supplies in New York are somewhat larger than usual on account of the threat of a strike.

FEAR TIEUP OF INDUSTRIES.

Business Men Say Railroad Strike Would Shut Factories.

A railroad strike that caused a freight traffic tie-up on the railroads entering New York would result in the shutting down of many factories on account of shortage of supplies and thousands would be thrown out of work.

Frederick B. De Berard, Director of the Research Bureau of the Merchants' Association, said yesterday:

"A strike would stop the receiving and shipping of goods and merchandise, forcing the closing down of a great number of factories and the temporary throwing out of work of the employes."

In 1914, according to statistics in the possession of the association, there were 29,621 factories in the five boroughs of New York, with 732,790 employes, upon whom double their own number were dependent.

Fuel, it was estimated, would not be the first scarcity to press on the manufacturers. The first shortage would be that of materials for manufacture, on account of the lack of storage space in New York. In Manhattan many manufacturers used electricity, and the service companies are well supplied with coal. In order to meet the emergency of a miners' strike or a railroad tie-up, they usually keep a six weeks' surplus on hand. This surplus, a coal man said yesterday, had been increased considerably, on account of the menace of a general railroad tie-up. The big users of coal probably had enough on hand to last two months, at least.

Another injury to New York by a strike would be in the cutting off of its income from visitors from distance. Manager Young of the Convention Bureau of the Merchants' Association said that the number of these visitors was about 200,000 a day. Twenty-seven conventions were scheduled for next month, with an estimated total attendance of 35,000. Visitors of this class is estimated, spend $50 each. One of the expected conventions would mean the buying of $5,000,000 worth of merchandise in New York, but a strike that prevented the convention from meeting here would mean the loss of these purchases and the delay of them all.

James S. Marvin, General Traffic Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday that an early effect of a general railroad tieup would be the shutting down of manufacturing plants all over the country and that the number of men thrown out of work would, in his opinion, mount well into the millions. How far this effect of a general railroad strike would extend no one could safely predict, he said, but it was certain many manufacturers, seeing no prospect of making deliveries, would shut down their plants.

"There would be little use in manufacturing an article if it couldn't be shipped," said Mr. Marvin. "For many factories storage facilities would soon be exhausted. There would be no place to put the stuff made, and a shutdown would have to follow. The ramifications of a general railroad tie-up would be far-reaching, much more extensive than the general public yet realizes, and its effect on labor of all kinds is difficult to imagine."

In the automobile industry a shutting down of the factories would affect between 200,000 and 250,000 men, Mr. Marvin said. This estimate included accessory and parts makers. With the roads in good condition, automobiles might be delivered overland distances of 300 miles or less, but such deliveries would bea small factor in the general situation.

Automobile manufacturers are now shipping between 700 and 800 freight car loads of autos per day, averaging about three and one-half motors to the car.

"I think," said Mr. Marvin, "the railroads have been very fair in offering to refer the whole matter to a non-partisan board of arbitration for an investigation as to the fairness of the present wage scale. I consider it very doubtful whether the railroads will ever concede the eight-hour plan unless it be awarded through arbitration proceedings."

ERIE APPEALS TO EMPLOYES.

Asks Susquehanna & Western Men Also Not to Quit.

The Erie Railroad Company and its subsidiary, the New York, Susquehanna & Western, have sent circular letters to their 41,000 service employes asking them to remain loyal to their employers in the event of a strike by the four brotherhoods. Thousands of these employes have earned certain advantages through long service, and these are warned that they will lose priority of position and seniority in service if they quit on Sept. 4.

The circular, which is addressed to all engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and yardmen, is in part as follows:

The General Committee representing train service employes has set Sept. 4, at 7 A. M., as the date upon which the employes of this company in that branch of service are to strike and thus prevent the operation of trains.

If you accede to the request of this general committee rather than to your obligations to your company, the long period of friendly relations between you and the company and its officers is apparently to be broken by your act in leaving the service. This action, if taken, is deeply to be regretted, as the settlement of differences through resort to a strike is a wholly unnecessary and wasteful proceeding, disastrous to both sides of the controversy.

To those employes who have to decide what their action will be in response to the call to strike it is fair to say that this company's purpose will be as follows:

First—Employes who remain continuously in the service will be placed at the head of the respective rosters in the order of their present relative position thereon, and will hereafter be considered the senior employe of the company.

Second—Employes who join in the strike do by such action leave the service of the company, and in so doing all rights and privileges as employes cease.

Third—Employes who leave the service may re-enter same only at the option of the Division Superintendent, and then only as new employes; their position on the roster dating from the date they are permitted to resume duty. Before again entering the service they will be required to pass the physical examination prescribed for new employes, and will also be required to pass the examination on rules as prescribed for employes of the class of service which they enter.

You are again urged to give this important matter careful consideration, bearing in mind the seriousness of the step which you are called upon to take. Many of you have pent a business lifetime in the N. Y., S. & W. service and have families and homes. Think before you strike of all that your act involves.

Are your present grievances so great as to justify you in jeopardizing all you have gained while in the company's service?

The New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company was not a party to the negotiations that led up to the strike order by the four brotherhoods, but its employes have been asked by the labor leaders to quit with the rest on Sept. 4.

B. R. T. RAISES WAGES OF 9,216 EMPLOYES

All Men in Transportation Service Share in $650,000 Annual Increase.

A REWARD FOR LOYALTY

Workers Ratify Company's Plan for Departmental Trustees to Voice Possible Grievances.

Advances in pay of 9,216 employes in transportation service, including all classes from car cleaners to superintendents, and totaling $650,000 annually, were announced by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday to take effect on next Friday. The increases were sanctioned by the Directors of the company as a reward to employes for not joining the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes in the recent surface car strikes.

The new scale announced by the Brooklyn company establishes a minimum of 34 cents an hour and a maximum of 42½ cents an hour for motormen in subway and elevated service, as against 30 cents minimum and 40 cents maximum at the present time, but provides that the men must work ten years to receive the higher rate of pay. Conductors and motormen on the surface lines who have been receiving a minimum of 25 cents an hour and a maximum of 29 cents an hour, will hereafter be paid from 26 cents to 34 cents an hour, the maximum not to go into effect, however, until after fifteen years of service.

Conductors on the elevated and subway lines who now receive from 23 to 25 cents an hour will be advanced from 26 to 28 cents an hour, and guards from 20 to 23 cents an hour to 22 and 25 cents an hour.

Although the new rates for motormen and conductors on surface lines raises the level of pay for the first five years in Brooklyn to that prevailing on the lines of the New York Railways Company, they are not considered as favorable as those demanded in Manhattan, Queens, on Staten Island, and in Westchester County by the Almalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. The rates insisted on by the union on all lines on which strikes were called recently were 30 cents an hour for men in their first year of service, and 33 cents an hour after that. Similar demands will be made on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company if the union succeeds in organizing the employes of that company, which it has not been able to do up to the present.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company also announced that the members of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Employees' Benefit Association had ratified by a very large majority the proposed amendments to the constitution of that organization creating in each one of the large departments of the B. R. T. system a set of departmental trustees, who, when elected, will form a committee to voice any changes of conditions desired by the employes of that department.

This plan, announced in detail by President T. S. Williams of the company on Aug. 17, has been enthusiastically received by the employes, the company says. Up to yesterday morning more than 94 per cent. of the members of the benefit association in transportation service and more than 86 per cent. of the membership in all departments had ratified it.

THE COMMUTERS' PROBLEM.

Roads Believe They Can Keep Up Service During Strike.

One question that arose yesterday out of the threat of a railroad strike was what effect it would have on the thousands that come to the city daily by railroad trains and railroad-owned ferries. It was estimated by a railroad official, well posted on this traffic, that 400,000 persons living outside of New York come to the city every week day, and of this total, it was estimated, about 100,000 were railroad commuters, distributed as follows: On the Long Island Railroad, 30,000; on the Erie, 24,000; on the Lackwanna, 14,500; on the New York Central, 5,000; on the New Haven, 4,000; on the West Shore, 5,800.

The problem has two phases:

First—To what extent would the railroads be able to handle normally for commuters, and what other transportation could be used to supplement the deficiency?

Second—Would the railroad ferries be affected by the strike to such a degree that ever those able to reach the Jersey shore would still be a long way from New York if the railroad ferries were stopped. One of the questions that sprang out of this phase of the problem was whether the Hudson tunnels would be tied up by the strike.

Regarding the first question, the railroads say they expect to be able to handle all urgent passenger business, though these trains will have to take second place to food trains.

An official of one of the roads entering New York said yesterday he doubted if 50 per cent. of the men would go out o na strike, and that these, with the men they drafted from other branches of railroad employment, would be sufficient to maintain a passenger service that would meet all the needs of travel.

The range of railroad commutation to New York is fifty miles, and the average is fifteen miles. If the railroad should be completely tied up the commuters would have to depend on trolley lines, boats, and automobiles.

One man, who has made a study of how suburbanites get in and out of New York daily, said yesterday, "Thousands could be carried by the trolleys, who now use the railroads, and other thousands would be moved by automobiles. I predict that jitney lines would be established in short order, and that they would increase as the needs of the situation demanded. Those who commute for as great a distance as fifty miles would be in difficulty if the railroad passenger trains were tied up, but these are not many, comparatively. The majority, I think, would find a way to get to New York after the first day or so's confusion had been straightened out."

Railroad ferries would not be affected by the strike, it was said yesterday by an official of one of the railroads concerned. Two employes on ferry boats also said that the operation of the railroad ferries would not be disturbed by a railroad strike. One of those seen, a bridgeman, said:

"I have not heard a word about a strike among the ferryboat employes. Employes of ferryboats that are organized in unions are not affiliated with railroad unions in any way. There won't be any trouble with us."

The railroad official said: "We looked into this as a matter of precaution and feel safe in saying that there will be no interruption of ferry service. The organizations of ferry employes are embraced in the New York Harbor Boatmens' Union and in the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association. Neither is affiliated with the railroad brotherhoods. It will be remembered that one of the railroad ferry companies some time ago had to deal with strike demands from the engineers and that their troubles were in no way considered the troubles of the railroad brotherhoods."

The Hudson tunnels would not be affected by a railroad strike, according to Wilbur C. Fisk, President of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, owner and operator of the tunnels. Mr. Fisk said:

UNTERMYER CALLS WILSON PLAN GOOD

Believes Proposed 8-Hour Law Would Stand Test in the Courts.

EXPECTS SPEEDY SOLUTION

Sees in Railways' Stand Strong Arguments for Government Ownership.

Samuel Untermyer said last night that he considered the manner in which the President is handling the strike crisis as wise and statesmanlike, and added that he believed that the eight hour law could be enacted into a law that would stand the Constitutional test in the courts. Mr. Untermyer characterized the attitude of those who control the railroads as shortsighted and said that these heads of the great railway systems of the country were furnishing the strongest possible evidence in favor of the Government ownership of railroads.

Mr. Untermyer at his home at Greystone, near Yonkers, gave his views yesterday of the legal and economical aspects of the situation as outlined before Congress by President Wilson.

"It is impossible," said Mr. Untermeyer, "adequately to cover so vast a subject in a newspaper interview. It embraces economic problems of far-reaching proportions, the solution of which is beset with endless complications. Sooner or later they had to be met, and the President has shown his usual courage in meeting them at this particular time.

"After carefully reading the President's message I feel that he has dealt with the perplexing subject from a just, broad, fearless comprehensive, and statesmanlike viewpoint that gives hope of a speedy solution.

"The one outstanding assertion of the President that the eight-hour day has the sanction of the judgment of society, and that the roads will eventually be obliged to accept it I believe to be absolutely sound. I can find no constitutional objection to its being embodied in legislation, if Congress sees fit to do so, in the exercise of its power to conserve the health, and safeguard the efficiency of the agencies employed in the conduct of interstate commerce.

"Congress cannot, however, in my judgment, either itself or by any delegation of power of the Interstate Commerce Commission or otherwise directly or indirectly regulate the wages that shall be paid except to the extent to which it may increase or reduce rates dependent on operating expenses subject to the limitation that it may not fix rates that do not permit of a fair profit.

"The carrying out of most of the program embodied in the fifth and sixth recommendations is entirely feasible so far as it concerns their legality and the power of Congress to deal with these subjects. Since we are not in a state of war I take it that any action by Congress involving governmental operation for its purposes would have to be in the nature of condemnation, and must be accompanied by definite provisions for compensation and provide legal machinery for that purpose.

"The framing of such a measure as will stand the constitutional test is feasible, but it is no mean accomplishment. I am not prepared at the moment to say how far the lawmaking power may go to compel men to work or prevent them from striking whenever they chose.

"The recommendation for the enlargement of the membership and powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be hailed with satisfaction and relief on all sides. If that long sought and much needed result can be brought about under the stress of this crisis it will not have been in vain.

"The commission has not for ten years or more been able to cope with the gigantic tasks that have devolved upon it. While its powers and sphere of usefulness have been constantly enlarged the same number of men have had these new and ever increasing duties thrust upon them, until the task has long since become impossible of prompt or proper performance notwithstanding the ability and industry of the commission.

"It has also long been evident, and I have for at least five years been advocating giving the commission control, over issues and particularly over receiverships and reorganizations of insolvent railroad corporations. The commission should have the same power to administer insolvent railroads as the Controller now has with respect to insolvent banks. If the commission had a voice in reorganizations such as is possessed in every civilized country, save ours, we should have been spared the scandals and oppression that are now the almost invariable incidents of the present antiquated and inadequate procedure. We would also avoid the ever increasing and now imminent peril of having almost our entire railway system in the hands of a handful of bankers in Wall Street, which is the direct result of our defective laws. This entire subject was exhaustively investigated by the Pujo Committee in 1913, which fully recommended these reforms.

"The commission should be enlarged to fifteen members and the work divided into three departments, one to deal with rates and labor and kindred subjects, another to deal with security issues and conduct investigations, and the third to supervise receiverships and reorganizations and to protect minority stockholders.

"A court is not a proper agency to operate a railroad. That should be the province of an administrative body. Under this plan we will receive an orderly effective control over these public agencies. The railroads have shortsightedly resisted, step by step, every effort at rational control as they are now resisting the principle of the eight-hour day. They are furnishing the strongest arguments for Government ownership."

FALSE RUMOR OF SEA FIGHT.

England Stirred Days Over Story Until the Admiralty Denied It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—An Admiralty announcement issued this morning put an end to rumors of a naval battle which had almost gained the proportions of the reports that Russian troops were in England during the first year of the war. For days the London newspaper offices have been receiving continual inquiries as to the alleged battle, but despite unofficial assurances that no battle had taken place, the report went on spreading throughout the country.

A Plymouth correspondent writes that the port was stirred by a story of another Trafalgar in the North Sea, in which the entire German battle fleet had been destroyed. Almost momentarily the rumor grew in dimensions, and the leading ships which the British had "lost" were even named with confident assurances, and thousands of wives and mothers were thrown into a statae of painful anxiety for the safety of their dear ones.

The square in front of The Western Morning News office was thronged as never before with people of all classes anxiously watching the blank glass panes of the office windows in fluttering apprehension of official telegrams which they momentarily expected to see posted there. But nothing came. The Admiralty was silent and the window panes remained blank of all reference to any naval action whatever.

Not until long after midnight did the throng disperse slowly and by degrees, many, no doubt, to pass a sleepless night in dread of what the morrow might bring forth. Where the rumor originated is not known. It is alleged that certain relatives of seamen in the fleet had received telegrams from the latter stating that they were safe or all well, but this at best was but a flimsy foundation for a rumor so general and so persistent.

RUMANIAN ARMY DRIVING AUSTRIANS

Continued from Page 1.

the Rumanian Government in this district is sequestered. The order also prohibits payments to Rumanian citizens and corporations by German banks and firms generally.

EXTENDED WAR FRONT IMPRESSES BERLIN

Major Moraht Dwells on Rumania's Efficient Netwoak of Strategic Railroads.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—In German military circles the most important new factor resulting from Rumania's entry into the war is not the participation of half a million fresh troops, but the great and sudden extension of the world war front. Major Moraht in Tageblatt writes:

"Our front now is lengthened approximately 800 miles, from Bukowina to the Rumanian border north of Varna. In view of Rumania's peculiar geographical conformation it will have to attach importance to its fortresses in case of an attack proceeding from Hungary. The Sereth line against Russia is now of no direct importance, but it is not out of question that this line, too, may play a rôle against an Austro-Hungarian attack coming form the west, provided the permanent fortifications have been supplemented by adequate field fortification. Except for the Sereth line Rumania has no other fortress aside from Bucharest, a permanent Brialmont fortress, forty-six miles in circumference.

"Rumania's mobilization is of very limited interest to us, since, like Italy's mobilization, it was practically concluded before the declaration of war. We may therefore assume that little time will elapse before the first clashes take place on the Hungarian border.

"Rumania's network of strategic railways may be characterized as efficient. Rumania can, from her central position, shift her army in all directions if she wants to attack in the region of Bukowina or Siebenbuergen or the Danube. For the Russian march through Rumania the railway line Kischinew-Galatz is available. From here the Russian army, whose goal is Bulgaria, would probably have to march afoot through Dobrudja.

"The Hungarian border is rough, mountainous country, with heights of over 7,500 feet in the western part."

Talk of Carrying War Into Rumania.

BERLIN, Aug. 29, (via London.)—Military writers, in reviewing the situation created by Rumania's entry into the war, generally agree that the new combatant will be able to throw 400,000 effectives into the field. They estimate she has ammunition sufficient for not more than four or five weeks, except for arrangements which may have been made for bringing in large additional amounts through Russia. Rumania herself does not possess large arsenals or industrial plants suited for the purpose.

Nothing is known publicly, of course, in regard to the disposition of the troops of the central group beyond the fact that for several months large bodies of these soldiers have ben tied up along the Rumanian border awaiting developments. These troops are now released for action.

Military commentators agree as to the absolute necessity of carrying the war into the country of Germany's new enemy by means of swift movements against the Rumanian flanks. There is no disposition to underrate the Rumanian Army, but the belief is expressed that while the Rumanian troops are fresh they lack much of the experience and especially psychic stability and fortitud necessary to meet sucessfully all the terrors of modern warfare. In course of time this experience may be acquired, some of the writers point out, but they say that before this point has been reached Rumania may have shared the fate of Serbia.

The economic advantages which could be gained by overrunning Rumania rapidly are not overlooked. In the event of swift and successful invasion Rumania's vast stores of grain and rich oil wells would be accessible to the Central Powers, which would be most welcome.

The indications are that the difficult nature of the ground along the banks of the Danube and on the Hungarian mountain border will localize the first passive role. The general strategic situation makes it possible for the troops of the Central Powers to assume the defensive with thin lines, leaving larger masses free to attempt invasion at the selected points.

Bulgaria undoubtedly will follow the lead of Germany in declaring war on Rumania, in the opinion of Count Ernst von Reventlow, the naval expert of the Tages-Zeitung.

Italy Expected Rumani's Aid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 29.—It is believed here that the King of Rumania, notwithstanding his nationality, has understood the true interests of the country of which he is the King, and having put himself on the side of the Allies, that action should endear him forever to the Rumanians. Rumania's participation was confidently expected in Italy although just when she would choose to enter the war was unkown. Her intervention, it is expected, will shorten the war considerably.

RUMANIA'S DECISION CHEERED IN PETROGRAD

Press and Officials See an Omen of Final Victory in Her Entrance Into the War.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 29.—Rumania's entrance into the war is generally interpreted as an omen of final victory for the Allies by Russian official circles and the press, which emphasizes its political and strategic significance. The fact that Rumania entered the war at so late a date and only after careful and mature calculation, in which sentiment played no part, according to the Petrograd newspapers, is "a satisfactory indication of the growing belief among neutral nations that German is a beaten nation, and more particularly that Germany's influence in the Balkans is waning."

The two most immediate effects of Rumania's action, it is felt here, will be a union of the Western Russian and Macedonian fronts, and a pronounced improvement in General Sarrail's position, due to the Bulgarian necessity of transferring a large number of troops from the Saloniki theatre to meet an attack on the northern boundary.

Among the more indirect results, according to press opinion, will be its effect on Greece, where, it is thought, the atmosphere of doubt and vacillation will be cleared by Rumania's decision.

The Retch says that the most significant point of Rumania's espousal of the Allies' cause is that it was not Filipesco or Jonescu that brought Rumania into the camp of the Allies, but Premier Bratiano, who had heretofore persistently refused to be swayed by the inducements of either the Allies or their enemies.

"In other words," continued the Retch, "Rumania cannot be said—as the enemy will undoubtedly maintain—to have been dazzled by fantastic promises of allied diplomacy into embarking on the adventure. Rumania's union with the Allies is an act of real policy dictated by sound reasoning.

"The decision of Rumania to realize her national ideals by siding with the Entente is a well considered vote for allied victory. The charm of German power has fled and she can find no further allies. Perhaps the action of Rumania will return to Greece part of its self-possession and common sense."

The Novoe Vremya says:

"The decision is the more important because we have not to do with the passing mood of a people, but with the studied calculations of politicians. It is the best evidence that the enemy has lost her strength."

According to Colonel Shunsky, the military critic of the Bourse Gazette, a great allied stroke from the north along the Danube will force Bulgaria to abandon her plan of passively defending this front and conducting the principal operations against the French and British in Macedonia.

"Bulgaria," says Colonel Shumsky, "will be compelled to abandon active operations in Macedonia and will have to face the serious danger of an allied advance into her territory from the north. Rumania, on the other hand, will have only one important front to defend, since her strong natural boundary prevents serious danger from the side of Austria."

FRANCE FELICITATES RUMANIA AND ITALY

Rumania Also Welcomed Into the Ranks of the Entente by King George.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—President Poincaré has sent congratulatory telegrams to the Kings of Rumania and Italy upon the recent declarations of war issued by those two countries. Premier Briand sent similar telegrams to Premier Bratiano of Rumania, Premier Boselli and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy. President Poincaré's telegram to King Ferdinand reads as follows:

At the time when the Rumanian people are answering the appeal of their oppressed brothers and entering resolutely upon a glorious war in which they find assurance of realizing their national aspirations, I beg your Majesty to accept for himself and for the noble country, France's most cordial wishes.

Premier Briand's message to Premier Bratiano reads:

The entire French nation applauds the decision by which Rumania courageously takes its place among the defenders of the cause of right and of civilization. I hasten to send you, in the name of the nation and of the government of the republic, my heartiest congratulations.

At the time when your noble country accomplishes this great act of liberation, I do not doubt that our mutual efforts for the triumph of right and of civilization will assure the Allies the victory which will permit Rumania to realize its national aspirations.

In his telegram to the King of Italy President Poincaré said:

The proclamation of war will make more close the alliance of the two countries, and more intimate the fraternity of their armies. It will show clearly to the world that, having the same enemies, the allied peoples have the same purpose—the reparation of right and the liberation of Europe.

George's Message to Ferdinand.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—King George has sent the following congratulatory message to King Ferdinand of Rumania:

I desire to express to your Majesty the great satisfaction with which the news of the entry of Rumania into the war has been received by myself and my Government and the whole British nation. I rejoice that the valiant Rumanian Army will now fight side by side with the armies of the Allies, bringing still nearer the approaching triumph of our great cause and hastening thereby the fulfillment of Rumanian national aspirations.

RUMANIA WELL PREPARED.

Has Money from England, Guns from France, and Transport from Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A high authority on Rumanian affairs who spent much time in that country and in this since the outbreak of the war with Germany and who seems in close touch with Rumania's developments during the whole period of the war made the following statement to a representative of the Morning Post yesterday:

"Rumania is prepared for war. She has an army of 800,000 men trained and equipped and ready to go into the field today. Behind these we man reserves numbering 300,000. It is a great army and it may surprise many people as I notice there is a general impression that half a million men would represent the maximum strength of the forces Rumania could put into the field. But it should be remembered the country has been more or less prepared for war since 1913 and that for quite a long time past there has been a steady course of preparation going on for exactly this eventuality. Incidentally, I may mention these numbers are not even new for February or March last it was semi-officially announced from Bucharest that the new classes of 1917-18 would place 1,000,000 newly equipped soldiers at the disposal of the Minister of War in April. With a lapse of four months, the position is even better than that forecast might have led one to expect.

"The army will be under the command of the King himself, but he will have the support of a body of officers who will bring to their task exceptional qualifications, acquired under exceptional circumstances due to an unsually long period of careful preparation. There is General Iliesco, who formerly was Secretary to the War Office, and General Everesco, who has always been strongly pro-Entente. He was formerly military attaché to the Rumanian Ministry in Berlin, speaks Russian perfectly, and is a man not only of international but political experience, for he was Minister of War, he was Chief of Staff in the Balkan war of 1913, and he is altogether a man in whom the army has great confidence.

"I have said that this army is well found and thoroughly equipped and I mean what I say. This army is not hurriedly mobilized. Months ago, indeed, as far back as early Spring it was practically decided Rumania should prepare for this event and the preparation took such a form that they should have left on doubt i the minds of those who watched the operations that Rumania would be ready to go into the war on the side of the Entente in the early Autumn. With that purpose in view the work of mobilization and equipment has been going steadily forward. We had money from England, guns from France, and transport from Russia, where we had agents employed months ago buying horses and war material.

"There is no ground for any misgivings as to the whole-heartedness with which the King is going into the war. Long ago he told his ministers that although he was a Hohenzollern by blood and family ties he was first and last a Rumanian and his whole future was bound up with that of his people.

INDIGNANT AT RUMANIA.

Germans Regret Great Supplies of Munitions Sent to That Country.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 29, (via London.)—The Berlin correspondent of the Politiken sends the following:

"In contrast with the calm with which Italy's declaration of war against Germany was received, Rumania's declaration came as a thunderbolt; for even though Berlin long had reckoned with the possibility of Rumania's intervention, the effect of the large black type on the handbills stating that it was an accomplished fact was terribly disheartening everywhere. On the streets, in the tramcars, and on the buses the news produced consternation.

"On all sides were heard expressions of deepest indignation at Rumania, as the commercial agreements recently concluded gave rise to the belief that the storm had blown over. The people were particularly furious because great quantities of ammunition which the Germans delivered to Rumania in exchange for grain would now literally be hurled back at their own heads.

"In leading political circles no attempt is made to conceal the extreme gravity of the situation, especially as Greece also is now expected to come in. The recent change in the command of the Greek army is considered very ominous."

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The Rumanian Consulate and Legation have been besieged by Rumanian residents of Berlin, to whom the declaration of war came like a bomb out of blue sky, no warning of any sort having reached them. Rumanians crowding the Legation spoke bitterly of their government for thus leaving them in the dark, but realized this was done to conceal the intentions of the Rumanian Government.

Some of them said they were certain unusual pressure was brought to bear upon King Ferdinand at the meeting of the Rumanian Crown Council, which decided upon a declaration of war, and they were sure that otherwise he would not have attached his signature to the necessary documents.

The German press generally seems to share in this belief, for so far no ill word is published concerning that monarch, to whom some of the newspapers refer in pitying terms. The Berlin public finds the new phase of the war intensely interesting, forgetting for a while the bothersome details of their daily life, such as bread-cards and meat-tickets. The old fervor which prevailed when the war was young seems to be returning to those grown callous or fatalistic with the war's heavy toll and tribulations.

Dispatches from Vienna indicate that Rumania's war declaration caused no particular excitement, but resulted almost everywhere in a sigh of relief that the worst now was known.

GERMANY PREPARING FOR WAR BY GREECE

Venizelos Bitterly Assails Greek General Staff for Letting the Bulgars Get Kavala.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague says that Germany is making preparations for the eventual entry of Greece into the war, which in German diplomatic circles is regarded as certain to take place.

A number of Greeks have departed from Germany in the last few days, and tomorrow the Greek Minister in Berlin is to be received by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg.

ATHENS, Aug. 27, (via London, Aug. 29.)—Commenting on the Bulgarian occupation of Kavala, former Premier Venizelos said to The Associated Press correspondent:

"I predicted that the Bulgarians' assurances that they would not occupy Kavala would not hold good five days. They lasted just four days.

"Can you conceive anything more criminal in a military sense than the action of the Greek General Staff in demobilizing three army corps and leaving the entire artillery and other supplies behind to fall into the hands of the Bulgarians?"

After the pro-Entente demonstration before the residence of M. Venizelos today, in which 50,000 persons took part, a committee was appointed to present to King Constantine the resolutions outlined by the former Premier in his address. These resolutions, as framed by M. Venizelos, concluded with these words:

"If we the people are not heard in these our resolutions we must take counsel what is to be done to minimize the ruin which awaits us."

The scene before the residence of the former Premier was one of the wildest enthusiasm. All the surrounding streets were crowded when M. Venizelos appeared on the balcony. News of the Bulgarian occupation of Kavala had intensified the feeling, and those in the throng apparently were ready to follow the former Premier in whatever he might advise.

Unusual precautions were taken by the authorities in view of the fact that the celebration occurred on the anniversary of the revolution of 1909. A large body of troops was brought in from Chalkis to reinforce the Athens garrison. Soldiers with fixed bayonets lined the streets in the vicinity of the residence of M. Venizelos.

Immediately following the meeting a committee of representative Liberals was named to present to King Constantine the resolutions outlined in the speech of M. Venizelos. The full text of the resolutions, as given by M. Venizelos in his speech, follows:

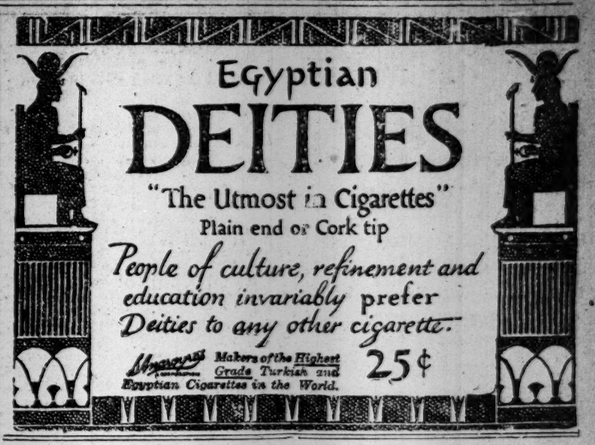
"By these resolutions we the people advise the monarch that he has fallen a victim of evil advisers who seek to nullify the results of the revolution of 1909 and achieve a return to the former state of misgovernment, while satisfying personal hatred of M. Venizelos; that the sovereign has fallen victim to advisers of purely military and oligarchical ideas who have persuaded him that Germany must be victorious and, trading upon the King's admiration for the Germans, whose victory he believed and desired, hoped by Germany's victory to be enabled to set aside the free Constitution of Greece and concentrate absolute power in royal hands.

"As a result of these warped ideas we see today, instead of extension of the territory of Greece to Asia Minor, Thrace and Cyprus, that Macedonia is invaded by the Bulgarians, that tens of thousands of dollars' worth of military supplies have been surrendered to the invaders, and that northern Epirus is in danger of being permanently lost.

"We the people by this Constitution, declare that we do not approve the course recently followed and insist on dismissal from around the King's person of the present sinister advisers. The introduction of the King's name into the electoral contest constitutes an internal revolution against the Liberal Party. National unity has been destroyed by thrusting the royal prestige into politics. * * * The Zaimis Ministry is necessary today, and the Liberals are prepared to give it all support to enable it to be a political instead of a mere interim Cabinet and to assure to the Entente the most benevolent neutrality conceivable."

The resolutions conclude with the statement that, unless the people are heard, they must take counsel as to other action.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says King Constantine was unable to receive yesterday a delegation of the Greek Liberal Party, which had asked for an audience, as the King still was suffering from a slight operation which he underwent on Sunday.



FAY, BY A RUSE, ESCAPES

RUMANIA'S REASONS FOR ENTERING WAR

Alliance with the Central Powers Ceased When Italy Withdrew, Vienna Is Told.

SAYS AUSTRIA BROKE FAITH

Declares She Is Menaced by Teuton Spirit of Conquest and Rumanians in Dual Monarchy Oppressed.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 28, (via Petrograd and London, Aug. 29.)—The following is the text of the note handed to Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Rumania, at the conclusion of the meeting of the Rumanian Crown Council which preceded the Rumanian declaration of war:

"The alliance concluded between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, according to the statements of those Governments, had only a conservative and defensive character. Its principal object was to guarantee the allied countries against attack from the outside and to consolidate the state of affairs created by previous treaties. It was in accordance with these pacific tendencies that Rumania joined this alliance.

"Devoted to the development of her internal affairs and faithful to her resolution to remain as an element of order and equilibrium on the lower Danube, Rumania never has ceased in her devotion to the maintenance of peace in the Balkans. The last Balkan wars, by destroying the status quo, imposed upon her a new line of conduct, but her intervention gave peace and re-established the equilibrium.

"For herself she was satisfied with the rectification of her borders which gave her the greatest security against aggression and repaired certain injustices of the Congress of Berlin, but in pursuit of this aim, Rumania was disappointed by the failure of the Vienna Cabinet to take the attitude Rumania was entitled to expect.

"When the present war broke out Rumania, like Italy, declined to associate herself with the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary, of which she had not been notified by the Vienna Cabinet.

"In the Spring of 1915 Italy declared war against Austria-Hungary. The Triple Alliance no longer existed and the reasons which determined Rumania's adherence to this political system disappeared.

"Rumania remained in the peace group of States, seeking to work in agreement in order to assure peace and to conserve the situation de facto and de jure created by treaties. Rumania then found herself in the presence of powers making war for the sole purpose of transforming from top to bottom the old arrangements which had served as a basis for their treaty of alliance. These changes were for Rumania proof that the object she pursued in joining the Triple Alliance no longer could be attained and that she must direct her efforts in new paths, especially as the work undertaken by Austria-Hungary threatened the interests of Rumania and her national aspirations. Consequently Rumania resumed her liberty of action.

"The neutrality which Rumania imposed upon herself in consequence of a declaration of war made independently of her will, and contrary to her interests, had been adopted as the results of the assurances that Austria-Hungary, in declaring war against Serbia, was not inspired by a spirit of conquest or of territorial gains. These assurances have not been realized.

"Today we are confronted by a situation de facto threatening great territorial transformations and political changes of a nature constituting a grave menace to the future of Rumania. The work of peace which Rumania attempted to accomplish, in a spirit of faithfulness to the Triple Alliance, thus was rendered barren by the very powers called upon to defend it.

"In adhering in 1883 to the group of Central Powers, Rumania was far from forgetting the bonds of blood constituting between them a pledge for her domestic tranquillity, as well as for the improvement of the lot of the Rumanians of Austria-Hungary. In fact, Germany and Italy, who reconstituted their States on the basic principle of nationality, could not but recognize the legitimacy of the foundation upon which their own existence reposed.

"As for Austria-Hungary, she found in the friendly relations established between her and Rumania assurances of tranquillity both in her interior and on our common frontiers, for she was bound to know to what extent the discontent of her Rumanian population found echo among us, threatening our good relations.

"For a period of thirty years the Rumanians of Austria-Hungary not only never saw a reform introduced, but, instead, were treated as an inferior race and condemned to suffer the oppression of a foreign element which constitutes only a minority amid the diverse nationalities constituting the Austro-Hungarian States.

"All the injustices our brothers thus were made to suffer maintained between our country and the monarchy a continual state of animosity. At the outbreak of the war Austria-Hungary made no effort to ameliorate these conditions. After two years of the war Austria-Hungary showed herself as prompt to sacrifice her peoples as powerless to defend them. The war in which almost the whole of Europe is partaking raises the gravest problems affecting the national development and very existence of the States.

"Rumania, from a desire to hasten the end of the conflict and to safeguard her racial interests, sees herself forced to enter into line by the side of those who are able to assure her realization of her national unity. For these reasons Rumania considers herself, from this moment, in a state of war with Austria-Hungary."

ATTACK TISZA GOVERNMENT.

Apponyi and Other Leaders Bitter at All-Night Parliament Sitting.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 29, (by Wireless to London.)—Count Albert Apponyi, leader of the Opposition in the Hungarian Parliament, made eight speeches, all strongly hostile to the Government, in the course of an all-night sitting of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies ending on Friday last, according to dispatches received here today from Budapest. Count Apponyi is quoted in the messages as accusing Premier Tisza of intending to conclude a new commercial treaty with ermany whereby the interests of Hungary would be damaged.

Count Michael Karolyn, President of the Hungarian Independence Party, is said to have accused the Austrian General Staff of "betraying Hungary by undertaking an insane offensive against Italy instead of foreseeing that troops were needed to defend Hungary against a Russian invasion."

Deputy Rakoszy declared that Austrian strategy and diplomacy had both "proved disastrous failures."

HOW RUSSIANS WILL BID.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Commenting on the tactical advantages of Rumania's operations against Austria-Hungary, Lieut. Col. Rousset, the military critic of La Liberte, says:

"General Letchitzky, the Russian Commander in Galicia, holds nearly 100 kilometres (60 miles) of ridges from the source of the two Bystritzas toward Bajilow as far as Kirlibaba. He will easily aid the Rumanians who, hardly on entering Transylvania, will certainly envelop the army of General Koevess if the latter does not retreat quickly. Field Marshal von Hindenburg will be unable to help him, as from the Dniester River to the Stokhod General Brussiloff is holding von Hindenburg solidly."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rumania's movements are being watched with an interest far surpassing those of any of the other belligerents. This is natural for two reasons. In the first place, she is a newcomer in the ranks of the warring elements; and in the second, the Rumanian situation is such that there are greater potentialities in Rumanian success than in that of any of the others. Moreover, there is a much greater prospect of quick results.

It is to be noted in connection with the present status of things that Rumania has not yet declared war on Bulgaria, but that only Austria and Germanay are affected. This, however, means but little. The situation is entirely different from that which existed between Germany and Italy. These two nations were separated by many miles of Austrian territory. Italy had no objective, particularly of her own, that would necessarily bring her into direct conflict with Germanay. Hence the failure of either party to declare war was an embarrassment to neither.

With Rumania the situation is entirely different. One of her objectives will undoubtedly be rendering assistance to the Allies on the Saloniki front, as Rumania's geographical position gives her unique facilities for this accomplishment. To do this it will be necessary to cross Bulgarian soil and to wage war directly on the Bulgarians, who constitute the greater part of the Saloniki army of defense. Therefore, when the time is ripe for Rumania to make this move a declaration of war will follow as a matter of course.

As I have said, there is every reason to watch with the greatest interest the first move of Rumania's, which will give a fair indication of the location of her major movement. In the early stages of such a campaign, where the whole thing is on such an enormous scale, no conclusions can be drawn from the first steps as to what the real campaign is to be. The initial step may be in one direction, the great blow that is to follow delivered in another. At this time more than at any other, it is best to make haste slowly. Rumania's first blow, fo rexample, has been delivered against the passes of the Transylvanian Alps, presumably with the idea of flanking the Austrian Army and cooperating with Russia. Such a move may or may not have anything to do with the major operations of the Rumanian Army.

The difficulties which confront Rumania on this front, I pointed out in a general way yesterday. The principal of these is the fact that, while the mountains are crossed by numerous passes, for military purposes these are, by reason of lack of good highways and railroads limited to three. This makes the Austrian problem a simple one. If, therefore, it were the Rumanian intention to place her major stroke on this front, her problem would be extremely difficult and would take a long time for working out.

It has been the policy of the various nations, however, at least at the outset of their participation, to go first for the territory which they hope to get as a result of their entrance into the war. This may be dictating the policy of Rumania. At the same time, it must be realized that no nation is going to get anything more than it no wposses until the war is over and there are definite spoils to be divided. Therefore, the best policy that can be pursued is to place themselves entirely under the allied General Staff which has for its function first and last to win the war. After it is won will be time enough to discuss what this or that power shall receive. It may be assumed, therefore, with small probability of error that this will be Rumania's attitude.

The most vulnerable section before the Rumanian Army is unquestionably the Bulgarian frontier. But if the maximum results are to be obtained through an attack on this front, the moves must be made quickly. The attack here will be directed against the Teutonic army on the Saloniki front. This army depends for its supplies almost entirely on the railroad down the Vardar Valley and the branch of that road which runs from Uskub to Kraljevo, in Serbia. These are the only two railroads which run directly to the Saloniki front. If these are cut, or, indeed, if only one of them is cut by the taking of Nish, the Teutons in the south are in a very serious predicament. In order, however, to achieve the maximum result from a success against this line, it is necessar yto move quickly and without warning.

Before going any deeper into the Rumanian campaign and its possibilities, it may be well to see what springs of men are tapped as a result of the Allies diplomatic victory. Rumania has a population of about 8,000,000. Of this population a very small proportion, so small indeed as to be entirely negligible, are Turks who inhabited the territory which Rumania acquired through the treaty of Bucharest, and who are exempt from military service. Rumania can then put into the field a minimum of 800,000 men, and a probable maximum of at least a million.

This force, however, is not all that the Teuton allies will have to reckon with. As pointed out yesterday, Russia is on the nurth in the Bukowina, on the east in Bessarabia and the Black Sea. The wells of Russian men have not been touched even with Russia's enormous losses. These men will be available in great number to assist in any direction the Allied eneral Staff may dictate. The railroad communications from the various Russian fronts into Rumania are exceptionally good. From the Bukowina is the main railroand from Czernowitz with its branches. This road passes through the heart of Rumania into Bucharest and can feed men into any section of any front Rumania may select as the section of her main operation. From Bessarabia comes the railroad through Kischinew to Reni and alaiz and Bucharest. From the Black Sea comes the Danube and the railroad to Constanza and Bucharest. From Bucharest of course roads radiate throughout the entire State.

It may well be that Rumania, whose problem in its most general form is not dissimilar to that which faced Italy when she declared war against Austria, may adopt the Italian plan of campaign, which consisted first in neutralizing a hostile province whose frontier could be easily defended, and then striking her offensive blow against another line far removed. The similarity is at once in evidence if we regard Transylvania as corresponding with the Trentino, and the Bulgaria nfrontier with its Danube, as Istria and the Isonzo. This would explain why the Rumanian effort is at present being expended on the western frontier.

The only definite point at which conflict has occurred is at Tomos Pass, through which a railroad from Bucharest runs to Kronstadt, the main railroad centre of Southern Transylvania. Nothing has been reported as having happened there beyond th efact that the Rumanians and the Austrians have been in contact at that point. A junction of small Rumanian advanced parties has been effected with the Russians in Southern Bukowina, but this is entirely without significance.

HAIG'S TROOPS DRAW CLOSE TO GINCHY

British Also Make Progress Northwest of the Village—Total Prisoners Taken 15,469.

FRENCH WIN AT THIAUMONT

Caoture "an Appreciable Amount" of Ground Southeast of the Verdun Redoubt.

LONDON, Aug. 29. — Weather unfavorable for military operations, including particularly heavy thunderstorms, still prevails on the Somme front and the activity has been confined to artillery duels and bombing expeditions. The British, however, still continue to enlarge their positions west of Ginchy. The official statements from headquarters today also report gaining some ground between Delville and High Woods as well as southeast of Thiepval. A small German attack near the windmill north of Pozières was repulsed.

The British report issued this evening announces that since the beginning of the present offensive, July 1, 266 officers and 15,203 men have been captured, together with 86 guns and 160 machine guns.

The French, while remaining inactive on the French front, continue little by little to regain ground in the Verdun region. Last evening they made an advance southeast of Thiaumont work. Later in the evening they repulsed two German attacks, one against the village of Fleury and the other against French positions near the road leading to Vaux fort.

"On the Somme, as at Verdun, we are leading in the offensive and dominating the adversary," says an official note reviewing last week's operations on the French front. "There is not a point in the general theatre of operations where the enemy is not actually reduced to the defensive. Actions which we have undertaken continue despite the resistance or reaction of the enemy."

The British afternoon statement follows:

The weather continues to be somewhat unfavorable and the operations of the last twenty-four hours have been confined to minor enterprises and local bombing attacks. By these means we gradually established our hold on ground between the western outskirts of Guillemont and Ginchy. Further north, between Delville Wood and the High Wood, our troops captured a hostile barricade. Southeast of Thiepval some further progress was made and a hostile machine gun was captured. During these minor operations more prisoners have been taken, but the number has not yet been ascertained.

An attempted raid by the enemy south of Arras failed. Our artillery carried out bombardments on selected parts of the enemy's line between Neuve Chapelle and the Bois Grenier, south of Armentières. On the rest of the front there was ordinary trench warfare.

Attack on Pozieres Windmill.

The British official statement issued tonight from General Headquarters reads:

The only infantry engagement today, besides the usual trench bombing encounters, was the approach of a small hostile force toward our trenches near the Pozières windmill, which was quickly dispersed by our fire, leaving seven men killed.

Although heavy thunderstorms made observation difficult, there was considerable activity, the enemy shelling Delville Wood heavily this evening, and also the vicinity of the Pozières windmill, Authuille and the Thiepval Wood during the afternoon.

On other parts of the line there was artillery shelling by both sides, near Hohenzollern, in front of Cuinchy, Givenchy and the Ypres Salient.

Twenty prisoners were taken in the last twenty-four hours, making the total captured by us since the first of July 266 officers and 15,203 of other ranks, in addition to eighty-six guns, 160 machine guns, besides other war material.

Yesterday in aeroplane encounters four enemy machines were accounted for, two being destroyed and two badly damaged. Two of ours are missing.

The French afternoon report, recounting the success near Verdun, says:

On the right bank of the Meuse, toward evening yesterday, our troops, under daring leadership, captured an appreciable amount of ground southeast of Thiamount work and took about forty prisoners.

Toward 11 o'clock at night the Germans delivered two attacks, one against the village of Fleury, the other against our positions near the road leading to Vaux Fort. These attempts resulted only in heavy losses to the enemy.

There was intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front.

The French night report adds:

There is nothing of importance to report. During the day bad weather hampered operations on the greater part of the front.

Attacks Repulsed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British troops made attacks in force on the Somme front yesterday, but were repulsed with heavy losses, the War Office announced today. Violent fighting continues. The announcement follows:

On numerous sectors of the front the hostile fire was more active. The artillery engagements on the Somme front were very violent.

North of the Somme the British attacks were repeated with considerable forces between Thiepval and Pozières. These attempts failed, with heavy losses for the enemy. At some places there was hand-to-hand fighting, which is continuing north of Ovillers with violence. Several hand-grenade attacks in Delville Wood and southeast of Guillemont were repulsed.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the French attacked between Thiaumont work and Fleury and in the adjoining wooded section. The attacking waves broke down under the fire of our artillery, machine guns and rifles.

Minor hostile advances south and southeast of St. Mihiel were without success.

Three hostile aeroplanes were shot down in aerial engagements, on south of Arras, and two near Bapaume. A fourth aeroplane fell undamaged into our hands east of St. Quentin.

SERBS AND FRENCH DRIVE BULGARS BACK

King Peter's Army Nearing Vetrenik and French Advancing Toward Ljumnica River.

PARIS, Aug. 29. — The French are making progress in the direction of the Ljumnica River and the Serbian Army is advancing toward Vetrenik, says an official communication given out here this evenoing regarding operations in Macédonia. Strong Bulgarian attacks northwest of Lake Ostrovo were repulsed by the Serbians. The statement follows:

There is nothing new on the Struma line. Since yesterday there have been lively artillery actions around Lake Doiran and on the banks of the Vardar, where we destroyed the Marzenoi aviation west of Lake Doiran. Our progress continues in the direction of the Ljumnica River.

The Serbian Army yesterday continued its advance toward Vetrenik and repulsed strong Bulgarian attacks on Hill 1,506, northwest of Lake Ostrovo and further to the south. A number of prisoners, including several officers, remained in Serbian hands.

The Bulgarian official communications continue to allude to alleged successes on the wings toward the sea and south of Koritza, southwest of Florina. In reality, since the beginning of operations the Bulgarians have occupied only the undefended portion of Greek territory, while to the west of Lake Ostrovo the left wing of the Serbian Army has stopped all enemy attacks and inflicted heavy losses.

KAISER ENTERTAINS KOENIG.

Deutschland's Commander Is the Emperor's Guest at Dinner.

BERLIN (via London), Aug. 29.—The German Emperor, according to official announcement, has received Albert Lohmann, president of the Board of Directors of the German Ocean Navigation Company, and Captain Paul Koenig, commander of the super-submarine Deutschland, at main headquarters.

The Emperor had them as his guests at dinner.

ITALIANS CAPTURE PEAK 8,000 FEET HIGH

Alpini Take Monte Cauriol After Fierce Fighting—Small Successes Elsewhere.

ROME, Aug. 29.—Italian Alpines have captured the rocky peak of Monte Couriol, 8,000 feet high, in the Avisio area, according to the officials statement issued by the War Office today. Fierce fighting preceded the capture and the position is now strongly held by the Italians. The statement reads as follows:

Along the Trentino front in spite of persistent bad weather our troops gained some brilliant successes.

In a skirmish on the northeastern slopes of Monte Majo, in the Posina Valley, we drove back the enemy with heavy loss, taking about twenty prisoners, including one officer.

On Monte Cimone the effective fire of our trench mortars compelled the enemy to withdraw on a section of his front north of the summit.

In Fassa, area of Avisio, after fierce fighting, our Alpine troops gained possession of the rocky peak of Monte Cauriol, which rises abruptly 2,486 meters, (8,000 feet.) The position was promptly consolidated and is being strongly held. There we took about thirty prisoners, including one officer.

The enemy used much artillery against our positions on Monte Sief, in the Upper Cordevole, on Castelletto Tofana, and in the upper valleys of the But and Fella.

On the Lower Isonzo the outskirts of Gorizia and Gradisca were occasionally shelled.

An enemy aeroplane dropped bombs and arrows on the Cortina d'Ampezzo Basin, but without causing damage.

Yesterday along the whole battle-front our first line troops cheered the entry into the war of Rumania, our new ally. The enemy replied with a fierce artillery fire and with trench mortars and machine guns, but was promptly silenced by our batteries.

Vienna Admits Loss of ePak.

VIENNA, Aug.2 9, (via London.)—The Austrian War Office today issued the following report of the operations on the Italian frontier:

After obstinate fighting, Monte Cauriol fell into the enemy's hands.

ITALY TELLS UNITED STATES.

Declaration of War Against Germany Announced by Ambassador.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29. — Formal notification that Italy had declared war on Germany was communicated to Secretary of State Lansing today by Count Macchi di Cellere, the Italiln Ambassador, in the following note sent by the latter from Beverly Farms, Mass., where the embassy has been spending the Summer:

From Royal Italian Embassy,

Beverly Farms, Mass., Aug. 28, 1916.

To Mr. Secretary of State.

I have the honor to address the following communication to your Excellency in the name of the King's Government:

Systematically hostile acts on the part of the German Government to the detriment of Italy have succeeded one another with increasing frequency, consisting of both an actual warlike participation and economic measures of every kind.

With regard to the former, it will suffice to mention the reiterated supplies of arms and of instruments of war, terrestrial and maritime, furnished by Germany to Austria-Hungary, and the uninterrupted participation of erman officers, soldiers, and seamen in the various operations of war directed against Italy. In fact, it is only thanks to the assistance afforded her by Germany in the most varied forms that Austria-Hungary has recently been able to concentrate her most extensive effort against Italy. It is also worth while to recall the transmission by the German Government to Austria-Hungary of the Italian prisoners who had escaped from the Austro-Hungarian concentration camps and taken refuge in German territory.

Among the measures of an economic character which were hostile to Italy it will be sufficient to cite the invitation which at the instance of the Imperial Department of Foreign Affairs was directed to German credit institutions and bankers to consider every Italian citizen as a hostile foreigner and to suspend payments to him; also the suspension of payments to Italian laborers of the uensions due them by virtue of a formal provision of the German law.

The overnment of his Majesty the King did not think that it could longer tolerate such a state of affairs, which aggravate, to the exclusive detriment of Italy, the sharp contrast between the defacto and the de jure situation already arising from the fact of the alliance of Italy and of Germany with two groups of nations at war among one another.

For these reasons the Royal overnment has, in the name of his Majesty the King, notified the German Government through the Swiss overnment, that, as from today, Aug. 28, Italy considers herself in a state of war with Germany.

Please accept, Mr. Secretarq of State, the assurances of my highest regards.

MACCHI de CELLERE.

FATAL RIOTS IN DRESDEN.

More Than 100 Reported Slain in Liebknecht Protest.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Reports have reached The Hague, says the correspondent there of the Central News, that 85 civilians, 22 soldiers, and 4 policemen were killed in Dresden last week. The disorders are said to have been brought on by a demonstration against the imposition of an increased sentence on Dr. Karl Liebknecht as a result of his appeal from the finding of the military court.

The crowds were eventually dispelled by troops, the dispatch says, after 200 persons had been arrested.

CONFIRMS FRISCO'S SALE.

Court Overrules the Objections of Nine Unsecured Creditors.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—The sale of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad to the reorgnization managers was confirmed in the Federal District Court here late today by Circuit Judge Sanborn. The sale of the Frisco at foreclosure was approved over the protest of nine creditors, who said that provision should be made for unsecured creditors.

Judge Sanborn said that the sale and reorganization gave them an opportunity to secure 25 per cent. of their claims and that if the road had not been reorganized they could not secure anything.

The Frisco now will be turned over to the new company, chartered a few days ago at Jefferson City, Mo., and the receivership will end.

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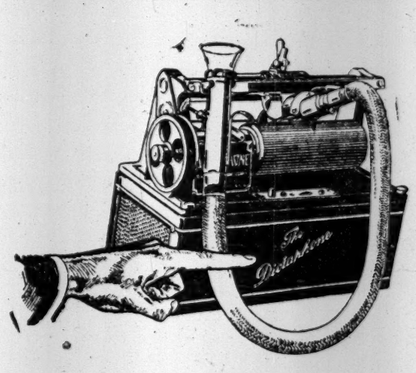

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COMMISSION MUST CONTINUE RELIEF

Production in Belgium and Northern France Insufficient to Meet Food Demands.

NEED $12,500,000 A MONTH

Harvests Will Feed People of Poland and Serbia, Thinned by Invasion, Famine, and Migration.

LONDON, Aug. 16, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—It is stated on good authority that the population of Poland has diminished by about 50 per cent. as the result of migration into Russia and starvation during the last Winter. The remaining population with the German soldiers has produced a considerable harvest, and it is believed by the German and Austrian authorities that the local production will be ample, not only to support the civil population, but also to permit some export to Germany and Austria. Much the same situation exists in Serbia, and, therefore, while they may be some shortage in meats, fats, and milk, the population in Poland and Serbia can be sufficiently provided for.

Belgium has a fair harvest which, by agreement between the Relief Commission and the German authorities, is left entirely to the civil population. But the Belgian local production, even in normal times, amounts to only about one-third of the requirements of the population, and therefore Belgian relief must continue on a large scale.

In the occupied area of Northern France the mobilization and migration of the male population has made it impossible for the peasants to secure the full productivity of the land, and a large portion of the area has been cultivated by the German Army. Negotiations are still in progress between the Relief Commission and the German authorities as to the proportion of the native production to be set aside for the civil population. In any event, the harvest is entirely insufficient and the total absence of meats, fats, and milk supplies makes necessary the continuance of relief on a large scale in order to maintain the French population of 2,250,000 people, of whom 600,000 are children.

It is estimated by the Commission that, even taking the harvest into account in Belgium and Northern France, they will need to continue the importation of a minimum of $12,500,000 per month of foodstuffs during the forthcoming years. It is understood that the subsidies provided by the Allied Governments, which amount to about $10,000,000 per month, will continue, and the Commission is, therefore, dependent on public charity for $2,500,000 a month.

The Commission has just arranged to provide an extra meal daily for the whole of the school children in Belgium and Northern France, to be given in the schools during the forthcoming year, as investigation has proved that the adolescent children are being insufficiently nurtured. The cost of this extra school meal will be approximately $1,000,000 a month, which increase in the budget of the Commission must be found through public charity.

CLEMENCY ASKED FOR LEE.

Governor Ralston Gets Telegrams In Escaped Prisoner's Behalf.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 29.—Numerous petitions were received today at the offices of Governor Ralston urging clemency for Edward J. Lee, escaped prisoner from the Indiana State Penitentiary at Michigan City, who was betrayed in New York by his former cellmate. Mrs. Charles R. Williams, telegraphing to the Governor from Princeton, N. J., said:

"We are greatly interested in the case of the escaped convict Lee, model prisoner, a victim of the contract labor system. Very few cases are as appealing as this case. The man is eager to lead an honest life, has worked hard since his escape to prove it. Give him a cahnce if in your power."

Frances P. Parsons, of 550 Park Avenue, New York, telegraphed: "In common with many others, my deep interest has been aroused by the case of the convict Edward Lee. I beg you to treat him with as much leniency as possible. His case is most exceptional."

R. S. Chapin, New York, telegraphed: "May I respectfully request that you parole Lee, escaped prisoner."

ACCUSED OF KILLING COOK.

Staten Islander Arrested Following Quarrel at South Beach.

Edward A. Fairre, 34 years old, of 24 Chestnut Street, Rosebank, Staten Island, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Aihken, Graham, and McKettrick of Police Headquarters, who accused him of having killed Albert Damurati, a pastry cook of 337 East Thirty-fourth Street. Damurati was found Sunday night lying unconscious on the South Beach sands and died the following morning in the New Brighton Hospital.

According to the detectives, the pastry cook had spent Sunday in bathing at South Meach, and that when he began to annoy women Fairre remonstrated with mim. Friends of both men prevented a fist fight, but that night, when Demurati passed a tent which about thirty young Staten Islanders had put up on the beach, he recognized Fairre among those gathered about the entrance.

Damurati said something, and then the detectives alleged, a bottle was thrown which struck Damurati at the base of the skull, fracturing it. Fairre admitted having quarreled with the dead man, but denied that he had thrown the bottle.

New British Minister at Berne.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Sir Horace Rumbold has been appointed British Minister at Berne, Switzerland. He succeeds Evelyn M. Grant-Duff, who is retiring on accoutn of his health.

BLEASE RUNNING AHEAD IN PRIMARY FIGHT

Leads the Race for Gubernatorial Nomination in South Carolina—Militiamen Vote on Border.

COLUMBIA, S. C. Aug. 29.—Unofficial scattering returns from about half the counties of South Carolina tonight gave ex-Governor Cole L. Blease a large lead over Governor Richard I. Manning and Robert A. Cooper for the Democratic nomination for Governor. The vote stood: Blease, 11,000; Manning, 3,000; Cooper, 6,000.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Aug. 29.—South Carolina hardsmen here voted today for Governor and other State oficers in the Democratic primary election of their State. This was the first time that troops on the border have voted, and the election in camp was strictly supervised by the military authorities.

Ballot boxes were placed in each company headquarters and the vote counted by three Commissioners named by the Democratic State Central Committee of South Carolina. The count was forwarded to Columbia tonight.

BOY SET THE THORNE FIRES.

New York Youth Says He Liked to See the Firemen Work.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Joseph Sackett, 16, of 257 West 116th Street, New York, was locked up in the Dutchess County Jail this afternoon on a charge of arson, following his confession to having set fire to two barns and a garage on the Millbrook estate of Oakleigh Thorne. The boy told the detective who arrested him that he liked to see the firemen at work, and besides he was looking for an opportunity to prove his bravery.

Sackett has been stopping here with his aunt, who is employed on the Thorne estate. Ten detectives who have been guarding the estate for the last two weeks boarded at the same house, and the boy often discussed with them means of capturing the firebug.

He said today that he was talking with the detectives last night when it occurred to him that it would be a good joke to set fire to the garage. He left them, started the fire, and then returned to await developments. He "discovered" the fire first and helped take out the ten automobiles that were stored in the building.

AUTO UPSET KILLS DENTIST.

Dr. Rivinius Caught Under Wreckage—Physician Friend Badly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Dr. E. W. Rivinius, a dentist, of 153 West Seventy-third Street, New York City, was killed and Dr. Henry F. Bartholomew, a physician, of 207 West 156th Street, was perhaps fatally injured when their touring car upset eight miles north of this place this afternoon. Both were buried beneath the wreckage.

Dr. Rivinius died of a broken neck. Dr. Bartholomew is in the Highland Hospital with concussion of the brain and other injuries.

Dr. Rivinius and Dr. Bartholomew, friends in this city said last night, were en route to Whitehall, N. Y., where Dr. Bartholomew's wife and 5-year-old daughter, Betty, had been spending the Summer. They had planned to motor all the way and left this city shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning in order to reach Albany before nightfall.

Dr. Rivinius and Dr. Bartholomew were close friends, having been classmates at New York University. Dr. Rivinius was not married. His nearest surviving relative, a sister, Miss Martha Rivinius, was in Boston, was notified of the accident.

WOMAN KILLED BY AUTO.

Curve Hid Car's Approach and She Stepped in Its Path.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 29.—Her view shut off by a curve in McBride Avenue, near the Spruce Street bridge, Mrs. Ella Westervelt, 35 years old, wife of a silk weaver living at 102 Birch Street, stepped directly before an automobile driven by Jacob Kushner, a lawyer, of 296 Ellison Street this afternoon. Before Mr. Kushner could stop his car the woman was struck. She was picked up unconscious and died in an automobile truck while on the way to the General Hospital. Mr. Kushner reported the accident to the police and was released on his own recognizance.

Joseph Halefin, 8 years old, at play today in front of his home at 273 Marshall Street, was struck by a touring car operated by Samuel Cohen of 95 Market Street. He was treated at St. Joseph's Hospital for a broken nose and scalp lacerations. Cohen was not held.

SISTER JOSEPHA INJURED.

Both Legs Broken in Elevator Accident at Mount St. Vincent.

As the result of the sudden starting of an electric elevator in the School for Girls at Mount St. Vincent-on-Hudson, Sister Josepha, Mother Superior of the institution and in charge of the 5,000 Sisters of Charity in the New York diocese, sustained fractures of both legs last Wednesday. She has been in St. Vincent's Hospital ever since in a serious condition.

Sister Josepha in making an inspection of the building decided to go from the second to the third floor by way of a small elevator, which was designed to be operated by passengers. As she was about to enter the car it suddenly shot up and she was pinned between its floor and the top of the elevator entrance. Sisters in other parts of the school heard her cries and released her.

The injured woman was brought to St. Vincents' Hospital, where Dr. Simon J. Walsh, Chief Surgeon, found that both legs had been borken, but that there had been no internal injuries. Last night Dr. Walsh said the Mother Superior's condition was favorable, and that unless something unforseen happened she would recover.

GERARD IS ATTACKED AS BRITAIN'S FRIEND

Berlin Newspapers Start Report That He Is Going to England, and Advise Him to Stay There.

CALL HIM GERMANY'S FOE

American, Reaching London, Attributes New Fight on Ambassador to the Censorship Row.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—An American, who is in London after several months' stay in Berlin, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that the German newspapers had been printing attacks on Ambassador Gerard within the last ten days on account of a prospective trip they say he is about to make to England.

According to THE TIMES informant the German newspapers began printing sly allusions to the Ambassador, saying he was going on a mysterious journey to England and that after a short visit he was going to return to Berlin. After a day or two of this the papers came out, said this informant, with editorial attacks upon the Ambassador, reading something like this:

"Ambassador Gerard is going to take a trip to the country he favors so much—England"; and, "Gerard is going to the country where he has so many friends—England." Some editorials, the informant said, were particularly bitter in insinuating that Mr. Gerard was not of much use in Germany and that he might as well be in England, one newspaper intimating that it would be wise for Mr. Gerard to stay in England permanently. These attacks on Mr. Gerard, said THE TIMES informant, seemed to spread to nearly all the newspapers he read while there. In every criticism of the American Ambassador the German newspapers, he said, accused him of being the friend of England, intimating also that he was the enemy of Germany.

Traced to Censorship.

"The attacks on Mr. Gerard began soon after his stand in refusing to urge upon the Government at Washington that the British censor be rebuked for not allowing the uncensored reports of British correspondents for American newspapers to pass through England," he said. "The newspapers accused Mr. Gerard of being unfriendly to Germany at that time, particularly resenting his charge that the German censor had declined to allow American correspondents to send matter printed in the German newspapers criticising the American Government. Since then the attacks became more bitter until they culminated in the reports of his supposed trip to England. I understand the German censor has declined to allow these newspaper attacks on Mr. Gerard's intended trip to be cabled out."

At the American Embassy here THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was informed that no word had been received as to Mr. Gerard's intention of coming to England, nor had it been heard that he was contemplating a trip to America at this time. One official explained that if Mr. Gerard proposed a trip here he certainly would inform the Embassy. As to the German newspaper attacks on Mr. Gerard, no notice was taken of them.

THE TIMES informant, speaking of the food situation in Berlin, said:

"All any one can get to eat as a steady diet is bread, soup, and vegetable, which become not only monotonous, but unsatisfactory as an exclusive diet. Only a quarter of a pound of meat a week is allowed to any one individual whether at a hotel or elsewhere, and to the ordinary man with a lively appetite that is not enough for one big bite a week. Everything is way up in price, but worst of it is that whether one has money enough to buy or not, he can only obtain a limited quantity, the limit fixed by the Government. While prices may be much higher in England than before the war, still there is plenty of everything, and the average man has more money than before the war. So England is really not much worse off than the average, even, for the average citizen, while Germany is badly off for every one in the matter of food, whether poor or rich.

Beefsteak a Luxury.

"Since I have been in London I have been eating beefsteak three times a day and have not got enough yet. It is a real luxury to find that you can get all you want of it.

"The German Government, by keeping a sharp eye on what the newspapers publish, has convinced the people Germany is going to win the war, but one notices that there is no more talk of a great decisive smash of the allied enemy. One hears talk everywhere in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany that the Fatherland has all the ammunition, guns, and men it needs, and that whatever advance the Allies have been able to make lately was only temporary thing. The Government in its official reports turns nearly everything into a German success, and, fortunately for the Government, the people believe everything it says officially. That is what is keeping the German spirit up. Once the truth begins to leak into the minds of the German people as one finds it after getting out of Germany, there will be a different feeling there."

RECTOR'S CALM DURING FIRE

Blaze in Building Occupied by Restaurant Attracts Crowds.

For several minutes before the arrival of the fire engines crowds gathered in Broadway, late last night, to watch what was thought to be a movie fire in a building at hte corner of Broadway and Forty-eighth Street, in which there are a number of moving-picture concerns. Flames could be seen inside an oval window on the ninth floor of the building, high enough to be visible for several blocks. The firemen on their arrival were sent to the rooms of the Tams Costume and Musical Library Company, where a small blaze was son put out. The cause of the fire is unknown.

There was no excitement in Rector's on the ground floor of the building.

URGES BRONX SEWER PLAN.

Mathewson Discusses Conduits Under New Haven Tracks.

"Underlying all this is the vital question of whether this public improvement is to be built in the most economical way, in the interest of those who will pay for it, or whether it is to be built in the way that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company desires, so that it may extract its pound of flesh and a few dollars," says Douglas Mathewson, Borough President of the Bronx, in a statement he issued yesterday attacking the position the New Haven road takes with regard to building a sewer under its tracks and seeking payment for it from the city.

"The company's claim for the triple sewer it had constructed at Blondell Avenue was for $53,503 actual disbursement, independent of interest," he says, "and its claim for the Tremont Avenue one, a double-barreled sewer, was for $36,218, also actually expended, and not including interest. The engineers of the city appraised the actual value of the original doing of the work at a somewhat smaller figure.

"When the railroad blocked the condemnation proceeding the Borough President directed the engineers to take up the study of an alternative route, with the result that they evolved the present plan of carrying twin sewers under the railroad bridge where it crosses Eastchester Road, one sewer being under each sidewalk, which would be raised somewhat more than usual above the level of the roadway, but where passersby would be protected by guard rails, and where there would be no privately owned property back of the sidewalk to suffer inconvenience or damage.

"The result of this plan, which has already been approved and adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as the final city plan for the sewerage in the locality, will be to eliminate the construction of sewers along two sides of a triangle and simply carry one down the third side. Obviously this will effect an economy with the expensive forms of constructions eliminated. More than that, the work itself will be cheaper because of less excavation and more favorable conditions."

Mr. Mathewson estimates the ultimate saving by this plan at $120,000 and the immediate saving at $20,000, plus whatever will have to be paid to the railroad company. He says that if the local board refuses to approve this move he will ask for authorization of the work directly by the Board of Estimate.

FLIES AT GARBAGE PLANT.

Edward Hatch, Jr., Sees Menace to Staten Island Health.

At yesterday's session of Governor Whitman's commission to determine whether the proposed garbage reduction plant on Staten Island would be a menace to the public health, Edward Hatch, Jr., Chairman of the Merchants' Association's Committee on Pollution and Sewerage, and Dr. Samuel B. Jackson of 930 President Street, Brooklyn, testified that the carrying of garbage on scows to the plant would constitute a health menace, as it would lead to fly breeding and the carrying of germs by these insects. The hearing was held in the Richmond Borough Hall.

"A fly lays 150 eggs a day," said Mr. Hatch, "and tries to lay them in garbage, as the evolution of the fly depends absolutely on its ability to feed through the larval stages. It will not stay where neither dirt nor food exists."

He said it would be a menace to carry daily 2,000 tons of garbage, the capacity of the plant, through the bay and the Staten Island Kills to the site of the plant, for even if put in steel containers, the garbage odors would attract flies. Mr. Hatch said no system of inclosing the garbage or cleaning the scows promised to work well, because it was to be doubted if the intelligence enough to keep the system efficient would be employed in handling the stuff.

Dr. Jackson's testimony on the danger from flies was similar to that of Mr. Hatch.

FLEECING OF MORRISON.

Paid $94,000 to Search for $25,000 Worth of Stolen Bonds.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—One instance of the alleged fleecing of Edward W. Morrison, recluse millionaire, out of hundreds of thousands of dolars was revealed by Morrison himself on the witness stand before Federal Judge Landis today. Morrison admitted he had paid nearly $94,000 to a man named Douglas, whose first name he did not know, to go to Europe and search for $25,000 worth of bonds supposedly from Morrison.

Morrison said John Sommers, a jeweler, who is supposed to have been the alleged millionaire's companion on entertainment trips, introduced him to Douglas. Judge Landis summoned Sommers into court to explain.

Sommers said he hadn't introduced Douglas to Morrison, but learned later that Douglas was a confidence man. Morrison interrupted Sommers to tell that Sommers and Douglas "always seemed to know each other."

BANDITS ROB TWO BANKS.

Get $13,000 from Homer, Ill., Institutions and Make Their Escape.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 29.—Six robbers blew the safes of two banks at Homer, Ill., near here, early today and escaped in an automobile with $13,000. The robbers' plans were well laid, as the explosions at the two banks were simultaneous, and were so muffled that only a few persons in the town were awakened. The Raynor & Rabb bank lost $8,500, and $4,500 was taken from the Citizens' bank. There was some delay in spreading the alarm, as the gang cut all wires into town except one before entering.

The banks could not open this morning until money had been shipped to them from Danville.

GREEKS THINK TIME FOR WAR HAS COME

Rumania's Action, Unexpected by Them, May Force Them to Follow Her Lead.

FEAR A GREATER BULGARIA

Resentment Felt Against the German Emperor for His Alliance with the Turks.

By ADAMANTIOS TH. POLYZOIDES.

One has to know Athens to know the feelings of the Hellenic people, and to know Greek sentiment in order to realize what the events of the last forty-eight hours have meant to Greece. The capital was always under the impression that Rumania would never do anything that would put her face to face against Germany. The many Greeks in Bucharest and Braila and Constantza and Galatz, had for years seen the financial domination of the Teuton supreme; they found that next to the Rumanian, the German language was the one in which they could make themselves understood, and they saw that a Hohenzollern was sitting on the Rumanian Ehrone, and they could not believe that Rumania would ever rise in arms against the Teutons.

Since the beginning of the war Greece on several occasions made it clear to Rumania that she intended joining in the war against Bulgaria, but always found Bucharest deprecatory, and it was argued in Athens that common sense and no other consideration moved the Rumanians to keep a safe policy, which it was advisable for Greece to follow. On the assumption that Rumanian and Greek interests were identical, Greece maintained a neutral policy, supported in this stand by the General Staff of the army, which thought that participation in the war would be disastrous for the country and the future of the Hellenism.

It has taken, however, all the tremendous popularity of King Constantine to uphold this policy, in view of what has been happening in Macedonia for the last few months. The sincerity of the King was never put in doubt by the great majority of the people. They thought indeed that there was danger in joining the Dardanelles enterprise. The Bulgarian attack on Serbia, which offered Greece another opportunity for intervention, was viewed as the forerunner of a German avalanche which would overwhelm any Balkan State trying to resist it. Rumania was keeping out of it, and her example was put forward and applauded by all the strenk interventionist. Thus the neutral policy was maintained.

Greece was too small to undertake an attack on the Dardanelles, even with the assistance of the Allies. She was too small for an attack against Bulgaria and the Teutons, even with the help of what contingents the Entente had last Winter in Saloniki. Is she too small, or too weak, today, when, besides the 500,000 allied troops in Saloniki and Greek Macedonia, she has the actual cooperation of Rumania's half million soldiers, assisted by just as many Russians in their march south?

This is the question put before every Greek today. And I think there is but one answer: Greece's turn has come; her neutrality is at an end. When King Constantine takes General Dousmanis out of the General Staff, and appoints in his stead General Moshopoulos, who handled successfully the difficult situation in which he as Greek commander of Saloniki found himself when that city was all but dommated by the Allies, it means that things have come to a head. Colonel Metaxas, who ranks as one of the most able officers of the General Staff, has followed his chief out of office for no other reason that because he is accused of pro-German leanings. The main thing, however, for Greece, at the present moment is that she has a geenral staff enjoying the confidence of the Entente. As for the Greek people, they always have been for the Allies.

But Greece is not going to fight for the sake of the Entente. Greece's troops are not mercenaries; they are the whole Greek nation in arms. What they are ready to fight for is to crush an hereditary foe, who was becoming strong with German military assistance and German gold. The prospect of a victorious Bulgaria, stretching on three seas, the Black, the Aegean and the Adriatic, is anything but reassuring to Greece. The Balkan peoples want to live and prosper, and this they cannot do so long as there is a Germanized Bulgaria among them. The Balkan peoples fought hard to drive the Turk out of Europe and they have no sympathy with Germany when she is trying to put Turkey back on the map.

OUTBREAK IN EAST INDIES.

Police and an Administrator Slain by Rebels.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from The Hague says there have been riots in the Dutch East Indies at Moertembeci, in Jumbi.

Twenty members of the armed police, the Administrator, a native doctor, and the village chief were murdered, and the post office and prison burned.

Punitive expeditions have been dispatched to the scene of the disorders from Dalembang, according to the dispatch.

WILSON KEPT PLEDGES.

Those of His Own Party and Those of the Progressives, Daniels Says.

THORNDIKE, Me., Aug. 29.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in an address here today asserted that the sincere members of the Progressive Party owed Woodrow Wilson an obligation for carrying out the measures they favored in 1912, and appealed to them to support Wilson as the only candidate "who incarnated the best principles enunciated by the Progressive party.

"The Progressive platform adopted in Chicago in 1912," said he, "has been truly called 'a wonderful human document' and if in that year the Democrats had not presented Woodrow Wilson, a 'human document' incarnate, the advocates of the Progressive platform would have been won.

The platform adopted by the Progressive Party in 1912, read in the light of the performances of the Wilson Administration, shows, as a distinguished leader of that party says, that Woodrow Wilson carried out more pledges of the Progressive Party than that party itself would likely have done had it been successful. The Democratic Party in 1912 did not promise a Child Labor law, it did not promise the Federal Bank Commission, it did not promise a non-partisan tariff commission, it did not promise a Federal Employment Bureau. It remained for the Progressive Party to be the pioneer party in sharply calling the attention of the people to these needed measures. But, after fulfilling his party's pledges of reform and constructive legislation, Woodrow Wilson, a progressive of progressives, called upon Congress to put those four measures upon the statute books, not because another party had suggested them, but because he believed they were right and were needed by the people. That's the sort of President Woodrow Wilson is.

"It is true that some leaders of the once militant Progressive Party have been lulled to sleep by Penrose's pink pellets, or so drugged by Crane's caramels to believe that the leopard has changed his spots, but the men who rallied in 1912 for the principles now incarnated in Woodrow Wilson cannot be induced to return to the Penrose party of standpatism, controlled by the same leaders who 'stole' the convention in 1912."

SEEKS TO BAR USE OF NAME.

Henry Romeike, Inc., Asks Injunction Against Competition.

Differences in the family of the late Henry Romeike, who founded the press clipping business of Henry Romeike, Inc., at 106 Seventh Avenue, were brought into court yesterday when Henry Romeike, Inc., through Henry D. Nims, its attorney, filed in the Supreme Court an application for an injunction and damages against Albert Romeike & Co., Inc. The older company charges the fraudulent use of the Romelke name. George D. Romeike is the President of Henry Romeike, Inc.

Albert Romeike & Co. was recently organized as a press clipping business. Its Secretary and Treasurer is Albert Romeike, a brother of the late Henry Romeike, and Albert Ruebe is the President. Both were formerly associated with the older company. A statement given out by Henry Romeike, Inc., asserts that the r break with the parent company took place in May, after George Romeike, son of Henry Romeike, became of age and refused to be barred from the administration of the business he inherited from his father. Both Albert Romeike and Albert Ruebe were Trustees of the Romeike estate. It is also charged that Albert Romelke, whose name is used by the new company, owns only one share of the capital stock of the company.

CROKER IS OPERATED ON.

Former Tammany Chief Is Said to be Doing Well.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—Richard Croker, the former Tammany chief, whose impending return to New York on account of the condition of his eyes was recently reported, was operated on here today for a diseased bone of the face.

The operation is said to have been successful, and the patient is doing well.

IN NEW JERSEY.

WEEHAWKEN.—Despondent because of ill-health, Oscar Kimble, 28 years old, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself twice in the abdomen with a double-barreled shotgun. Kimble, who lived at Sixth Street and Hudson Place, Coytesville, was unmarried.

FLYWATER.—The body of Terence Lyons, an employe of the Brown Carpet Cleaning Company, 209 East Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan, who was drowned Sunday while cruising up the Hudson in a motorboat, was recovered yesterday off the Valvoline Oil Company's pier. The recovery was made by Policeman Michael Dillon, who removed the body to the Morgue to await a claimant.

FAYONNE.—The local police are looking for Cornelius Malloy, 14 years old, of 264 Broadway, whom they accuse of having stolen $70 which his employer, S. Raicer, a druggist, gave him to deposit on Saturday. A sixteen-year-old chum of Malloy's, who admitted he had accompanied the missing lad as far as New York, has been arrested.

NEWARK.—Charging that the Alpha Silk Throwing Company of Alpha, N. Y., had failed to carry out an alleged contract with Paul Gerli & Co. of Paterson, the latter concern entered suit today in the United States District Court for $100,000 damages. The agreement which it was alleged had been broken related to the disposal of the output of the Alpha Company.

PATERSON.—Attempting to reach a clothesline, Mrs. Josephine De Vee, 35 years old, fell from the second story of her home at 218 Kearny Avenue yesterday morning and suffered injuries from which she died in the General Hospital.

BURLINGTON.—Sleeping on a Public Service trolley track proved fatal yesterday to Oscar Griengen and Charles Collins, who were killed by a car on the Washington Avenue line. Griener, a worker in the Burlington Silk Mill, formerly lived in Hoboken.

LONG BRANCH.—Saturday, the day President Wilson will be notified of his nomination, will be observed locally as a half holiday. Mayor Wooley announced yesterday. The whole town will be decorated with flags and shields.

ANTI-TAMMANY CRY RAIED BY CONWAY

Up-State Candidate for U. S. Senator in Primaries Uses Times Figures.

WHY THE VOTE FALLS OFF

Instances "Packed Caucus at Saratoga" as One Reason—Republican Rivals Meet.

Robert Bacon and William M. Calder, rival candidates for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, were both scheduled for speeches in Allegheny County last night and they started on their campaign trip together. They met on the platform of the Erie Railroad Station just before the departure of the 9:03 train Monday night, and Mr. Macon rushed up to his political opponent, hand outstretched.

"Sorry I didn't know we were to take the same train or I would have sent my car over for you," said Mr. Bacon, as they clasped hands. Then they entered the smoking compartment together and were chatting with animation when the train pulled out.

In answer to the charges that the Calder campaign is being fostered by wholesale use of the Congressional franking privilege this statement was made at the Calder headquarters yesterday:

"If some of Mr. Calder's former colleagues in the House thought enough of him to say nice things about him, and then to send their speeches through the mails, of course they did so strictly on their own initiative. Mr. Calder is not a member of Congress now, and certainly cannot be held responsible."

Thomas F. Conway, who is a candidate for the United States Senator nomination in the Democratic primaries against William F. McCombs, issued a statement last night attacking the New York City organization. He said:

"If the representatives from New York City weer possessed of transcendent intellect, unselfish desire for public service, and a spirit of patriotism lacking in other parts of the State, its action might be allowed to go unchallenged. In the absence of that warrant of superiority, the determination of up-State to assert its right to the Senatorship at the coming primaries should, it seems to me, be welcome by every citizen who believes that the strength of the party and the ideals and interests of the whole State will best be served by a fairer geographical division of the offices through which the State's activities and its purposes find expression.

"A New York City newspaper, [THE NEW YORK TIMES,] in a recent issue, [Aug. 20,] asserts and proves by statistics the significant and startling fact that although, since 1900, the population of the State has increased 30 per cent. the number of votes cast at State elections has remained practically stationary, although it should have increased from 350,000 to 400,000. In 1912 the Democratic vote cast for Governor was 44,174 less than that cast in 1900, and 1914, even including the Independence League vote, it was 156,228 less than in 1900.

"The falling off in the Democratic vote up-State and the party's failure to attract to its support a substantial portion of the 350,000 to 400,000 votes mentioned may be traced to a feeling of disgust on the part of the rank and file of the voters at having the up-State Democracy made an annex of the New York City organization, to the disgust as well as the anger aroused by the tactics resorted to, which are well illustrated by what occurred at Saratoga, in order to enable a small minority to impose its will upon the whole party and to attempt to make the action of a packed caucus or conference equivalent to the expression of the will of the party membership, and thus to compel the independent, public-spirited citizens to support candidates not in sympathy with their ideals and purposes or else be charged with disloyalty to their party."

Mr. Conway said he intended to make a spirited fight in the primaries for the Senatorship nomination.

SUFFRAGE FUND INCREASING

Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer Among Contributors for Campaign.

The campaign of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont to raise $500,000 for the work of the Woman Suffrage Party in the suffrage States is progressing. Yesterday Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer sent a check to the Congressional Union Headquarters, 13 East Forty-first Street, for the fund, and Mrs. Belmont herself gave a check for $1,000 the previous day. It was Mrs. Belmont's intention to bring in $1,000 a day. Many letters are received containing small bills.

The Woman's Party, according to a statement given out yesterday, is organized in all of the twelve suffrage States. In each State there is organization. There are nearly fifty women speakers working in the States, and more are to join them.

Among those who will conduct the speechmaking campaign will be Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Miss Rose Winslow, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Miss Helen Todd, Miss Anne Martin, Miss Maude Younger, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Miss Gail Laughlin, and Mrs. William K. Kent, wife of Congressman Kent.

SEIZE FERRYBOAT LIQUORS.

Two Vess Plying in the Sound Raided by Excise Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Pursuant to an order of Justice Platt of the Supreme Court, filed at White Plains today, the State Department of Excise raided the two ferryboats running between Rye and New Rochelle on this side of the Sound, and Sea Cliff on the other side.

The liquors seized under the warrant of Justice Platt have been declared contraband by Justice Young in an order filed today and in a few days will be poured into the gutter in front of the Court House.

The report of the raiders said that, on the Huguenot, plying between New Rochelle and Sea Cliff, there were 120 bottles of beer, 17 bottles of ale, 10 bottles of whisky, wine, gin, cocktails, and vermouth; a jug of gin and a jug of whisky. On the Rye Cliff, running between Rye and Sea Cliff, there were found 76 bottles of beer, 7 bottles of whisky, brandy, and vermouth; 8 bottles of gin, wine, cocktails, &c.

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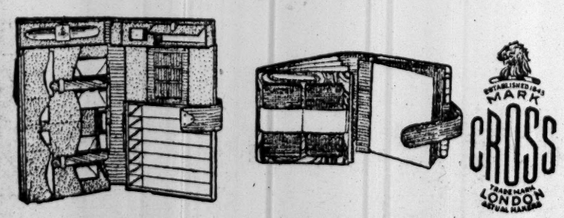

Writing Case at left, in colored morocco leather, fitted with stationery, pen holder, pencil, safety ink-well, pen box, blotter pad and celluloid cleansable engagement slate, and paper cutter, lock and key fastening: 12 x 6½ inches folded....$11.00

Hasty-Line Pad, in colored art morocco leather, silk lining, fitted with combination paper and envelopes, blotting paper, leather address and note books, pen and pencil holder: 5 x 4½ inches folded.....$5.50

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This Sale presents an unusual opportunity for purchasing Suits of superior quality at extraordinary price concessions.

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Gowns and Dresses

Formerly to $125—at $15, $25, $35

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$65 to $145 Silk Wraps at $18 & $48

A few smart wraps for porch wear and informal occasions.

STREET & TRAVEL SUITS which will serve for early Autumn—

Formerly to $125—now $25 & $35

Tailored Sport Hats—to close at $2

Dress and Semi-dress Hats—at $5

A FEW FRENCH BAGS—Formerly $8 to $20—at $3, $5, $10.

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Prices greatly reduced on high-grade pianos and player-pianos (several makes for selection)——Convenient monthly terms——Liberal allowance for your old piano——Full Knabe guarantee.

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WILSON COMPLETES DEFENSE PROGRAM

Army and Navy Bills Signed with Appropriate Ceremony and Scene Is Filmed.

COMMENT BY PRESIDENT

Thinks Country Will Feel Congress Has Done Well—Bids Immediately Asked for New Warcraft.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—President Wilson today completed the Administration's preparedness legislative program by signing the Army and Navy Appropriation bills. At the same time he signed the Philippine bill and the New Uniform Bill of Lading measure. As he signed the bills he was surrounded by members of House and Senate committees and army and navy officers. Moving picture cameras recorded the event. When he had signed all the bills President Wilson spoke of his feelings in putting the finishing touches to the legislation.

"I think that the whole country will feel," said he, "that this Congress has accomplished a very remarkable part of the program of national defense. This bill that I have signed for the army is merely the Appropriation bill; it is not the bill by which we reorganized the army, of course you understand, but it does carry with it a very much needed revision of the articles of war and it does mean that the finances of the nation are to stand behind the reorganization of the army and its use for adequate national defense.

"The navy bill is a very remarkable measure. Never before by one single act of legislation has so much been done for the creation of an adequate navy. Our navy has steadily grown. I think the development of that arm of force has always had the enthusiastic support of the nation. It is a matter of unusual gratification, therefore, that we should have been able at this time to do so much, to do it so well as I believe it to be done in this bill, and to do it with such unanimity of support and opinion.

"The Philippine bill excites peculiar feelings in me, because there have been times when the people o fthe Philippine Islands doubted our intentions to be liberally just to them. I hope and believe that this bill is a sufficient earnest to them of our real intentions. It is a very satisfactory advance in our policy of extending to them genuine self-government and contro lof their own affairs. It is only by such means that any people comes into contentment and into political capacity, and it was high time that we did this act of justice which we have now done.

"The last bill, the Bill of Lading bill, I believe will be a most substantial assistance to the right conduct of both the commercial and financial business of the country.

"So it is with great gratification that I am able to add my part to so many pieces of useful and public-spirited legislation. I am not accustomed to the kind of spotlight to which we have just been subjected, but I am very glad to have been caught at such acts." (referring to the lights for the motion pictures.)

ASK BIDS AS BILL IS SIGNED.

Most New Warship Designs Complete—Benson Explains Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—It was at 10:30 o'clock this forenoon that President Wilson signed the Naval Appropriation bill. This measure vitalizes the stupendous three-year naval building program, which includes 10 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 50 destroyers, 9 fleet submarines, 58 coast submarines, 8 fuel ships, a repair ship, a transport, a hospital ship, 2 destroyer tenders, a submarine tender, 2 ammunition ships, and 2 gunboats.

Within an hour after the signing of the measure the Navy Department advertised for bids for four battleships, four scout cruisers, twenty destroyers, and thirty submarines of two distinct types—fifty-eight vessels in all. The department today also directed the Commandants of the navy yards at Philadelphia, Boston, and Charleston to proceed with the construction of the hospital ship, the fuel ship, and the gunboat, respectively. The bids called for are to be opened in two months. The sixty-one vessels are the units to be begpn, under the law, within six months from date. Four battle cruisers also are to be begun within the next six months.

The only designs for the current program not yet completed are those for the battle cruisers and the ammunition ships. These will be ready to be issued to bidders on Oct. 1. During the last nine months the technical bureaus of the Navy Department have been at work on the designs of the different vessels. In them are incorporated the results of study of the lessons of naval warfare in the European conflict. By dint of hard work the designs, with the exceptions noted, were completed on the very day of the approcal of the bill. This establishes a record for the navy.

Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations, tonight authorized this statement:

Battleships Slightly Larger.

"The battleships will be known for the present as Nos. 45 to 48 inclusive. They will be slightly larger than their predecessors, the Tennessee and California. Their chief characteristics are: Displacement, 32,600 tons; speed, 21 knots; battery, eight sixteen-inch guns, eighteen five-inch guns, four three-inch anti-aircraft guns; complement, 1,022 men. They will have the same very large cruising radius which characterizes all recent United States battleships. Their armor protection and under water protection against torpedo attack will be unusually complete, and will include features which experience in the war has shown to be of the most vital importance.

"The scout cruisers, which for the present will be known as Nos. 4 to 7 inclusive, will be the largest and fastest vessels of this class ever laid down for any navy. The chief characteristics are: Displacement, 7,100 tons; speed, 35 knots; length, 550 feet; beam, 55 feet; armament, eight six-inch guns, four torpedo tubes, and two three-inch anti-aircraft guns; complement, 330 men. Their high-powered machinery installations will be protected by light but efficient vertical and horizontal armor. A new feature of these vessels, never before incorporated in any ship of a power of the military type, will be their complete equipment for carrying, launching and operating four of the largest size hydroaeroplanes.

"The torpedo boat destroyers, until assigned names, will be known as Nos. 75 to 94 inclusive. Following their predecessors, these vessels will carry a very heavy battery, and will have an unusually large cruising radius for vessels of their class. They represent a small increase in displacement over the last class laid down, but ill deliver an increased speed of about five knots. Their chief characteristics will be: Displacement, 1,185 tons; speed, 35 knots; battery, four four-inch guns, four triple torpedo tubes, two anti-aircraft guns; complement, 95 men. It should be noted that these vessels will attain their rated speed on their full assigned displacement, and not on a very much lesser displacement, which can only be attained by stripping the vessels of many essentials, as is the case in a number of foreign boats of this class, for which very high speeds are claimed.

Experimenting With Submarines.

"Of the coast defense submarines twenty- seven will be of the usual type which have been built in this country for this purpose, but wil linclude several new features tending to greatly improve their military value. These will be known for the present at Nos. 58 to 104, inclusive. The remaining three submarines, Nos. 105, 106, and 107, will be of a new type, representing a marked increase in size over the usual coast defense submarine and a decrease in size from the very large fleet submarine. Each of these three vessels will represent different ideas in their detailed design, and it is hoped in their development to arrive at a size of vessel which will be sufficiently large to perform nearly all the duties required of a submarine, but at the same time will be sufficiently small to enable it to be built quickly in large numbers.

"The hospital ship will be the first vessel built specially for this purpose for the United States Navy. The ones now in use for this purpose are converted merchant vessels. The design has been worked out by the technical bureaus of the Department in constant consultation with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, with the result that it will embody every feature of the most up-to-date hospital on shore. It will have accommodations for 500 patients. Its chief characteristics and dimensions are: Displacement 9,800 tons, length 460 feet, breadth 60 feet 10½ inches, draft 19 feet 6 inches, speed 16 knots. As this vessel will be immune from capture or attack in time of war, under the terms of the Geneva Convention, it will not, in accordance with the terms of that Convention, carry an armament of any kind, for offense or defense, and in its design there are included no military features of any sort.

"The fuel ship, which will be known for the present as No. 16, will be a large oil tanker, of ordinary commercial type, except that in many features its design will meet the requirements for a vessel which must accompany the battle fleet and be prepared to supply fuel oil to vessels of all sizes under adverse conditions of wind and sea. Its chief dimensions and characteristics are: Displacement 14,500 tons, length 455 feet, beam 56 feet, draft 26 feet 4 inches (about), total dead weight carrying capacity 9,600 tons, speed 14 knots.

"The gunboat, which will be known for the present as No. 21, will be a type of vessel designed especially for long-continued service in tropical waters. Its chief characteristics will be: Displacement 1,575 tons, length 241 feet 2 inches, breadth 41 feet 2½ inches, draft 11 feet 4 inches, armament three 4-inch guns, two 1-pounder guns, four 30-caliber machine guns, two 3-inch field guns, two 3-pounder guns, speed 12 knots, complement 149."

Women to Speak for Hughes.

A campaign shop will be opened at 221 Broadway next Tuesday afternoon, by the Women's New York City Committee of the Hughes' Alliance, and noon meetings will be held daily with prominent men and women speakers. Among the women who will open the campaign will be Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, and Miss Amelia Bingham. Miss Alice Carpenter, Chairman of the committee, will preside at each meeting. Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, Mrs. Joseph T. Maclean, Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, and others will act as hostesses.

TOBACCO GROWERS PROTEST TO LANSING

Insist That Britain Should Be Held to Agreement Regarding Their Exports.

THEY HINT AT REPRISALS

Assail Present Situation as Threatening the Livelihood of Hundreds of Thousands of Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Vigorous protest against the action of the British Government in withdrawing from the agreement which it made with the United States Government on Nov. 15, 1915, whereby tobacco produced in the United States and exported to neutral countries was no longer required to be consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust but was permitted to enter all neutral ports free of restriction, even if destined to the Central Powers of Europe, was presented to Secretary of State Lansing today by a large delegation of tobacco growers and dealers from Kentucky, aryland, Tennesse, and Virginia.

The delegation urged Secretary Lansing to use his best efforts to obtain immediately from Great Britain an adherence to its agreement and the removal of the embargo on shipments.

"It cannot be expected that hundreds of citizens," says the written protest filed with Secretary Lansing, "will willingly and quietly acquiesce in this interference with the shipment of their noncontraband product to a neutral market, coming as it does at the very time when it is to be harvested and placed on the market."

Attention was called by the tobacco growers to the fact that while the United States Government has maintained strict neutrality, "the Allies, and Great Britain in particular, have profited greatly by the opportunity offered to secure supplies of all kinds from this country, and in the immense volume of credit extended," and no effort has been made by this Government to place restrictions on this trade. The closing paragraph of the protest significantly asserts that public sentiment has been aroused in the tobacco States, and that "if present laws are inadequate to exact that degree of reciprocity which is our due then we are sure that our Senators and Representatives may be relied upon to enact such legislation as will bring about the desired result."

Text of the Protest.

The protest was presented to Secretary Lansing in this form:

To Hon. Robert Lansing, Washington, D. C.:

A large delegation of citizens representing the tobacco growers of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and Maryland, and other tobacco growing States, have assembled in Washington for the purpose of entering a protest against the action of the British Government in withdrawing from the agreement made Nov. 15, 1915, whereby tobacco produced in the United States and exported to neutral countries was no longer required to be consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust, but was permitted to enter all neutral ports free from restrictions.

You are, of course, familiar with the steps which have been taken by this Government since March, 1915, when the original Orders in Council were issued on this subject, to secure a free and open market for this manifestly non-contraband product of the American farm. And we desire to express our appreciation of your distinguished services in securing a modification of these orders in November, 1915, which permitted the shipment of tobacco into the Central countries. But, in view of the situation which existed among the growers, before and after this modification, we are convinced, and desire earnestly to impress our Government, that a repetition of those conditions will mean disaster to a great proportion of the tobacco growers of those States which produce this product.

The recent action of Great Britain will restore the condition existant prior to November, 1915, and the grower will again find himself at the mercy of the speculator and compelled to accept prices for the product of his labor which will not pay for the actual cost of production. The result will be far-reaching and disastrous.

The dark type of tobacco produced in large quantities in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and Maryland, is practically all exported, and we call your attention to the fact that tobacco of different type is produced in more than twenty States of the Union. Many thousands of citizens are entirely dependent upon this product for the support of themselves and families, and they and those with whom they do business will be most seriously affected by this unexpected and unreasonable action on the part of the ritish Government.

Planters Increased Acreage.

After the embargo was released in November, 1915, and before the time arrived for the planting of the crop of 1916, it was caused to be generally understood among the farmers and others that the order of Nov. 28, 1915, permitting shipments of tobacco to Germany and Austria would be continued. Consequently an unusually large acreage of tobacco was planted and is now in the field. To permit the present order, recently issued, denying shipment of tobacco to the Central Empires, and thus cutting off a very large natural market for this American product, will be so disastrous to the growers of tobacco in this nation, that we feel jusitfied in urging the most persistent effort possible on the part of our Government to afford relief from this unjust restriction.

Tobacco is not a contraband of war. Whether a soldier had or did not have it would not affect his military efficiency in connection with military operations. For this reason, the American people, and especially those who are directly and indirectly affected by the growing and marketing of tobacco, are unable to understand how there can be any justification for this treatment of their natural products. If this situation is permitted to continue it will bring about a repetition of the distressing conditions which prevailed during the season of 1915, when farmers were compelled to sell their products at prices in many instances below the cost of production. They do not want a repetition of those conditions. They ought not to have to submit to such a repetition.

May we say that it is difficult to understand why Great Britain should insist upon imposing these restrictions, thus hampering the movement of this important product of American labor, which is admittedly a non-contraband. Why, it may be asked, should any nation seek to impose restrictions or attempt to interfere with the shipment of this non-contraband American product to any neutral port? May we venture these suggestions that to do so is a plain violation of our neutral rights, and would appear under all the facts and circumstances to be the part of a deliberate purpose to depress the price of tobacco in the hands of the grower.

Attention is called to the further fact that, while our Government has consistently maintained its strict neutrality, the Allies, and Great Britain in particular, have profited greatly by the opportunity offered to secure supplies of all kinds from this country, and in the immense volume of credit extended. No effort has been made to place any restrictions on this trade.

Want Britain to Reciprocate.

In view of these facts, we believe Great Britain should at least stand in a reciprocal attitude and that her attitude in practically forestalling the shipment of an American product, which is so clearly non-contraband as tobacco, is neither warranted nor justified from any standpoint. It cannot be expected that hundreds of thousands of citizens, whose families are dependent for the actual necessities and comforts of life upon securing fair prices for the product of their labor, will willingly and quietly acquiesce in this interference with the shipment of their non-contraband product to a neutral market, coming as it does at the very time when it is to be harvested and placed on the market.

Realizing, as we are sure you do, the seriousness of the situation and the importance of immediate action, we beg to ask that you use your best efforts to secure from Great Britain an adherence to her agreement of Nov. 15, 1915. Failing in this, we respectfully ask that such steps be taken as will impose proper penalties on the trade and credit relations with such foreign countries as unwarrantably seek to interfere with the shipment to neutral countries of our non-contraband product.

Permit us to say further that public sentiment is becoming greatly aroused in States which are interested in the growing of tobacco, and if present laws are adequate to exact that degree of reciprocity which is our due, then we are sure that our Senators and our Representatives may be relied upon to enact such legislation as will bring about the desired result. Respectfully

CONFERENCE OF TOBACCO GROWERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The importance of the threat to demand retaliatory legislation contained in the protest is shown by the personnel of the delegation that waited on Secretary Lansing. There were about forty tobacco growers and dealers in the delegation, and accompanying them were Senators Smith of Maryalnd, James and Beckham of Kentucky, Swanson of Virginia, Lea and Shields of Tennessee, Representatives Hull and Byrnes of Tennessee, Barkley, Kincheloe and Fields of Kentucky, Flood and Watson of Virginia, and Lewis of Maryland.

ASKS FOR AEROPLANE BIDS.

Department Rushes Work of Equipping the New Navy.

Constructors in all parts of the country have been asked by the Navy Department to submit bids for aeroplanes to be used for training purposes. Copies of the blank forms reached here yesterday and were made public by the Aero Club of America, which said:

"Another evidence that the Navy Department is hastening work on the 'new navy,' as stated in Washington dispatches are the specifications issued by the United States Navy for aeroplanes, the bids for which will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department on Sept. 5. The bids are for supplying three, six, nine, and twelve aeroplanes and the bidders are asked to state the shortest time within which they can guarantee delivery, subject to penalty for delays. Other conditions being nearly equal, the time of delivery will be considered in making awards.

"The machines are required to meet the following specifications: Maximum speed, not less than 53.1 knots, (60 miles per hour,) nor more than 60.7 knots, (70 miles per hour;) minimum speed, not more than 34.7 knots, (40 miles per hour;) climb, 2,500 feet in first ten minutes from surface; landing, not over 34.7 knots, (40 miles per hour;) radius, four hours with full power.

"The performances demanded in wind are that they must fly in a wind of 35 miles an hour; must drift in wind of 25 miles an hour, and must be able to get away and land in a wind of 25 miles an hour.

"Aeroplanes having characteristics differing from those specified will be considered, provided the differences are clearly noted in the specifications proposed and provided the design has sufficient merit to warrant such departure.

DEMOCRATS DENY FRICTION.

Damon and Pythias at Headquarters, Henry Morgenthau Says.

Political conditions in Ohio were discussed at a series of conferences at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee here yesterday. E. H. Moore, National Committeeman from Ohio, and W. L. Finley, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, took part in the discussion with National Chairman Vance McCormick and other members of the Campaign Committee.

Chairman McCormick insisted yesterday that there was no friction in the tional Committee. He had just returned from a conference with President Wilson at Washington and said all factions were working harmoniously.

"It's all a pack of lies and inspired from some source," said Mr. McCormick. "I am astounded that such reports could be circulated. We have a perfect working organization here and there is the utmost harmony. Possibly our friends, the enemy, are inspiring these stories to create discord, and there may be a traitor in our own ranks. But anybody who visits these headquarters can see that we are all working for one purpose, the re-election of President Wilson."

Henry Morgenthau and Homer S. Cummings who had been in conference with the Chairman, also declared the stories discord to be false.

"If you want to see a picture of Damon and Pythias," said Mr. Morgenthau, "just visit the Democatic National Headquarters. I have been in many organizations, but I have never seen such perfect harmony."

The notification of Vice President Thomas R. Marshall has been definitely set for Thursday, Sept. 14, at Indianapolis. Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn will make the notification speech.

A conference of the Democratic Campaign Committee has been called for Friday at headquarters.

HUGHES GOES BY MOTOR HIGH UP IN MOUNTAINS

Has Luncheon at Long Peak Inn, 10,000 Feet Above Sea—Distressing Breakfast Experience.

Special to The New York Times.

ESTES PARK, Col., Aug. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes made the trip to Long Peak Inn, 10,000 feet above sea level, by automobile today, and had luncheon as the guests of Enos Mills. Mr. Hughes had been forced to do some work on his correspondence during the morning, but he put politics aside at noon, and enjoyed to the full the tour through the magnificent country. At the inn he held an informal reception for the Summer colonists, and then went for a tour of inspection, stopping to visit Winston Wheeler, a young man of Wichita, Kan., who had broken his leg in an automobile accident. Mr. Hughes was urged to climb 4,000 feet higher, above the timber line, but he felt it would be too much of a strain because of lack of practice.

It was noticed that Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were down for an early breakfast this morning at the Stanley Hotel, and when the explanation was obtained it provided the topic for the best bit of gossip Estes Park has had for a long time. It explained also why Charles Farnham, manager of the tour, had been the angriest man in the Rocky Mountains since yesterday morning.

The Stanley Hotel has established 9:30 o'clock as the breakfast deadline. Monday morning Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, who had arrived Sunday, tired out by the campaign trip, failed to appear at the dining room door until 10 o'clock. After some parleying they were admitted, but service was refused after they had taken seats. The matter was referred to the manager of the hotel, and, according to Mr. Farnham, the manager asserted that Mr. and Mrs. Hughes could not be served because he didn't care to disarrange his kitchen. Mr. Hughes said nothing, but didn't leave the room. Finally, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were forced to make the best meal they could out of the scanty food furnished for them.

Another thing which aroused Mr. Farnham was the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were assigned to what he termed an "inside table," and did not have an opportunity to get the best view of the mountains while dining. Mr. Farnham said that Mr. Hughes wanted no favors but Mr. Farnham felt that a table by the window and service half an hour after regular hours were courtesies which a nominee for the Presidency of the United States might expect.

The party will remain here until Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Tentative plans for a second Middle West speaking trip that will bring Charles E. Hughes to Illinois about Sept. 17 were considered today by Chairman A. T. Hart and his aids at Western Republican campaign headquarters. Mr. Hughes probably will tour Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan before returning East.

Albert J. Beveridge will speak in Chicago Oct. 6, it is said, and probably make a tour of the Central States. It is planned to have Theodore Roosevelt come later in October and speak in Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, and South Dakota.

SEES WAR IF HUGHES WINS.

Senator Reed Says President's Defeat Will Mean Notice to World.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Reviewing the record of the Democratic Administration, Senator Reed of Missouri told the Senate today that the Republican Party demanded a change, which, if granted by the people, would mean the precipitation of America into war and the undoing of national prosperity, built up by industrial, commercial and banking reforms during the term of President Wilson.

"If Mr. Hughes is to be elected to the Presidency," said Senator Reed, "then it is notice to all the world that America has repudiated Wilson's policy for the Roosevelt-Hughes policy of war."

Senator Reed referred to Mr. Hughes's criticisms of the Administration policy and reviewed the utterances of Mr. Roosevelt since the war. He declared Mr. Hughes "in complete accord with a man who has persistently insisted we should have intervened against Germany when she invaded Belgium; in complete accord with a man who refers in coarse language to the President as a 'mollycoddle,' a man of 'weasel words'; in complete accord with a man who falsely asserts that we were bound by treaty to engage in the conflict against Germany; in complete accord with a man who demands universal military service and war preparation upon a scale not hitherto dreamed of."

Senator Reed invited the country to "explore that delightful country," which he said Mr. Hughes had characterized as a "Fool's Paradise." The Missouri Senator then gave figures to show that bank deposits increased in President Wilson's first three years 29.5 per cent., or $5,985,464,675; that bank resources increased 37.6 per cent., or $7,639,400,000, and that resources reached an aggregate of $28,320,385,000.

"The actual increase under Wilson," Senator Reed said, "was nearly four times as great as under Roosevelt, and almost three times as great as under Taft."

TWO VACANCIES ON BENCH.

Governor Has Two Appointments to Make to Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—Under Section 8 of Article 6 of the State Constitution the Governor must appoint an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel Seabury, who shall serve until Dec. 31, 1917. The Constitution provides that the vacancy shall exist three months before the election.

On Thursday Secretary of State Hugo will send to the custodians of primary records the lists of vacancies in State and public offices which are to be filled at the November election. With the vacancy caused by Judge Seabury's retirement, Governor Whitman has two appointments to make, the other vacancy having been caused by the death of Associate Judge William E. Werner some months ago. The appointment in this place, however, will expire with the calendar year, for the successor to Judge Werner will be elected this Fall.

Next year the court may have three new Judges, which would be within one of a majority of the elected court. Chief Justice Willard Bartlett retires under the age limit with the current year, and Associate Judge Frank H. Hiscock is a candidate for his place. If he should be elected that would create a vacancy in Associate Judge, which would have to be filled by the Governor and Senate.

SEABURY'S FATHER ILL.

Candidate for Governor Is Kept from His Headquarters.

Governor Charles S. Whitman, replying yesterday to the charge of John J. O'Connell, Progressive County Committee Chairman, that fraud was committed in obtaining signatures to his petition for the Progressive primaries, said:

"It often occurs that mistakes are made by notaries. If it is found that there has been any violation of the criminal law it is the duty of the District Attorney of the county to proceed against the offenders. I have no reason to doubt that the District Attorney of Fulton County will perform his full duty."

The Governor declined to comment upon the resignation of Judge Seabury, his Democratic opponent for Governor, from the Court of Appeals or the statement setting forth Mr. Seabury's principles, but State Chairman Frederick Tanner said:

Judge Seabury's statement in which he says that he will stand firmly against fads and so-called panaceas. Is not this the same Seabury who supported the theories of Henry George, the single taxer; the panaceas of Thomas Watson, the Populist, and the Government ownership plan of the Independence League?

Owing to the very serious illness of his father, the Rev. Dr. William J. Seabury, at his country home at East Hampton, L. I., the Democratic candidate did not visit his headquarters in the Hotel Breslin yesterday.

PER SE

The name of the Thompson-Starrett Company, backed by fifteen years of conscientious effort and success, is in itself a guarantee of quality, speed and economy, such as can be neither impaired nor improved by the legal technicalities of a contract.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Don't be discouraged! Heal your sick skin with Resinol

In the past twenty years Resinol Ointment has made thousands of sick skins well. In the great majority of the cases, it stopped the itching, burning and smarting at once, and quickly drove the unsightly eruption away.

To appreciate how much good Resinol Ointment really does, you should try it on your own skin trouble—at our expense, if you wish! Although all druggists sell Resinol Ointment, we will gladly send a free sample. Write to Dept. 44-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

7-20-4 R.G. SULLIVAN'S

On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7

Write for Catalogue. SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

Windsor Furniture Co., Inc.
DINING ROOM and BEDROOM FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE

Our Prices Are Always Lower Than the So-called August Sale Prices.
33-35 W. 46, N. Y. Tel. Bryant 2775

Service When Lost Advertisement Stops

When lost or found advertisements are inserted in The New York Times, the benefit derived does not end when the advertisements stop.

At regular intervals, The Times publishes a Lost and Found Bulletin, containing a list of lost articles which have been advertised in The New York Times. It is distributed to pawnshops, hotels, police stations, detective agencies, and posted in railway stations.

Telephone Bryant 1000

CHEVROLET

CHEVROLET MAKES GOOD ITS PROMISE

When the Chevrolet Motor Company first offered its Model "FOUR-NINETY" Touring Car to automobile dealers and to the public at the New York Show in January, 1915, with electric lights and starter, at the then sensational price of $550, the management stated frankly that the name "FOUR-NINETY" really meant something and that, whenever the company's manufacturing facilities and production justified it, the price on this car, electrically equipped, should be $490.

Since the above date, the Chevrolet Company has completed the best motor plant in this country; has built and equipped an up-to-the-minute axle plant; has acquired a complete transmissionplant, and has in operation seven large assembling plants. The Chevrolet Company has now reached a volume of production which enables it to make good its original promise.

We are pleased to advise that the 1917 contracts, which are now going out to Chevrolet dealers, present the Model "FOUR-NINETY" to the public at $490, fully equipped, with a standard, two-unit electric lighting and starting system built into the car.

THIS MAKES THE MODEL "FOUR-NINETY" THE LOWEST-PRICED ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND STARTED AUTOMOBILE IN THE MARKET TODAY.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY
RETAIL BRANCH
1651 BROADWAY, AT 51ST STREET
Factories: NEW YORK CITY; TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON; FLINT, MICHIGAN; ST. LOUIS, MO.; OAKLAND, CAL.; OSHAWA, CAN.; FORT WORTH, TEXAS

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

From Virginia's sunny fields

Expert tobacco men say that the sun-flooded soil of Virginia yields the finest-quality cigarette tobacco that grows anywhere.

That's what Piedmonts are made of—Virginia tobacco. ALL Virginia! Golden and mellowed by the sunshine of the south.

Look for that agreeable liveliness and zest in Piedmonts, that is called *character*—because Virginia tobacco is the *only* kind that can give a cigarette this *character*.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO PAYS NO DUTY—ALL THE VALUE IS IN THE CIGARETTE.

"A package of Piedmonts, please".

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

An ALL Virginia cigarette—
Piedmont
The Cigarette of Quality

10 for 5¢
Also Packed 20 for 10¢

The tobacco leaf in all its glory, in a typical Virginia field

NOTE:—It is impossible to sell a package of 10 cigarettes of *all* Turkish tobacco for 5c. Not that this Turkish tobacco costs more than Virginia, but because *duty, ocean freight, marine insurance* and *expensive handling charges* must be added to the cost of all Turkish tobaccos. But Piedmonts, made of highest-grade Virginia tobacco, have none of these valueless expenses. All *their* value is in each cigarette.

'A PAIR OF QUEENS' AT THE LONGACRE

Swiftly Played, Fair-to-Middling Farce, Which Rallies Well After a Bad Start.

BY HAUERBUCH AND OTHERS

Maude Eburne and Hugh Cameron Divide Nearly All the Acting Honors Between Them.

A PAIR OF QUEENS, a farce in three acts, by Otto Hauerbach, A. Seymour Brown, and Harry Lewis. At the Longacre.

Martha ..... Maude Eburne
Hector ..... Charles Butler
Mrs. Helen Cranby ..... Elsie Scott
Steve Haines ..... Hugh Cameron
Peter Cranby ..... Edward Abeles
John Shelby ..... Joseph Santley
Madge Follette ..... Regina Conell
Joe Doak ..... Frank McGinn
Polly Webb ..... Kathleen Clifford
Richards ..... Carleton Macy

Much on the order of "A Full House" and, after its almost mirthless first act, just about as amusing is the rip-roaring farce which was swiftly, loudly and comptently played for the first time in New York last evening at the Longacre Theatre. It is "A Pair of Queens," a new play in three acts by as many authors. These, in the order mentioned by the program, are Otto Hauerbach, A. Seymour Brown, and Harry Lewis. There is reason to believe that the first-named was an eleventh-hour collaborator for from all accounts, this is the Brown and Lewis farce which was tried out in the offing a year ago under the title "Brother Masons" and which has since been treated by Dr. Hauerbach. Doubtless it was renamed because of Manager Frazee's reasoning for poker names and his hope that "A Pair of Queens" could beat "A Full House" even if it could not hope to compete with "A Pair of Sixes."

The new piece is strongly reminiscent of "A Full House"—crooks, police, jealous wife, comic servant banging doors, hiding under furniture, and all. You would be quite safe in offering a handsome reward for any of the thousands who saw that helter-skelter farce at the same theatre a year ago last Spring and could now give even an incoherent account of the plot. At midnight of the première of "A Pair of Queens," the details of its plot have already escaped the memory of th's playgoer.

This is largely because "A Pair of Queens" is one of those exceedingly intricate and slightly demented farces that have to be played at lightning speed lest the audience have time to think about them. Unfortunately, the speed is not acquired until the close of the first act. Thereafter the fun is fast, if not continuously furious, thanks a little to several comic situations and thanks very much to two comic actors. These two make off with the most of the honors of the evening. They are Maude Eburne and Hugh Cameron. When either of them is allowed to take charge of matters, the fun is uproarious.

You will remember Miss Eburne as the stock actress who after many weary years came into her own as Coddles in "A Pair of Sixes." She is at her grotesquely amusing best in "A Pair of Queens." And T. Cameron, who was the comic cop in "A Full House," is now most entertaining as a slow-witted young detective. He knows a few things about farce that some others in the company have yet to learn.

There is not much he can teach Joseph Santley, who, though shorn of his songs, his chance to dance, and his kindly chorus, plays easily and well. But Kathleen Clifford, a pretty brunette who recalls the Edna Wallace Hopper of the days between "Wang" and "Floradora," plays badly, and so does Elise Scott. The rest do what they can.

They all work like mad and, because the whole performance is gingery, the laughter is kept quite continuous after 9:30 o'clock. Even the first act might be made entertaining if a way could be contrived for Maude Eburne to do one of her classic falls. It might disarrange the plot a little but who would care? No one. "A Pair of Queens is that kind of farce.

PERFECT TRUST.

Husband Pays a High Compliment to His Good Wife.

This story is not contributed, though it concerns a contributor. It came to us by devious paths, but it arrived—and it is a true story.

It came to pass that in the course of years Contributor Abintra arrived at his thirty-first wedding anniversary, and that was on a day last week. And in the morning, at the breakfast table, he expressed himself thus, from an overflowing heart:

"Well, we've been married thirty or forty years today. And, my dear, I want to hand you this tribute, while I think of it. In the presence of these children and grandchildren I wish to state that during all these years never once have you been guilty of the reprehensible habit of going through my pockets for money after I have retired at night."

"That is true," acknowledged Mrs. Abintra, "but how do you know it?"

"How do I know it?" cried Abintra. "Why, I have never once forgotten to count my change carefully, night and morning!"

Perfect trust!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Marjorie Patterson, an American girl who has been studying the art of pantomime in Paris for the last two years, will play the title role in "Pierrot the Prodigal," with which the Booth will begin its new season nex. Monday night.

Ernest Lawford has been added to the cast of "The Man Who Came Back," which is slated for production next Saturday night at the Playhouse.

The final dress rehearsal of the new Hippodrome revue before the premiere tomorrow night will be held tonight. As the entertainment now stands it consists of the Pavlowa ballet, the ice ballet, and a third division made up of nine scenes.

Daly's Theatre will house the attractions of the recently formed International Circuit this season. The new regime will begin next Monday afternoon with the presentation of a melodrama by Lee Morrison, entitled "The Hour of Temptation."

Howard Truesdale has been engaged by Clarence W. Willets for a role in the new Zelliah Covington comedy, "The Simp."

Walter N. Lawrence makes the proud assertion that every member of the company he has assembled for the presentation of "Sport of Law" is an American.

Douglas Fairbanks has accepted the invitation to the aviation luncheon of the New York Flying Yacht Club at Pabst's Harlem Casino tomorrow, and will journey from his summer home at Larchmont to the luncheon in a hydroplane. An experienced aviator, however, will pilot the craft. Creighton Hale will also go to the ceremonies by the air and water route.

"The Parson of Panamint," taken from a story by Peter B. Kyne, will be the feature at the Strand next week.

The officers and men of the U. S. S. Nevada will see the film "Civilization" at the Criterion tonight.

8,000 CHEER CIVIC CONCERT.

Orchestral Society Ends Its Season —Melanie Kurt Soloist.

The Civic Orchestral Society ended its season at Madison Square Garden last night in a blaze of glory. The audience was the largest which has yet attended a concert of the series, for although at the concert where Mme. Gadski was soloist there were persons turned away after the 8,000 seating capacity of the hall had been exhausted, they allowed standees to the number of several hundred last night after all the tickets had been sold. The audience was as enthusiastic as it was large, and all through the evening the applause was of the "demonstration" variety, as if the auditors wished to sum up its approval of the entire series on the final night.

The program was devoted to Wagner and Listz, and Mme. Melanie Kurt, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was the soloist. Mr. Rothwell's instrumental numbers comprised the Overture to "Rienzi" by Wagner, Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes"; Introduction to Act. III of "Lohengrin," Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2, and the Overture to "Tannhäuser." Mme. Kurt sang Senta's ballad from "The Flying Dutchman" and the Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde," which was preceded by the Prelude, while she gas as encores "Dich Theure Halle" from "Tannhäuser" and "The Cry of the Valkyres," which latter she was forced to repeat.

The orchestra was in fine form last night, and Walter Henry Rothwell never put more vitality and force into his conducting than he did on this occasion. The audience caught the contagion and was deeply attentive from the first trumpet tone of the "Rienzi" Overture to the last note of the concluding number.

Mme. Kurt was in good vocal condition, and the rich, fresh timbre of her voice was grateful to the ear, although she suffered some lapses from the pitch and a little restriction in tht high range which are not characteristic of her work at the opera house and may well be laid to mid-Summer and the difficulties of the hall. The orchestra reached its highest level in "Les Preludes" and "Tristan Prelude," and a word must be said in recognition of the accompaniments Mr. Rothwell provided.

At the end of the concert a large part of the audience defied the home-going rush and remained to applaud the orchestra. It was fitting recognition of what has been provided for the public during the series, the most important the city has had in the Summer-time during the time of the present generation of concert-goers.

CHINESE LOOT OVERVALUED.

Objects of Art Taken from Shop of Sabbaita Chait.

The assortment of Chinese objects of art, reported stolen from some unidentified owner on July 29 last in THE TIMES yesterday, was taken from the shop of Sabbaita Chait, a dealer in Chinese antiques at 12 East Forty-sixth Street, it developed yesterday. The secrecy which surrounding the case, until copies of a list of the stolen property that had been sent to pawnbrokers to warn them against accepting the articles reached the newspapers, was explained yesterday by the Detective Bureau as being due to the failure of the Second Branch Bureau, which has had charge of the case from the start, to report it to the main office.

The only clue to the burglary which Detective Patrick Curley, who was assigned to the case, was able to get at the scene of the theft was from William Decker, the night elevator operator in 12 East Forty-sixth Street. Decker said he had taken two men, who called about 4 o'clock the morning of the 29th and said they had an appointment in the Chait shop, to the fourth floor, on which it is located. He then descended and left the strangers. Decker said he did not see the men again, but a chauffeur, Joseph Chandler, who was sitting in his car across the street, noticed two men, carrying a suitcase, leave the building about 7 o'clock.

An employe of Chait arrived about 9 o'clock and found the door open. Investigation showed that the door, which was locked with only an ordinary mortised lock, had been opened with a jimmy and that between eighty and ninety pieces of Chinese ware had been stolen. The thieves had shown some discrimination in choosing between the many objects in the room, generally taking the most valuable pieces when a choice was possible. Most of the pieces were small, and the whole collection might easily have been removed in a sizable bag.

A representative of Mr. Chait said yesterday that the aggregate value of the stolen property did not approximate the large amount at which it was placed in yesterday's reports.

END SILK STRIKE QUICKLY.

Mi'ls at Paterson, N. J., Granting the Union Demands.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 29.—Few of the broad silk mills were affected by the walk-out of between 200 and 300 workers yesterday, and indications today were that all the shops employing members of the United Textile Workers would grant the price list of the American Federation of Labor. The prospect of an extensive strike, it is believed, is now passed.

Settlements were reached yesterday, it was said, with about thirty firms, and others which did not grant the price list yesterday were expected to fall into line today. One of the concerns reported by the union as having accepted yesterday was the American Silk Company, which operates 260 looms. The union will hold a membership meeting at headquarters tomorrow night, at which time a complete report of the situation will be made. The meeting will elect a business agent of the local organization.

Shops which have not as yet come to terms on the new price list will be given until Saturday. These shops employ members of the brotherhood. A copy of the new list will be presented to the Broad Silk Manufacturers' Association. There will be no move of the Brotherhood until the reply to the new list demand is received.

LEATHER WORKERS STRIKE.

Girl Pickets to Try to Keep 10,000 Out Today.

Several thousand workers on leather goods and kid gloves in Manhattan, went on strike yesterday morning. The general walkout was ordered from the union headquarters at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue. Ben Becker, Third Vice President of the International Union of Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers said the orders had affected every one of the employes in the metropolitan district. He said that between 7,000 and 8,000 workers had gone out and that the number would be increased to 10,000 today, in order that a complete tie-up of the industry might result.

Pickets, many of them girls, are to be sent out from the union headquarters today. In every case, said Mr. Becker, definite instructions have been given to the pickets not to create a disturbance. Among the demands of the strikers is that Saturday and Sunday work to be carried to the homes of the employes shall be discontinued.

Twenty-five applications for settlement of the strike were received at the union headquarters yesterday from manufacturers. It was said that the strike would not be a long one, as the season had been one of the busiest in years, and the manufacturers could not afford to have work delayed.

MANY NEW YORKERS IN LIST OF OFFICERS

Mayor Mitchel Will Be Allowed to Wear Insignia of a First Lieutenant During Hike.

ROOSEVELT'S SONS ON LIST

Theodore, Jr., Is an Adjutant and Archie a First Lieutenant—Rhinelander Waldo Wins Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The list of commissioned and noncommissioned officers for the training camp companies was announced tonight. Both the permanet officers, who were appointed by General Wood, and the acting officers, who were appointed by the company commanders, were told to get the insignia of their naw rank to wear on the hike, and the supplies are quite depleted tonight.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel is a First Lieutenant, which is the rank he earned in a previous camp. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., ic Adjutant of the Second Battalion, Ninth Regiment, with therank of First Lieutenant. His brother, Archie, is a First Lieutenant of H Company, Ninth Regiment, in which Dr. Richard Derby, a brother-in-law, is Sergeant. Mark Reardon, Jr., Secretary of Brooklyn Borough, got a Sergeantcy in M. Company, Eighth Regiment.

Bishop J. DeW. Perry of Rhode Island, who joined the training camp so that he might be able to preach preparedness better, is Color Sergeant of the Ninth. Mark H. M. Gwilliam of 258 West Fifty-eighth Stree is Adjutant of the First Battalion of the Ninth; Robert W. Nix, Jr., of 281 Washington Street, is Adjatant of the Third Battalion of the Ninth, and former Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo is Adjutant of the Second Battalion, Eighth Regiment.

W. Tyson Romaine of the Army and Navy Club is Regimental Sergeant Major in the Eighth. C. H. Higgins, 30 Church Street, and Fred H. Van Horn, 76 William Street, are Battalion Sergeant Majors. C. S. Wood, a son of General Wood, is a Sergeant in E Company of the Ninth. George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, and Adrian Iselin, 2d., are Sergeants in the same. Former Assistant Secretary of War Henry Breckinridge is "Top" Sergeant of F Company, Eighth Regiment. Powell Glass, a son of Congressman Glass, is First Lieutenant of M Company, Ninth Regiment. G. E. Buxton, business manager of the Providence Journal, got the First Lieutenancy of I Company, Ninth Regiment.

Others from New York and vicinity who received appointments by order of General Wood are:

A Company—Sergeant, Philip P. Gardiner, 33 Thomas Street; B Company—Sergeant, D. R. Kerr, 2,822 Auk Street, Brooklyn; C Company—First Lieutenant, W. H. Stayton, 3,810 Broadway; D Company—Sergeants, C. M. Robertson, 7 West Forty-fourth Street, and R. P. Burr, Laurence, L. I.; E Company—Sergeants Charles M. Cosby, 56 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, and W. C. Vandewater, Princeton, N. J, and First Sergeant, P. V. Hendricks, Bound Brook, N. J.; F Company—First Lieutenant, C. E. Salek, 338 West Fifty-ninth Street, and Second Lieutenant, D. Campbell, Gold Springs, N. J.; H Company—Second Lieutenant, G. U. Patvey, Flushing, L. I., and Sergeants, A. M. Lemon, 793 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, and C. Burns, 601 West 115th Street; K Company—Sergeants, D. Delancy, 375 Park Avenue, and W. H. Coates, 37 Wall Street.

A Company—Sergeants, H. C. Smyth, Jr., 347 West Seventy-first Street; R. R. Bermann, 80 Washington Square East.

B Company—Sergeants, Crawford Blagden, 51 Wall Street; W. E. Grady, 605 East Ninth Street; Elliot S. Benedict, Municipal Building.

C Company—Sergeants, G. K. Oxholm, 130 East Twenty-ninth Street.

D Company—Sergeant, C. Albert Jacob, Jr., 597 West End Avenue.

F Company—Sergeant, Norris S. Oliver, East Orange.

G Company—First Lieutenant, H. L. G. Rau, 319 West 108th Street.

H Company—Sergeants, Benjamin Moore, 60 Wall Street.

K Company—Second Lieutenant, Edward H. Little, Morristown, N. J.; Sergeants, J. Brandreth, Elizabeth, N. J.

L Company—Sergeant, R. G. Mansfield, 133 William Street.

M Company—Sergeants, Newell R. Fiske, Cranford, N. J.; Walter Metcalf, 331 West Eighty-third Street; B. Curtis, 62 Cedar Street; Arthur J. McClure, 61 Broadway; H. L. Riker, 303 Madison Avenue; C. D. Miller, 30 Broad Street.

Acting officers from New York and vicinity who were appointed by the Company Commanders include:

C Company—Sergeant, A. F. Lopez, 182 Duane St.

G Company—M. Stearns, 43 Exchange Place, Quartermaster Sergeant.

I Company—Sergeants, Ralph D. Mershon, 80 Maiden Lane; W. E. Burton, 340 Madison Avenue.

L Company—Sergeant, H. D. Newson, 122 East 76th Street.

M Company—Sergeant, Philander Betts, Newark, N. J.

The officers of the Ninth Regiment are:

C Company—Sergeants, W. F. Allen, 37 Wall Street; A. L. Loomis, Tuxedo Park; H. S. Holland, 3,666 Broadway.

D Company—First Lieutenant, J. Ellis Hoffman, 27 West Forty-third Street; Second Lieutenant, E. W. A. Crigg, Stamford.

E Company—Sergeants, C. S. Robsin, 2,179 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn; S. C. Latta, Otis Elevator Company, New York City.

I Company—First Lieutenant, G. E. Buxton, business manager, Providence Journal; Second Lieutenant, H. H. Vail, Poughkeepsie; Sergeants, H. P. Williams, Flushing; A. S. Corbett, 5,617 Newton Avenue; C. F. Brown, Upper Montclair.

L Company—First Lieutenant, H. K. Olyphant, 50 East Fifty-fourth Street; Sergeants, Robert J. Van Epps, 528 West 111th Street; Le R. W. Johnson, 402 Madison Avenue.

Many large scores have been turned in by the members of the Ninth Regiment on the rifle range. Mayor Mitchel is an expert with a score of 216. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., with 212, and Archie Roosevelt with 214 also qualified as experts. H. B. Gardner of Company M, who is a former Harvard quarterback, was leading in the shooting yesterday with a total of 233 out of a possible 250. The regiment will finish on the range tomorrow.

TELEPHONE CABLE TO CUBA.

New York and Havana May Talk via Key West Next Year.

George H. S. Rollason, Assistant General Manager and chief engineer of the Cuban Telephone Company, arrived yesterday from Havana on the Ward Line steamship Mexico to complete preparations for installing a telephone cable from Key West to Havana, 100 miles. He said the construction was difficult on account of the depth of the ocean and the swiftness of the Gulf Stream, but he expected that the cable would be in working order by the 1917. When this is done it will be possible to talk by telephone from New York to Havana.

Mr. Rollason said the step-up system invented by Professor Pupin of Columbia will be utilised and the apparatus built to the cable at half-mile intervals.

C. W. Morse Sued for $50,000.

Suit was brought yesterday in the Supreme Court against Charles W. Morse by William Bradley and the executors of the estate of Joseph D. Carroll to recover $50,000 alleged to be due on a note which was made to Bradley and Carroll on July 10, 1909. Interest as well as principal is asked.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..5:19|Sun sets..6:34|Moon sets..7:06

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:28	8:42	2:23	2:41
Governors Island	8:46	8:53	2:58	3:14
Hell Gate	10:52	10:59	4:39	4:55

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 29.

SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux, Aug. 26.
SS Frederik VIII., Christiansand, Aug. 17.
SS Mexico, Havana, Aug. 26.
SS Metapan, Cristoba., Aug. 21.
SS Maraval, Trinidad, Aug. 21.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, Aug. 22.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Aug. 29.
SS Annapolis, Portland, Aug. 27.
SS Mundale, Antilla, Aug. 17.
SS Baltic, (Swed.,) Capetown, July 27.
SS Ilwen, Cardiff, Aug. 14.
SS Northern, Havre, Aug. 15.
SS Madonna, Bordeaux, Aug. 17.
SS Times, Cienfuegos, Aug. 22.
SS Brighton, Jamaica, Aug. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Carpathia	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Elef K. Venezuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Paul Pry	Swansea	Aug. 13
Lombardia	Tre An'giata	Aug. 10
Tokushima Maru	London	Aug. 19
Italia	Gibraltar	Aug. 18
Messaba	London	Aug. 19
Roma	Azores	Aug. 22
Mogileff	Leith	Aug. 17
Camino	London	Aug. 16
Houghton	London	Aug. 16
El Sol	Galveston	Aug. 24

DUE TOMORROW.

Caracas	San Juan	Aug. 26
Almirante	Kingston	Aug. 23
Lepanto	Hull	Aug. 18
Advance	Colon	Aug. 24
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 26

DUE FRIDAY.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Iroquois	Thameshaven	Aug. 17
Toyooka Maru	Cristobal	Aug. 24
U. S. Transport Buford	Balboa	Aug. 22
Colorado	Hull	Aug. 10
Bratland	Cardiff	Aug. 16
El Mundo	Galveston	Aug. 28

DUE SATURDAY.

Oswego	Glasgow	Aug. 14
Stephan	Manaos	Aug. 13
Liege	Falmouth	Aug. 11

DUE SUNDAY.

*Giuseppi Verdi	Palermo	Aug. 21
Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Monterey	Havana	Aug. 29
Lenape	Jacksonville	Aug. 31
Royal Prince	Cristobal	Aug. 24

DUE MONDAY.

*Cameronia	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Pastores	Bocas del Toro	Aug. 23
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 2
Tracos	San Juan	Aug. 30
Ancon	Cristobal	Aug. 26
Tivives	Santiago	Aug. 30

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Arg'tina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Afghan Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Calabria, Genoa	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Stavangerfn, Haiti	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl'd	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	——	6:00 A.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Munista, Manati	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Lancastrian, London	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Heilig Olav, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Parana, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Canopic, Naples	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matina, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Dwinsk, Archangel	11:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Keyvlor, Guiana	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Canadian, Guiana	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Crofton Hall, Argentina	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. George, Liverpool	——	2:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Froteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cloughton, London	——	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 29.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 67 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 226 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 447 miles S. at noon.
SS Manamar, Nie to New York, was 460 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 62 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 131 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 22 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, passed Alligator Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS New York, Port Arthur to New York, was 431 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Northwestern, Port Arthur to New York, was 26 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 114 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 105 miles S. at noon.
SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, was 152 miles N. of Isotte at noon.

Transatlantic Mails.

Gibraltar, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Calabria.....Aug. 29
Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M.—Dwinsk (supplementary, 9 A. M.—Dwinsk.....Aug. 31
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Baltic.....Aug. 31
Azores Islands and Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Ponta Delgada, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, at 9 A. M.—Canopic.....Aug. 31
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Heilig Olav.....Aug. 31
Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Ryndam.....Sept. 2
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—New York.....Sept. 2
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau.....Sept. 2

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 2, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 2, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Mennonite.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 30, SS Calabria, and at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canopic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Heilig Olav.
Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canopic.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Aug. 31
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru.....Aug. 31
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Sept. 1
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....Sept. 2
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Sept. 2
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru.....Sept. 8

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ottawa, at Buenos Aires, Aug. 27.
SS Brunswyk, at Rotterdam, Aug. 27.
SS Amstelidyk, at Rotterdam, Aug. 28.
SS Maartensdyk, at Rotterdam, Aug. 28.
SS Marondic Inglesi, at Piraeus, Aug. 16.
SS Balto, at Lisbon, Aug. 21.
SS Daissi Maru, at Bordeaux, Aug. 23.
SS Eskasoni, at Vardoe, Aug. 23.
SS Clifton, at La Pallice, Aug. 24.
SS Sao Paulo, at Bahia, Aug. 27.
SS Texel, at Rotterdam, Aug. 27.
SS Tuscania, at Liverpool, Aug. 29.
SS Andania, at London, Aug. 29.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphia, from Liverpool, Aug. 29.
SS Lepanto, from Middlesbrough, Aug. 26.
SS Curaca, from Iquique, Aug. 28.
SS Edgar F. Luckenbach, from Brisbane, Aug. 26.
SS Snowdonian, from Marseilles, Aug. 27.

Passed.

SS Frey, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.
SS Medina, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Mails for South America.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 2:30 A. M.—Farley.....Aug. 31
Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Paranagua, and Rio Grande do Sul, at 12 M.—Hammershus.....Aug. 30
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Selvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Colon.....Aug. 31
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Crofton Hall..Sept. 2
Pernambuco, Paranyba, Natal Bahia, and Sergipe, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Pernambuco, Bahia, Macelo, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Furness.....Sept. 2
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan.Sept. 2

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, Aug. 7, and Auckland, Aug. 9—which arrived per steamer Niagara, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 25, and are due in New York this morning.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Aug. 7; Hongkong, Aug. 9; Shanghai, Aug. 12, and Yokohama, Aug. 17—which arrived per steamer Asa, were dispatch east from Seattle on Aug. 26, and mails dated Hongkong, July 27; Kobe, Aug. 10, and Yokohama, Aug. 11, which arrived per steamer Mexico, were dispatch east from Seattle on Aug. 26. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Thursday, Aug. 31, and Friday, Sept. 1, respectively.

FRIVOLOUS SHOWS DRAW SMITH-DORRIEN'S FIRE

British General Fears Flippant and Questionable Revues Will Demoralize Soldiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien wrote in this morning's newspapers a protest against the tone of certain theatrical performances. "I am convinced," he said, "that our gallant sailors and soldiers themselves would be the first to admit that if they were given their choice they would prefer performances which, while cheerful and inspiring, appealed to the best side of their patriotic natures and not exhibitions of scantily dressed girls and songs of a doubtful character. The whole nation's heart is at last set on winning this great war, and an important factor undoubtedly is the cleanliness of mind and nobility of purpose of our heroes on sea and land, and it seems entirely unnecessary and certainly wrong to put into their heads demoralizing thoughts such as they must obtain from many performances now appearing on the stage."

The evening papers contain interviews with various managers of houses where revues have been given, expressing agreement with General Smith-Dorrien. Oswald Stoll, the veteran vaudeville manager, said:

"Some time ago a new kind of theatrical director entered the field of amusement with a revue of the type to which such remarks as those of General Smith-Dorrien might apply, but their vogue was very brief, owing to the prompt and drastic, though unobtrusive, action taken by the Lord Chamberlain. In this action I am sure he would admit that he had the support, sympathy, and assistance of the managers. It may be that General Smith-Dorrien's remarks have reference to what happened during this period, and he will be glad to learn that the action of the Lord Chamberlain long since remedied the evil of which he now complains."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Women and middle-aged and elderly men are now the mainstay of places of entertainment at home, and it is their business to see to it that these places shall not handicap those young men who are so generously sacrificing themselves in battle for the sake of the country. Everybody knows the kind of performance of which General Smith-Dorrien is thinking. It may not deserve his ultimate epithets, but it is disgusting, flippant, unconsidered, and inconsiderate.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 1916.

THE THREATENED STRIKE.

The railroad brotherhoods will have no claim upon public sympathy and support should they put into execution their order for a strike to begin on the morning of Sept. 4. The justice of their cause, whatever it may be, is put quite out of view by their gross offense against morals and decency when the heads of the brotherhoods issued to the Chairmen a secret strike order upon a fixed date while the negotiations before the President were going on. It was monstrously disrespectful to the President, it was flagrantly contemptuous not merely of their adversaries in the dispute but of the entire American public. It is as if these men of the brotherhoods had placed under the council table while the discussion was in progress a bomb with a lighted time fuse set to explode when they had safely withdrawn. The public will be unable to resist the conclusion that they were not acting in good faith, that with them the strike was a predetermination, the conferences with the President insincere. This may do them injustice, but they have only themselves to blame. While the President earnestly sought peace they appear to have been so fully resolved upon war that they went so far as to fix the day and the very hour of its beginning.

It was said in dispatches sent from Washington on Monday evening that when the President received from the brotherhood chiefs the acknowledgment that the strike order had been issued he was "shocked and surprised." If he was shocked he gave no sign of it in his address to the two houses of Congress yesterday. Of the resistance of the railroad representatives to his persuasions he has much to say; of the strike order only that while his conferences with the railroad men were in progress, though apparently at a standstill, "the brotherhoods suddenly acted and set the strike for "the fourth of September." This is a bare statement, without indication of surprise or resentment at an act which certainly has surprised the country and is resented by it. The public will be just to the brotherhoods, it will diligently consider Mr. WILSON'S recital of the proceedings before him, it will candidly weigh the evidence in support of his conclusion that the representatives of the brotherhoods accepted his plan of settlement, "but the representatives of the railroads declined to accept it," although he is certain that they must ultimately accept it "by the concerted action of organized labor backed by the favorable judgment of society."

If the railroad representatives rejected a plan they might honorably and with business prudence have accepted, the public will blame them while also censuring the brotherhoods for their bad faith in issuing a strike order while seeming to negotiate for an adjustment. But the public is still very much in the dark, it needs light. The President's address to Congress and the statement put forth by the railway Presidents do not meet, there is a strange want of joining. Mr. WILSON says that, convinced of the righteousness of the eight-hour day—which, by the way, is not involved in this controversy, since the real demand of the men is for increased pay—he had urged upon the railroads its adoption "for the present as a substitute for the existing ten-hour basis of pay and service," promising to appoint a commission to observe the result of the change, study the figures of costs, and report to Congress in order that an adjustment could be reached in some orderly manner of all unadjusted matters between the railroads and the men. He goes on to say that he offered the friendly services of the Administration to the railway managers to see that justice was done them, that he felt warranted in assuming that no obstacle of the law would be suffered to stand in the way of an increase in their revenues to meet the resulting increase in their costs.

This plan, accepted by the brotherhoods, he says, "the representatives of the railroads declined to accept." Now, in the statement issued by the railroad Presidents we find no allusion whatever to the President's representation that no obstacle of the law would be allowed to stand in the way of their securing increased revenues. They rejected the plan, certainly, but because they held that its acceptance would be a surrender of the principle of arbitration, and that, as trustees for the public and for the millions who have invested their savings in railroad securities and are thus vitally interested in the integrity and solvency of the railroads, they cannot in conscience surrender that principle. They proceed to argue the point of increased cost, they submit that all the questions involved should be determined by fair arbitration.

But their objection based on increase of cost is met, so far as it can be met at all, by the President's assurance that the influence of the Administration should be used to secure an increase of rates. Why should their statement pass over in silence this important and vital condition of the plan? They seem to be talking about one thing and the President about another. Was there a misunderstanding? In the public view this assurance given by the President was about the most important and hopeful result of the conferences. If the railroad Presidents understood the offer as the President set it forth in his address we cannot at all understand why they should ignore it in their statement. This is only one of the untoward results of the neglect, failure, or refusal to make the negotiations a matter of record for full publication.

Assured of such an increase of rates as would remove one of their two chief objections to the plan, we do not see why the railroad Presidents should not have accepted it, particularly since another feature of the plan promised what would have been in effect an arbitration of matters left unadjusted between the railroads and the men. Light should be thrown into this dark corner of the matter, and at once, for it is important that the public should know promptly just what the railroad Presidents understood to be the terms offered. But the Presidents do at least argue their case. They put before the people a statement in which, with undeniable force and pertinency, they present the reasons why they could not accept the plan. The men of the brotherhoods, as the President says, accepted the plan, they put forth no statement, instead they issue a strike order. The public will have no difficulty in judging between these two methods of carrying on and ending the negotiations. They will pass judgment, too, upon the statement of the brotherhood chiefs that the strike order was "beyond recall and that the strike was inevitable." The President of the United States could recall the army or the navy sent upon a war errand. It is quite impossible for any reasoning mind to assent to the statement that an order for a railroad strike is irrevocable.

The old reasonable, orderly, lawabiding spirit of the railroad brotherhoods has given place to a very different temper. A strike begun in this way cannot succeed, for it will be against the public sense of justice and fairness. We should suppose that in the membership of the brotherhoods action so senseless, arbitrary, and hot-headed would be repudiated. Many members of the brotherhoods are men of high standing in their communities, church members, city officers, prominent in social and civic affairs. If they obey the strike order they will engage in a warfare against their own friends and neighbors, they will inflict upon their communities, and upon the entire country, incalculable loss, discomfort, and the almost inevitable calamities of violence and the destruction of life and property. Have they considered whether they will win or lose in the esteem of those they injure? Above all, have they considered what will be the standing of their brotherhoods at the end of an unsuccessful strike? A strike ordered in impudent defiance and disrespect of the President and condemned in advance by public opinion is foredoomed to failure.

The President's program of legislation offers the sure way to peace. Some of the proposals are radical, they involve risks, they are not born of economic experience but of an emergency, a public peril. They can be revised after a trial. Their supreme virtue is that they will bring peace. Both sides will have to accept them if they are enacted. The immediate public demand is that railroad service shall not be interrupted now by a strike, beyond that the public demands that such a situation shall never again arise.

HOW BROOKLYN GOT ITS SUBWAYS.

It may be hoped that Brooklyn will remember how it got its subways at Manhattan's expense. They would have been impossible but for the increase of Manhattan's tax valuations by hundreds of millions of dollars in each of several years in anticipation of the benefits of the interborough construction. No doubt those increases were not exclusively for the benefit of Brooklyn. No doubt also the increases were to Manhattan's advantage on a long view. Nevertheless, the fact remains that without the vision and sacrifice of Manhattan Brooklyn would not have got its subways.

The occasion for calling this to Brooklyn's recollection is the decision by the Court of Appeals in a case concerning Brooklyn that anticipatory values are not a proper basis for assessing real estate. Actual present values alone should be considered, and they have not yet been increased sufficiently by the construction of the Sea Beach subway to justify a general increase of valuations, according to the proof in the case decided. That the increase is sure eventually cannot be doubted by any who ride over the new route and remark its advantages. Acres of country are opened and brought within minutes of Broadway. The result is the transfer to Kings and Queens of that preponderant element of New York's population which has no particular fondness either for Broadway or for life in a flat.

This transfer means nothing to those who pay rent in multiples of thousands, either in apartments or in single-family homes. It means everything to those who like to live independent lives, and who for the most part reckon their rents in dollars per room per month. In the outer boroughs there are hundreds or rather thousands of homes such as Manhattan never knew. They are modest constructions, costing but a few thousands on investment, and a few hundred in annual rent, with modern facilities which make housekeeping easy.

That the outer boroughs are profiting is shown by the increase of their population, with the consequent swelling of their tax valuations, not in anticipation of the accommodations which cause the removals, but when the removals are accomplished fact. The decision that the valuations in the outer boroughs cannot be increased prematurely is no bar to their increase when the case justifies it. When the increases come Brooklyn and Queens should remember that Manhattan has been paying upon anticipatory valuations for several years, and is entitled to the sharing of the burden by the boroughs which are thriving through the resulting benefits.

DEADHEAD CAMPAIGN STUFF.

The Hon. LUTHER W. MOTT of Oswego is the Representative in Congress of the Thirty-second New York District. Under his frank, a speech delivered on March 4, 1915, more probably never delivered, in the House, but allowed to pad the Congressional Record under the "leave to print" abuse; a speech celebrating the virtues of the Hon. WILLIAM M. CALDER, then ending his service in the House and now aspiring to be a Senator, is being disseminated among the enrolled Republicans of the State. Every copy is printed by the Government, which is likewise made to carry it free in the mails. Every citizen of the United States is taxed, directly or indirectly, for the distribution of a campaign pamphlet for the benefit of a candidate for a nomination.

Mr. MOTT is a banker, able to pay out of his own pocket for the circulation of his political tracts. Instead, he charges up his friendship for Mr. CALDER to the Government, whose extravagance his candidate for President daily bewails.

According to The Tribune, Republican in national politics, the speeches of two other Republican Representatives, lauding Mr. CALDER, are being sent to enrolled Republicans in the same way. The Government foots the bill. The expense of the three floods of deadhead matter is estimated by The Tribune mathematicians at "between $60,000 and $75,000." Whatever be the actual cost, the whole proceeding is disgraceful.

THE TIMES is entirely aware that the Democrats are just as black as the Republicans in this matter of campaign franks. But this year extravagance and waste are officially proclaimed to be Democratic by the Republican candidate for President. He is going to stop them, if he is elected. Therefore, he may be expected severely to reprove these erring Republican Representatives as soon as notice of their sin reaches his seclusion.

THE WAR OF THE FOURTEEN NATIONS.

If one wishes to be technical, fifteen nations have entered the war; but the declaration of war by the infinitesimal Republic of San Marino can hardly be considered without making the computation ridiculous. There are really fourteen belligerents to be counted since the war began. Japan's active participation in the fighting has been limited to one short and small campaign, which had, however, important results, for it eliminated Germany from Eastern Asia. Portugal, for some reason, has been treated lightly in such enumerations, because she has had no soldiers on the battle line in Europe; but Portugal is playing a part in the war, and a part not unimportant.

Men's eyes are fixed on the immense drama in Europe, and do not see a struggle that may bulk nearly as large in the history that is to be written centuries hence. It is the struggle for a continent. In the eighteenth century their eyes were fixed on the battlefields of the Seven Years' War, and they thought little of the simultaneous struggle for the possession of North America; it was to them simply a small fight on the sidelines. Yet that struggle determined the destiny of this continent, and the United States of America was its result. Africa, a neglected continent for centuries, was opened only about forty years ago, and we have not yet become accustomed to the thought of the great nations that are to arise there as surely as at least one has arisen on this Western Continent. It was not from a sentimental reason that Portugal entered the war, but to protect her African territories; and as the ally of England, France, and Belgium, she is playing her part in wiping out the German claim to any part of Africa.

Rumania's entrance makes it the War of the Fourteen Nations, if belligerents only are considered. There really are fifteen nations at war, however, for Persia, which has not declared war and against which no war has been declared, has been actively engaged almost from the first. Nominally not a belligerent, Persia has done more fighting than Japan. So, if those who would like the record to be as impressive and as bad as possible feel regret that San Marino cannot be counted, they can take comfort by counting Persia.

WAR-MAKERS, NOT PEACE-MAKERS.

Now that Rumania has gone to war and the Bulgarians are invading Greece, the whole Balkan Peninsula is filled with fire and blood, and the great work of the Congress of Berlin is complete. The ingenious gentlemen who framed that treaty in 1878 and forced it down Russia's throat went home smug and complacent, fancying that they had built a peace. What they built was hatred, dissension, jealousy, suspicion, a long succession of little wars, and at last the great disaster of civilization, the war of 1914. This war is their legacy. And this is no topic of mere historical interest, for it has a lesson that shrieks to be heard when the time comes to make peace again. If that lesson has not been learned there will be no peace of long duration.

Russia went to war with Turkey in 1877 to enforce her policy of making separate nationalities in the Balkans, and so solving the Eastern question. The terms she imposed on Turkey after the victory guaranteed the independence of Montenegro, Serbia, and Rumania, enlarged the first two to what she considered their proper boundaries, and created a greater Bulgaria. But thereupon the other Powers stepped in and forced Russia to abandon these terms. The Berlin geniuses rearranged the map with no consideration for the races and nations contained in the countries they cut and sawed and scissored into the shapes they desired. They arbitrarily created new countries, cut down old ones, handed over this country to Austria and that one to Turkey, forced unrelated races together here and cut homogeneous races asunder there.

It was said that the Congress had erected in the Balkans an "impregnable bar" to Russia's progress. In all its calculations it never considered the racial and national aspirations of the countries it was cutting to pieces as a thing that could possibly interfere with the future of the creation. The first thing that happened was that the thing cut out of Bulgaria and entitled "Eastern Roumelia" annexed itself to Bulgaria without asking anybody's leave and defied the Powers to prevent it; and from that time to this the monstrosities created in the Balkans have been tugging at their bonds, striving to assume their natural shapes, while the Powers have played one against the other. The Balkans became a powder magazine, in which Austria lit a match in 1908 and another in 1914, and the second match blew up the magazine.

The authors of that false adjustment never knew that thirty-eight years later a world plunged in unbelievable disasters would know it for the work of blunderers, audaciously meddling with forces of which they had no conception. When the peace terms come to be drawn, will that blunder, such a favorite blunder among Europe's statesmen, be repeated? The peacemakers may, if they choose, disregard again the natural boundaries of nations and the natural ties of races, and cut and scissor the map into curious shapes to fit this or that political hobby. If they do, then as surely as the Berlin Congress gingerbread edifice has crumbled they will leave the same legacy it did—a future of strife culminating in a world war—and demonstrate again the truth of GARFIELD'S saying, "Unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Oyster Bay Rises in Majesty.

Such opinions of medical science and modern sanitation as were expressed with eloquent vehemence at a well-attended public meeting in Oyster Bay Tuesday evening were just about those that anybody who read the recent reports on municipal housekeeping in that variously celebrated town would expect to come from it. People who in these days are content to live in the conditions then described—news stories can go into details that would be too indelicate and shocking for the timorous editorial pen or typewriter—would naturally regard a visitation of poliomyelitis either as an unavoidable visitation of Providence, to be endured with pious resignation, or else as an imagining of doctors eager to magnify their own importance and to create an opportunity to carry off little babies to deadly lairs called hospitals.

Between these two theories the Elder Statesmen of Oyster Bay seemed to be divided, but from each they drew the harmonious conclusion that no more would they suffer the bitter wrong of quaraptines and the resultant interference, still more acrid, with real estate deals, the grocery business, and the collection of fares by the local hackmen.

It was, of course, going a little far, when some of them lamented that their most—no, their one—Distinguished Citizen had yielded to the wiles of the deceivers and weakly admitted that Oyster Bay would be the better if it found some other place than its backyards in which to throw its garbage, and occasionally shoveled the accumulated filth from its cellars. The Colonel is likely to make remarks, as the result of having been accused thus of gullibility, for he does not consider himself a naïve or unsophisticated person, and when he has an elevation either of temperature or of temper noises audible for long distances are usually heard coming from his direction. Those of the Elder Statesmen who were really wise refrained from calling him too credulous, and indulged in the always safe and pleasing sport of charging Mr. ROCKEFELLER with responsibility for the malignant persecution to which their town had been subjected.

To do that is always soothing to perturbed minds—of such quality as theirs, and, as the work of the Rockefeller Institute will go calmly on in spite of it, the sport is as innocent as it is safe.

More Than Windows Will Break.

Newspapers down in West Virginia are taking chances with their own reputations for credibility — for that strict adherence to fact and the meticulous avoidance of exuggeration which combine to form the culminating glory of journalism everywhere—the glory without which newspapers cannot get the perfect confidence and reverent admiration to which they aspire. For the West Virginia papers are declaring that in the town of Leon, that State, a recent storm deposited hail to a depth of fifteen inches—not in a few drifts, either, but on a level!

To the incidental statement that the hailstones were as large as hens' eggs no reasonable objection can be made. Of course they were not of that size, really, but for some reason, mysterious and yet presumably adequate, there has been a tacit agreement all over the world that anybody can use the hen's egg comparison for the hailstones that fall during any Summer storm of fairly notable severity, and can do it without loss of respectability or church membership. But saying that hail lay fifteen inches deep on a level so far exceeds established license that it must be condemned sternly and promptly, as contradicted by immemorial experience and too obviously false.

For it is not claimed that the town of Leon was destroyed or that any of its inhabitants were killed, as surely would have been the case had it suffered from a bombardment of ice in quantities so large. The only mention is of a few broken windows! That's what always happens to those who practice to deceive; they fall into inconsistency of detail and inevitably betray themselves to all thoughtful critics.

That the newspapers of West Virginia should peril their own repute if they choose is perhaps their right, though a dreadful one, to be exercised only under a heavy responsibility. But that they should also peril the repute of journalism as a whole is quite intolerable, and that is what they are doing with this hailstorm yarn. For the public is sadly prone to ascribe the observed fault or crime of any one newspaper to all, exactly as it uses the occasional blunders in prophecy of the Weather Bureau as an excuse for declaring that "you can never believe anything you see in the papers."

Reason for Anxiety, Not Terror.

At even the threat of a strike putting a stop to railway transportation, something very much like panic enters the mind of every dweller in a large city. For they have been taught, and have not a little reason for believing, that they live within a week or two of starvation, and that they get along in fair comfort and happiness only because their "demand" is enough, in ordinary circumstances, to bring in an adequate supply of food for everybody who can pay for it.

That it does so, without any particular responsibility resting on any definitely selected and trained persons, is a constant source of wonder to those who know the difficulty of providing for the needs of a few thousand, or even a few hundred, soldiers on the march or in camp. The smaller task is often ill-performed, or those upon whom it rests fail miserably, but the cities are taken care of with never a day of scarcity. They are, that is, while their lines of communication are open. Those once broken, even temporarily, troubles various and serious approach on the run.

Fortunately for New York, its police authorities, in this matter, as in so many others, have been foresighted enough to work out, or at least at, the problem before it arises, and they assure us that they can solve it should a condition and not a theory confront the city.

It is a large promise, but to keep it is not impossible. New York, favored above many cities, is served by water as well as rail, and, should freight cars stop, there is still the blessed motor truck, nowadays, and it can go fast, far, and tirelessly with heavy loads. There is, therefore, no need for panic fears, or even for apprehensions really serious.

ON A HOTEL VERANDA.

Three women with double chins
Are knitting.
One is making pink buttons.
She has a thick, slow voice
That trickles out
As though it oozed
From the sticky ends
Of her molasses-colored hair.
The second, with a tremendous breast,
Is knitting a Nile-green scarf.
Her eyes are dim and watchful,
Like an old eagle's.
Turned away from the glitter of the surf,
She works steadily,
And the green scarf laps over mottled hands
That glitter with precious stones.
The third's needles and tongue
Clack incessantly.
If she were to help
With that hooked nose of hers
The ruby shawl would be finished sooner.
The high-heeled shoes of all three
Tap the floor,
And they talk busily of nothing.
It is evident that they have just finished luncheon.
They have the satisfied look
Of oily salads,
Well dished up and finished.

A huge motor purrs up:
Ah! The thin man in white
With a head like an ostrich egg
Has arrived for the week-end.
(He is the husband of the mottled one.)

And now for the Yacht Club!
They waddle off,
Carrying their day's work
In pale silk bags.

What will they do at the Yacht Club?
They will sit on *that* veranda . . .
After eating,
They will knit
And talk,
In creaking rocking chairs
Turned well away from the shine of the surf.

FLORENCE RIPLEY MASTIN.

THE STRIKE ORDER.

Will Men in Influential Positions Obey It?

New York, Aug. 29, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in your issue of Aug. 27 that the railroads proposed that the President of the United States name a board of arbitration to consider the matters in dispute between themselves and the brotherhoods, a set of books to be kept, one on the basis of the present rates of pay and one on the basis of the men's demands, as a guide for the arbitrators to arrive at their decision not only on the question of wages, but the eight-hour-day propcsition.

I cannot imagine anything fairer than this, and I cannot understand why, if the brotherhoods have a just claim, they should object to such an adjudication.

I note, however, from this morning's papers that the four brotherhood leaders have admitted that a strike order has been issued, and cannot be rescinded, and the question arises in my mind, are the members of those organizations going to be willing to obey such an order as this?

Are the engineers, conductors, and trainmen on the railroads of this country, many of whom have families and are respected and influential citizens in the towns in which they reside—are they going to be a party to this movement to paralyze the business of this country under the circumstances? It seems to me it would give them a reputation in their respective towns that would be hard to live down.

If the members of these organizations were ignorant foreigners, I could understand why unscrupulous leaders could carry out a threat of this character, but I cannot understand why such a well-paid and well-educated class as are involved in this controversy can permit themselves to be put in such a position by their leaders.

AN OLD RAILROADER.

FIGHT OF THE IRISH REBELS.

Daughter of Their Commandant General Answers Charges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am afraid that Miss Kinch's knowledge of the Irish insurrection has been only acquired at a distance and from prejudiced sources. She refers to the killing of unarmed citizens and soldiers and even "little children if any appeared on the streets" by the rebels. Had Miss Kinch been in Ireland or even in England at the time she would find that English officers wrote to many papers praising the good, clean fight that the rebels made and their strict observance of the rules of international warfare. There was not a fort or stronghold of the rebels in which there were not English officers and soldiers, taken unarmed and held as prisoners, and in every case these men testified, in the daily papers of Ireland and England, to their good treatment by the rebels.

In one of the records of the rebellion passed by the military censor there is an account by a civilian who, when he wanted to go through a danger zone, was given an escort of English soldiers with an officer. When he thanked them for their courtesy and protection the officer replied: "No trouble at all, I assure you. You were a protection, as they hesitate to fire on us when we are escorting a civilian."

Among the many mistakes in Miss Kinch's statement I should like to mention the following: She states that the Shelburne Hotel had been burnt by the rebels. As a matter of fact the Shelburne Hotel was one of the places from which the military operated against the rebels. No damage whatever was inflicted on it, and if Miss Kinch goes to Ireland now I have no doubt she herself could be very comfortably quartered there. Every building destroyed in Dublin was destroyed by military incendiary bombs, and this fact is stated in the War Office reports. Miss Kinch makes another mistake about the Sherwood Foresters when she speaks of them as being composed of Irishmen. The Sherwood Foresters were entirely English, and were raised in Nottinghamshire. She suggests that the rebels complained because they had to stay in the Rotunda Gardens all night. No complaint whatever came from the rebels, not even when their leaders, prisoners of war, were shot to death contrary to the rules of civilized warfare. In fact, the cheerfulness of the rebels during their imprisonment, in the first two days of which they were denied even the most elemental rights of physical cleanliness and were detained in their common cell without being permitted out for any purpose whatever, was a source of wonder to all who came in contact with them. I may say that this treatment was not confined to the men; the women and girls suffered from it also.

As the daughter of the Commandant General of the Irish Republican forces, I wish to protest against all these false statements. Miss Kinch sees in the rebellion only an attempt to sell Ireland to a foreign foe, while we who are rebels know that the rebellion was an attempt to rid our country of a foreign foe.

NORA CONNOLLY.

New York, Aug. 29, 1916.

Unfinished Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "The Unfinished Story Finished," was the right word at the right time. It is refreshing to read such plain common sense without sentimentality. Just now when one is sickened and discouraged by much that is written by social workers. Surely it has a tendency to lessen the power of the will and to throw off the burden of individual responsibility. A mawkish air of sympathy has clung about much that the other newspapers have said in connection with the case you refer to, and an undercurrent was felt of depreciation at the girl losing her position in the firm where she had worked.

It will have a mighty wholesome effect upon social reformers if they will remember the personal equation in these stories of immorality and keep before them, horrible as it may seem to some of the spinsters, the fact that high wages do not take the place of emotional satisfactions.

Whenever I read very much of social writing today I always fly to an antidote, such as "Up from Slavery" or the Essays of Emerson or the biography of almost any great man or woman. This restores my faith in the human will and the magnificent power of the individual to rise above hampering conditions. We have gone a long, long way from the philosophy of our New England seers. It might not be a bad idea to go back to them for a while and inhale deep breaths of their virile optimism—their splendid defiance of environment.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.

Old Forge, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1916.

The Voice of America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of your readers saw with interest Professor Richard Gotthell's forceful contribution in reply to the plea of Professor Muensterberg in THE NEW YORK TIMES and the letter from Dr. William Samuel Gotthell declining membership in the then newly formed Medical Brotherhood of German and American Physicians. Dr. Gotthell declares himself as follows, in part:

Believing, as I do, that the time for peace can only come when Prussian militarism is finally crushed, that it is America's duty, and will ultimately become her necessity, to take part in some way in this world task, you will see that I cannot join any such society as you propose. What little I can do is naturally devoted to the service of the Allies.

More than one of your readers thrilled to the words of these two men, representing as they do types of the real American. This is the voice of America! Could Europe but hear it above the babble of foreign tongues! How shall we make her hear it? Who can suggest a way to make the national voice audible?

ANOTHER AMERICAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1916.

BUILDING UP THE AVIATION SERVICE.

What Has Been Accomplished and What May Be Expected From the $13,000,000 Appropriation.

By FRANK C. PAGE.

New York, Aug. 29, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A report from General Pershing a few days ago casually mentioned that when he reviewed the troops of the punitive expedition three aeroplanes also passed in review. This is the first time that such an event has taken place in the United States Army, and it suggests what great strides have been taken with the aero service of the army since five months ago, when the air service of the United States was so lamentably inadequate.

The United States Army has one aeroplane squadron with General Pershing's column in Mexico as completely if not more completely equipped than any squadron of any other country in the world. Because the aero equipment of the army on the border consisted in June last of eight machines, utterly inadequate for the purposes of the expeditionary force, the American public has the impression that nothing has been done to improve the situation. This is not the case, and it is well that the public should know just what has been done and is being done toward making this most important branch of the army not only more efficient but the equal in equipment and personnel, if not in size, of that of any European country.

Today in Mexico, instead of eight low-powered machines which in the rarefied atmosphere of the deserts of Mexico were barely able to leave the ground, the punitive expedition has twelve of the best aeroplanes made in the country. These machines with engines of from 160 to 200 horse power, capable of carrying two men and 150 pounds of extra weight, are equipped with one Lewis machine gun, the last word in an aerial weapon, bombs, special cameras, and compasses, the latest and best small arms, and are capable of carrying enough fuel for six hours' continuous flight at a speed of from 45 to 95 miles an hour. During the last month this air squadron totaled more than 350 hours in the air, or about one hour a day per machine, which is extraordinary under the conditions in Mexico, which for flying are immensely more difficult than on the French front.

Moreover, the other equipment of this air squadron is more complete than most of those fighting in Europe. The army regulations for a complete air squadron call for innumerable things—motor trucks especially built to carry the planes, special repair trucks, a machine-shop truck, so many spare parts, and innumerable other accessories. This squadron meets all the requirements that the specifications call for and, moreover, it has the very latest, most modern and effective equipment the United States Government can buy, get made, or make. For down at the front they have a factory which is working to remedy any detail that is not absolutely satisfactory.

Today United States Army officers, not those connected with the aero service but cavalry officers, for the first time enthusiastically admit that one aeroplane such as we now have is worth a whole squadron of cavalry for scouting and reconnoissance purposes.

How has this been done? It has been done because the War Department has without fear or favor put the best men in the United States in charge of the service, irrespective of whether they are civilians or West Pointers, and has told them to get the best. Lieut. Col. George O. Squier was recalled from his position of Military Attaché in London, where he had had the opportunity to study and to see the development of the English and French aircraft, the difficulties they experienced, and the successes they attained. Combined with this fact, he knows aeroplanes and air service as well as any man, for he drew up the specifications for the first aeroplane ever owned by any Government, and since that time has kept in closest touch with the advancement of this branch of the service. Also, he is an organizer of the first grade, having during his service established the Signal Corps school at Fort Leavenworth and been in charge of many of the projects which the Government delegates to the United States Army.

With Colonel Squier is Major William Mitchell, who ranks as an organizer among the very highest in the country. Major Mitchell served in Cuba as Chief Signal Officer on the staff of General Lee in the Spanish war, and on the staff of General McArthur in the Philippines rebellion. He has visited and studied the armies of Europe, Japan, and China. He took charge of and completed the difficult task of running the Government telegraph lines in Alaska. With Colonel Squier he organized the first Signal School at Fort Leavenworth, where he was for a time instructor in the infantry and cavalry school, the Signal School, and Staff College. He is a distinguished graduate of the army school of the line and the United States Army Staff College. For the last three years he has handled as a member of the General Staff in Washington all the information from Europe regarding aviation.

Along with Colonel Squier and Major Mitchell is Captain V. E. Clark, a graduate of the Naval Academy, later transferred to the Coast Artillery. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in aerodynamics, has been an instructor in the Signal Corps aviation school, and is one of the leading designers of aircraft in the country. Captain T. D. Milling, one of the pioneer fliers of the country, who holds many records and has been identified with flying since the first aeroplanes, is another of the men in charge of this work. He is an authority on types of machines, controls, and the military uses to which planes can be put. Another is Captain Harms, who, like Captain Clark, is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a fine flier, and especially qualified in aero construction and materials.

Besides the most expert military men in the United States, the Aviation Division of the Army has called to help it the best brains and knowledge from the civil population. S. G. Averill, a leading consulting motor engineer recently successful in getting eighty-six miles to a gallon of gasoline out of an automobile engine, and whose report on the buses of London is well known, is working with these men, as is also H. I. Pope of the Pope Manufacturing Company. Howard Coffin of the Naval Consulting Board, is collaborating with them, and his work is entirely at their disposal. Henry Souther, the pioneer motor engineer of this country, who has followed the development of the motor since the beginning, is also working with the army. He has been intrusted with the work of securing the personnel, and also has direct charge of all the inspection. Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, one of the greatest authorities on aerodynamics in the country, is working with the Navy Department Division of Aeronautics, and is consulted on every move by the army.

In a word, the United States Army is the only agency in this country which has access to and information regarding the great strides in aeronautics made by the European countries, and it knows just what has been accomplished. Among them are the greatest fliers and engineers in the country. But not being satisfied with that, it has gone, and will continue to go, to the greatest civilian authorities and manufacturers and procure their help and advice. No one who knows the subject or anything about the subject is left out. No possible lead or experiment is overlooked by these men, who are united in their endeavor to apply the thirteen odd million dollars that Congress has given them toward making the most perfect and complete air service in the world.

The people of the United States may rest content in the assurance that unless insidious influence be brought to bear to oust these men, the $13,000,000 which the United States Government has given them will be disposed of efficiently and honestly—and that in neither personnel, appointments, nor appropriations will there be the slightest tinge of political pull or graft, for the men in charge are men of the highest honor, integrity, and ability.

FRANK C. PAGE.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

Louis Marshall on the Question of Trade and Citizenship Rights.

New York, Aug. 24, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There evidently exists an active publicity bureau to advertise Russia as a land of business possibilities, and to create public sentiment which may lead to the surrender by the American people of their impressive insistence of less than five years ago that the integrity of American citizenship must be maintained. In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Montgomery Schuyler, after harping on the worn-out theme of the ancient friendship between our country and Russia, struck a new chord. While recognizing that the immigration into the United States of thousands of Finns, Esthonians, Letts, Jews, and Poles "helped to increase the dislike which Americans naturally had for an autocratic and irresponsible system of government absolutely without the consent of the governed," he nevertheless ventures the assertion that the abrogation of our commercial treaty with Russia "produced wonderfully little feeling in Russia, and that little was largely sorrow instead of resentment." Sorrow! For what? Because the American people, true to the doctrine of human equality on which they had founded their Government, and cherishing the sacredness of that citizenship which is based on the rights of manhood, had raised their voices with one accord in protest against the extension to our country of the "autocratic and irresponsible system of government" which obtains in Russia, with all its hateful discrimination and oppression.

But, says Mr. Schuyler: "It was of course felt to be unfortunate that the interests of some 5,000,000 Jews were allowed to imperil the good relations between 100,000,000 Americans and more than that number of Russians." Unfortunate! For whom? Certainly not the American people, who nobly asserted the elemental concept of the citizenship that they prized and insisted that it must not be debased or counterfeited, or made to mean one thing to one citizen and an entirely different thing to his neighbor.

Mr. Schuyler informs us that when this happened he was in the American Embassy at Petrograd. It is to be regretted that the purpose and significance of the termination of the treaty of 1832 seem to have been so little understood, and that apparently our representatives failed to clarify the situation. They might have given impressive testimony to the fact that it was not because of the interests of the Jews that the American people, acting as a unit, had insisted on ending the treaty, but because of the supreme interest of all Americans whose rights were jeopardized so long as the citizenship of any one of them was contemned and whose national rights were impaired so long as the obligations of a treaty entered into for the benefit of all were deliberately flouted by arbitrarily withholding its protection from a part of our citizens. The treaty was terminated not because those against whom Russia discriminated were Jews but because they were Americans. The action taken by Congress and the President in December, 1911, was distinctly approved in the platforms adopted in 1912 by the Republican, the Democratic and the Progressive Parties, and the principles which led to that action have again been promulgated in unmistakable terms by these three political parties in the platforms adopted by them in 1916.

Mr. Schuyler asserts that the right of expatriation on which we insist is a stumbling block to a new treaty. He evidently forgets that a country like ours, which has been built up by immigration, which regards native-born and naturalized citizens as on a parity, and which has successfully induced practically all of the European Governments save Russia and Turkey to accept this American doctrine, cannot possibly at this late day abandon its enlightened policy.

And now Russian propagandists are dangling before the eyes of the American people the bait of fat contracts and of profitable business relations, with the expectation that by tightening the financial coils the public conscience will be lulled to sleep and no more will be heard of the demands voiced in the political platforms. How little do these men understand American idealism, American justice and fair play, American manhood. From time to time, however, there are indications that there are those who begin to suspect that Americanism does not spell materialism. Hence we are becoming familiar with announcements in the press, ordinarily emanating from one of the European capitals, to the effect that a new day is about to dawn in Russia, that at a forthcoming Duma the equality of all who dwell there will be guaranteed, that the Pale of Settlement will be abolished, educational advantages conferred on all alike, and all prohibitions against ownership of property and the pursuit of vocations and occupations repealed.

In a cablegram of this character which you have published in your issue of today it is, however, delicately hinted, as has often been the case in the past, that some years may elapse before this humane program can be realized. But in the meantime Russia is seeking additional credits in the United States, and is sedulously striving to worm her way into the debit side of our commercial ledgers, on the theory that the promised dawn of liberty has already brightened into day.

But why these long-time drafts on the future, why these deferred promises of liberty? How do they square with the sad narratives of oppression and persecution which reach us daily, with the frequent prorogation of the Duma at the Czar's command, with the limitations which have been placed upon its powers, with the multitude of official acts which contradict all these honeyed words? The world would certainly rejoice were Russia to issue its charter of liberties, not in the distant future, but now; for by thus evincing her divine greatness through the medium of effective deeds, but not until then, will Russia deserve and gain the good-will of the American people.

LOUIS MARSHALL.

OFFICERS OF FLEET DANCE AT NEWPORT

A Festive Scene at Hill Top Inn —Many Dinner Parties on the Warships.

DEDICATES HER NEW FARM

Mrs. William R. Hunter Holds a Celebration at Sherwood—Paul J. Rainey to Show Hunt Pictures.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—Hilltop Inn was the scene of a dance in honor of officers of the Atlantic Fleet tonight. On the ships were many dinner parties and others were given on shore in Newport and in Jamestown for the departing officers.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones has sent out cards for presentation at Sherwood next Friday evening, when Paul J. Rainey will show his latest motion pictures of his hunt of wild animals in East Africa. The showing will be for the benefit of the poor children crippled by infantile paralysis in Rhode Island and in New York City. Tickets are selling for $5.

Mrs. William R. Hunter of Newport patriotically dedicated her farm Sunnybrook today, assembling members of her sewing circle of St. Mary's Church, Portsmouth, known as the Willing Workers, her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, neighbors, and farmers. A big American flag was hoisted on the high pole, while musicians from the naval training station played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Robert Sedgwick delivered an address. A luncheon was served.

Under the patronage of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mrs. Colville Barclay, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, Mrs. Arthur G. Glasgow, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Harry La Montagne, and the Hon. Mrs. Murrough O'Brien, a dance will be given in aid of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund and Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, under the auspices of Auxiliary No. 1, at Newport beach tomorrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter G. Gerry and Mrs. Richard H. Townsend of Washington, the latter the mother of Mrs. Gerry, arrived from Warwick Neck today on the steam yacht Ownea.

James D. W. Cutting of New York made his reappearance at the Casino today after being confined to his apartments at the Muenchinger-King for a week recovering from an operation for an injury to the ear drum.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse were luncheon hosts at Rock Edge today.

Lieutenant William Ancrum, executive officer of the training station, will soon be back to his duties, having recovered from an operation at the naval hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor are returning from a yachting cruise on the Noma this week to remain for a portion of September.

The steam yacht Narada returned to Newport from New York today with Pembroke Jones and Royal Phelps Carroll.

Improvements to the station of the New York Yacht Club and a new clubhouse will be started the end of September. Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., is expected this week to complete details.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordon L. Mott of New York plan starting improvements at Paradise Rocks next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pierpont Perry will give a dinner at the Clambake Club Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson will have a dinner with dancing at Mr. Wilson's Avenia Saturday evening.

S. Montgomery Roosevelt of New York will entertain a luncheon party at the Clambake Club Sept. 4.

An interesting tennis match in the tournament of mixed doubles among the young people was played at the Casino today. Miss Alexandra B. Dolan and Brewster Jennings defeated Miss Barbara Norman and D. Redway 6—2, 6—3.

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson are to be dinner hosts Saturday.

Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., entertained luncheon companies today.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hanley of New York, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Edwin F. Morgan of Washington, visiting Deveraux Josephs, and Miss Alice Macy Beers of New York are registered at the Casino.

James J. Van Alen goes to Hot Springs Oct. 18. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Van Alen plan visiting French Lick Springs this Fall.

EDW. D. DUFFIELD TO WED.

Vice President of Prudential Insurance Co. Engaged to Miss Freeman.

General Henry W. Freeman of Ralston Avenue, South Orange, N. J., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Barbara Freeman, to Edward D. Duffield of Scotland Road, South Orange. No date has been set for the wedding. Miss Freeman is visiting out of town for several weeks.

Mr. Duffield's first wife died two years ago. He is a Vice President and general solicitor of the Prudential Insurance Company. He was formerly Assistant Attorney General of New Jersey. Mr. Duffield is a member of the Essex County Country Club, and was formerly President of the Princeton Alumni Association of the Oranges.

Miss Freeman is active in social circles in South Orange.

MISS DE LUZE BETROTHED.

Elder Daughter of Mrs. W. Campbell to Lieut. J. H. Churchyard.

The engagement is announced of Miss Emily Frances de Luze, the elder daughter of Mrs. William Campbell of Littlestone-on-Sea, Kent, England, to Lieutenant John Humphrey Churchyard of the Army Service Corps and youngest son of the late Canon Churchyard and Mrs. Churchyard of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Miss de Luze is the elder daughter of the late Francis Ogden de Luze of New York. Her mother was Miss Elizabeth K. Boulger before her marriage. Miss de Luze has spent a large part of her life in England.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Daughter to Mrs. Fitz John Porter.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitz John Porter of 15 East Tenth Street are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on last Friday at the home of Mrs. Porter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert J. Kitching, Sea Gate, L. I.

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WINS CLOCK GOLF TROPHY.

Mrs. Walter Evans Victor at Maplewood—Berkshires Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 22.—The open tennis tournament at Stockbridge lured many of the cottagers to the courts this afternoon. Mrs. Newman K. Perry served tea. Principal interest in the tournament today was in woman singles and the survivors of the opening round were Miss Helen Rice, Miss Mary Drury, Miss Marion Kerr, Miss Grace Bristed, Mrs. C. H. Hinckley, Mrs. Katherine Tyssowski, and Mrs. A. H. Chapin.

Charles Lanier gave a small dinner at Allen Winden tonight, entertaining for Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Appleton.

Mrs. Newbold Morris came up today to Brookhurst from South Hampton, where she had been visiting with Mrs. George L. Kingsland.

Mrs. John Craig Clark and Miss Margaret Clark of Boston are with Professor and Mrs. Henry W. Farnum at Boulder Farm, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Frazier returned to New York from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Clive Livingston Duval in Stockbridge.

Miss Augusta Leovey of Pittsburgh is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Loyal Allan Osborne at Manatuck Farm, Stockbridge.

Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom returned to Cohasset, Mass., from a month's visit with Mrs. Joseph S. Whistler at Plumbsted.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. epew, who have been at Hotel Aspinwall for August, have gone to Briar Cliff, N. Y., for the late season.

Mrs. Walter Evans, wife of Judge Evans of Louisville, won the trophy offered by Mrs. Alexander Martin for a clock golf tournament at the Maplewood, Pittsfield, this afternoon defeating Mrs. Charles C. elmonico in the play off of a tie of 26 in the original round. In the decisive round Mrs. Evans made 26 and Mrs. elmonico 30. Mrs. Martin served tea. Among those who played were General John R. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Humstome, Miss Mary C. Humstome, Misses Alice Hand and Mary G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Humphreys, Miss Frances Plumb, A. La Gondron, S. G. Nelson, and Arthur W. Plumb.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wheeler, Miss E. Dutlith Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Childs of New York, and Miss Helen H. Carey of Baltimore arrived at Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton F. Benjamin, Miss Mary Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Meyer of New York are expected this week at the Lenox Club for September.

Arrivals at Hotel Aspinwall were Mr. and Mrs. Franklin B. Jourdan, Mrs. Franklin McLaughlin, Mrs. William Nelson, Miss Helen Nelson of New York, Dr. and Mrs. John B. Deaver, and J. Montgomery Deaver, Dr. and Mrs. John Wilson of Philadelphia.

Mrs. M. E. Ryerson, John Ryerson of Brooklyn, G. H. Hulse Kenneth Hulse of Queens, L. I., and Miss Lesley Benz of Sayville, L. I.; Mrs. H. M. Whiting, and Mrs. Sturgis Coffin of New York, are at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

A. R. Hassler of New York, touring with Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Morris of Havana, arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

WILLCOX GOES OUT WEST.

Will Attend Fairbanks Notification and May See Hughes.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee left last night for Indianapolis to attend the notification of Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice Presidential candidate, tomorrow. The Chairman will confer with Western leaders while in Indianapolis and on Friday he will visit the Western headquarters in Chicago. He may go to St. Louis, where Mr. Hughes will speak on Saturday night, and spend Sunday with the Republican candidate.

Theodore E. Burton of Ohio called on Chairman Willcox at the headquarters here yesterday and talked over the campaign in his State. He was very optimistic. George W. Perkins was also at headquarters yesterday for the first time in weeks. From now on he will spend considerable time there as he is a member of the Campaign Committee.

Members of the Advisory Committee of the National Committee will hold a conference at headquarters on Friday. Among those who have sent word they will be on hand are R. Livingston Beeckman of Providence, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, Charles G. Dawes of Evanston, Ill., Raymond Robins of Chicago, Victor Murdock of Omaha, John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, and Frank H. Hitchcock of New York.

MISS PERKINS WEDS SEPT. 23

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Perkins to Marry E. W. Freeman.

Miss Dorothy Perkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins of New York and Riverdale-on-Hudson, and Edward W. Freeman, whose engagement was announced last May, are to be married on Sept. 23.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have just returned from their country home at Riverdale, and plans for the wedding will be completed within a few days.

Mr. Freeman is the son of Mrs. B. W. Freeman, whose estate is near that of Miss Perkins's parents, and he and Miss Perkins have been friends since childhood. Miss Perkins is prominent in society, although she gives up much of her time to charitable work. Mr. Freeman is a Yale graduate, class of '13.

Mrs. J.J.A. Page Returning to India.

Mrs. J. J. A. Page, who sailed Saturday on the St. Paul, is returning to Tatoy and Calcutta, India, with her sons, John and Ernest Page, to join her husband, who is an officer of the British Government in India. Mrs. Page arrived here last Autumn, having come through the war zone, to visit her parents, the Rev. Dr. Kearton, rector of the Holy Innocents' Church, Albany, and Mrs. Kearton, and spent the last four months at their Summer home, Hurst Dene, in the Adirondacks.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ROCHAMBEAU (Bordeaux)—Mrs. H. Adam, Miss Gertrude Atherton, A. Balcom, Mr. and Mrs. A. Boyd, W. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. H. Billings, W. Binder, William Barber, Claude Bartram, Miss Mary E. Cannon, Dr. N. F. Curtiss, Mr. and Mrs. A. Connor, Miss G. Court, C. Crooks, B. Cowan, W. Daly, Miss J. Dowling, Cyril Dayton, Miss B. Fox, Mrs. K. Ferris, Henry Kirby, F. Melchior, Mrs. T. de Montravel, Mrs. Mary Miller, Mrs. E. Rourke, C. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Stern, Colonel Paul Seurot, Mrs. H. Taylor, L. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Thompson, Walter Wheeler, Ernest Torrey, Owen Hitchins, Dr. R. Houston, W. Hardy, Henry Maurer, Harry Nolan, Miss Bessie McKay, Mrs. A. Mange, Charles Kuraman, Miss Thorpe, C. Jones, J. Grooms, Miss O. Marmet, B. Elson.

FREDERICK VIII, (Copenhagen)—C. Campbell Anderson, Mrs. Anderson; Miss E. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Barthman, Miss Phyllis Barthman, Countess von Bernstorff, Mrs. Rose Bloom, Walter Blake, T. St. John Gaffney, Ensign Sidney M. Green, U. S. A., Mrs. K. Geery, Edgar H. Huslewood, Miss Elizabeth Jones, Miss Katherine Keane, Halvor Jacobsen, Gustav Lassing, Mrs. G. A. Minotto, Mrs. Margaret Muser, Miss G. J. Randell, A. Stilling, Mrs. Alma Osgood, Miss Merill Beker, Miss Clara Dagmar, Miss Isabella May, William J. Pike, United States Consul General at Coburg; John G. Simon, H. Wagner, Mrs. Mila Eggleton.

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ROCKEFELLER GIFTS EXEMPT FROM TAX

Surrogate Cohalan Bars Transfer Levy on Bequests of Capitalist's Wife.

BIG FOUNDATION A CHARITY

Bureau of Social Hygiene Placed in Same Category—Legacies Nearly $1,000,000.

Bequests to the Rockefeller Foundation are as much exempt from transfer tax payments as are those given to organizations more strictly defined as charitable organizations. This is the opinion of Surrogate Cohalan in a decision given yesterday exempting from the tax nearly $1,000,000 left by Mrs. Laura S. Rockefeller, wife of John D. Rockefeller, to several benevolent institutions. Mrs. Rockefeller died in the early part of last year and her will disposed of an estate valued at about $1,500,000. It provided that her residuary estate be turned over to her trustees, who were directed at their discretion to distribute it among several institutions.

Mrs. Rockefeller designated the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Cleveland, the Baptist Home of Northern Ohio, the Baptist Home Society of the City of New York, the Women's Baptist Home Missionary Society, the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, the Spelman Seminary of Atlanta, Ga., and the Bureau of Social Hygiene as beneficiaries. This list was in the nature of a suggestion, for Mrs. Rockefeller gave the trustees power to overlook any of these institutions in the distribution.

When the distribution was made the trustees included the Rockefeller Foundation in the list of beneficiaries. This bequest the State Controller moved to have taxed. He contended, first, that the trustees in making the latter payment had failed to comply with the will, and second, that the Rockefeller Foundation was not a corporation exempt from the imposition of the transfer tax. He also asserted that the Bureau of Social Hygiene was liable to taxation.

It was the contention of the State that the Rockefeller Foundation was a corporation so organized that private business might be transacted under its charter and that the Rockefeller family could use it as a subterfuge to evade the Transfer Tax Law.

In holding both institutions to be exempt, the Surrogate held that the payment was a proper exercise of the power vested in the trustees by the will. In his opinion, he said:

"The objects of the Rockefeller Foundation are such, epitomized, that it has power to receive and use money for the well-being of humanity and to use as a means to that end such benevolent, charitable, educational, and religious activities as to its trustees may seem proper.

"I am satisfied that both these corporations—Rockefeller Foundation and Bureau of Social Hygiene—as well as the Women's Baptist Home Missionary Society and the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, answer the description of corporations exempt from the imposition of a transfer tax."

The payments made under the terms of the will were: Women's Baptist Home Missionary Society, $100,000; Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, $300,000; Bureau of Social Hygiene, $75,000, and Rockefeller Foundation, $425,518.

Surrogate Cohalan refused to entertain a motion taxing $48,000 worth of bonds given by Mrs. Rokkefeller to the Rockefeller Foundation, on the ground that these were given in her life time.

WOMEN'S MILITARY CAMP.

Service School to Open at Sunset Farm, Narragansett, on Sept. 6.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 29.—Plans for the opening of National Service School 4 of the Woman's Section of the Navy League at Sunset Farm, Narragansett Pier, have been completed, and the school will open on Sept. 6, to continue until Sept. 20. The tract of land where the school will be located was donated for the service by Mrs. Irving H. Chase of Waterbury, Conn., a member of the villa colony.

The school will be held in the open air and the students will live in army tents and in a camp which will be organized along military lines. The main object of the school is to give an opportunity to many women to acquire special training that will be of national service in the event of war or other disaster.

Mrs. Irving H. Chase is Chairman of the National Service School Committee, and the other members are Mrs. Henry Hall Sturgis, Miss Elsie Robinson of New York, Mrs. Ernest Wilkinson, and Miss Marguerite Prescott of Washington. Mrs. George Barnett of Washington will be Honorary Commandant.

The condition of Miss Lyyra Brown Nickerson of Providence, who is ill with typhoid fever at her cottage, Narragansett Pier, was not considered by the physicians as so favorable tonight.

A woman's golf tournament is being planned by the cottagers and will probably open on Friday at the Point Judith Country Club. A tennis tournament under the auspices of the Country Club will open on Saturday, with prizes for the winners in the singles and doubles events. Golfing was in favor on the Point Judith links this afternoon, the crisp air giving zest to the sport.

Among those who made the rounds of the links were Thomas McKean, Henry W. Harrison, Mrs. Charles Randolph Snowden, Miss Kitty Penn-Smith, P. S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hinman Bird of New York, P. M. Prescott, Jrs. Earle Alexander, Mrs. and Mrs. E. A. Manice, Miss Dorothy Manice, C. G. Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. Ellery R. Anderson of New York, Mrs. and Mrs. I. H. Clothier, Jr., of Philadelphia, Charles G. Curtis, John Wilder, Jr., R. H. Hutchins, Albert B. Lambert, and August S. Noel.

The junior war relief members met at the residence of Miss Henrietta Porter of New York today and prepared about 200 bandages for the soldiers of the Allies' forces.

WRENN HONORED AT DINNER

Is Chief Guest at Banquet Given by Tennis Men.

Robert D. Wrenn, sportsmen, four-time national tennis champion, and four-time President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, was honored by nearly 300 tennis officials and players at a dinner given last night at the Hotel Astor. The court career of Mr. Wrenn was traced in speeches by several of the best-known tennis men in the country, among them being George T. Adee, successor to Mr. Wren as President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association; Howard A. Taylor, toastmaster; Julian S. Myrick, President of the West Side Tennis Club, Frederick R. Alexander, and Paul B. Williams, Field Secretary of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. Many of the cracks entered in the All Comers tournament now in progress were seated at the speakers' table.

McGraw Ends Cases by Apology.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 29. — The cases against John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Nationals, and John T. Reed of this city, who engaged in an argument when the Giants were here last month that resulted in warrants for each, charging disorderly conduct, were dismissed in Police Court here today by mutual agreement. McGraw apologized to Reed and agreed to pay the court costs.

SCHOOL GIRL LED STRIKERS.

Police Accuse a Pupil of Washington Irving High.

Six persons were arrested yesterday afternoon charged with disorderly conduct in connection with the strike among the paper box makers after they had marched up and down in front of various paper box manufacturers' concerns on Wooster, Green, Spring, and Mercer Streets.

Those arrested were Benjamin Minner, 170 Ludlow Street; Ralph Cappom of 755 Brook Avenue, the Bronx; Minnie and Ida Goldstein of 52 Union Street, Brooklyn; Rebecca Mondshine of 134 Allen Street, and Charles Anadino of 134 Elizabeth Street.

A girl pupil of the Washington Irving High School was one of the leaders of the strikers, according to the police. They say she is only 15 years old and that her name is Sarah Dubrowitz of 417 Cherry Street.

One of the incidents of the afternoon occurred when a gang of strikebreakers surrounded an automobile in front of the paper box making firm of Kotch Brothers of 82 Wooster Street. The police, however, released the auto from the cwd.

MRS. DAHL WINS ON COURT.

Swiss Champion Victor at Cedarhurst—Miss Bjurstedt Wins.

Many of the noted women tennis players in the East are entered in the invitation tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club, which opened yesterday on the grass courts at Cedarhurst, L. I. The singles tournament marked the return to competition in this section of Miss Molla Bjurstedt. Miss Bjurstedt won her first round match with Miss Marion Vanderhoef at 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. Knud Dahl, Jr., holder of the Swiss singles tennis title for women, made her first appearance in this country on the grass courts. She easily defeated Miss Ethel Tyndall 6—1, 6—3. Miss Eleanora Sears of Newport and Boston is listed in the first-round draw, and will play today against Mrs. H. S. Parker.

The summary:

First Round.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Marion Vanderhoef, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Mrs. N. C. Herrick, 7—5, 6—4; Mrs. David Mills defeated Mrs. Robert Pope, 6—1, 6—0; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Ballin, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Edith B. Sandy defeated Miss Abbey Morrison, 6—4, 6—1; Mrs. Robert Le Roy won from Miss Guillaeau by default; Mrs. Knud Dahl, Jr., defeated Miss Ethel Tyndall, 6—1, 6—3.

Westmoreland Polo Four Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—In a special match this afternoon in the Thousand Islands polo tournament, the West Moreland Polo Club four, which won the St. Lawrence River Challenge Cup on Saturday, lost to the Thousand Islands Frecbooters by a score of 13½ to 4.

Former Carnival Queen Missing.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 29.—Ethel Townsend, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Townsend of 195 Front Street, has been missing from her home since last Saturday night, taking no wraps or a hat, acording to information given the District Attorney's office in Mineola today. Miss Townsend was voted queen of a lodge carnival last Summer. The county authorities were asked today to find her.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. GRAHAM, a clerk in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 2,402 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, in his thirty-second year. His father was the late John Graham, for forty years court officer of the Kings County Courthouse.

ISRAEL HENRY PITT, a retired real estate operator, died at his home, 270 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was born seventy years ago in Birmingham, England, and left a widow, three daughters and five sons.

CHARLES FROELICH, a Brooklyn undertaker and a lifelong resident of that borough, died at his home, 53 Sterling Street, on Sunday, aged 58 years. He left a widow.

Mrs. MARY CARSON, wife of Harry Y. Carson, a sanitary engineer, died recently at her home, 945 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn. She was 37 years old.

Miss ELIZABETH M. FINCH, 64 years old, formerly a teacher in the public schools in this city, died on last Saturday at her home, 990 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM H. J. DE MARRAIS, a clerk for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, died at his home, 1,414 Green Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, aged 78 years.

Miss SARAH LAVERTY, 57 years old, long a member of the Church of St. Augustine in Brooklyn, died at her home, 706 Union Street, leaving a sister and a brother. She was born in Saugerties, N. Y.

JOHN CRAMER, for twenty-two years with the Standard Oil Company, and active in church and charitable work, died on Monday at his home, Glenwood Avenue, aged 55 years. Mr. Cramer was a charter member and a Trustee of the East End Baptist Church, and for twenty-nine years was Treasurer of the East End Baptist Sunday School.

DENNIS J. McCARTHY, 82 years old, a lieutenant in the Fire Patrol, died yesterday at his home, 974 East Tenth Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association, Harmonia Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and of Keystone Lodge, No. 235, F. & A. M.

Mrs. ADELIA MASTERSON FARON, wife of Robert D. Faron, a retired engineer of the Department of Water Supply in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 229 Norwood Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 74 years. Mrs. Faron had been a resident of that borough for fifty-five years, and was one of the oldest members of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. Besides her husband, she left a daughter, Margaret I. Faron.

Miss MARY ELIZABETH LEWIS, formerly for many years active in the work of St. George's Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, died at her home, 170 Putnam Avenue, that borough, on Sunday. She was born in Manhattan eighty-one years ago.

THOMAS GEORGE W. HICKEY, a copositor for the T. B. Myers Paper Box Company, and in the employ of that firm for thirty years, died from Bright's disease on Saturday, at Ellenville, N. J., while on a vacation. Mr. Hickey was 59 years old, and lived at 241 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn. He was Past Noble Grand of James L. Ridgely Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Past Patriarch of Pisgah Encampment, O. O. F., and a member of Manual Lodge, No. 636, F. & A. M.

Dr. BENJAMIN P. Ryder, one of the oldest graduates of Harvard University, died on Monday night at his home in North Plainfield, N. J., in his eightieth year.

BEN WILLIAMS, one negro bodyguard for Jefferson Davis, died on Monday at his home in Gulfport, Miss. He was caddy for President Wilson when he played golf on the links of the Gulfport Country Club two years ago.

Theodore A. Zimmerman, father of Arthur A. Zimmerman, once the world's champion bicycle rider, died yesterday in Point Pleasant, N. J., in his eighty-seventh year.

CHARLES L. STICKNEY, a retired mustard manufacturer, died on Sunday at his home, 560 West 149th Street, in his seventy-second year.

JOSEPH M. DAGGETT of Larchmont died at the Post Graduate Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis, in his forty-fourth year.

CHARLES C. STEERE, Chief Assistant Chemist of the United States Pure Food Laboratory in Cincinnati, Ohio, died on Monday in the Jewish Hospital in that city, from ptomaine poising.

EDWARD C. LANNING, an authority on penitentiary reform and head of the educational system of the New Jersey State Prison, died on Sunday at his home in Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. HARRIET B. PEARSE, wife of the Rev. Henry M. P. Pearse, formerly for twenty-five years pastor of the Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of South Amboy, N. J., is dead at her home in Elizabeth, N. J.

Mrs. ROSA WHITESTONE, widow of David Whitestone, formerly a tobacco merchant here, died at her home, 15 Claremont Avenue.

Mrs. SARAH WILLIAMS, one of the oldest residents of Butler, N. J., died on Monday night, in his sixty-fifth year.

GEORGE BROWN GIBSON, a resident of East Orange, N. J., for twenty-two years, died yesterday at his home there, in his forty-sixth year.

Sister MARY MISSOURY ZITA, a member of the Order of Sisters of Our Lady of Charity, conducting the homes of the Good Shepherd throughout this country, died in San Antonio, Texas, yesterday, in her seventy-sixth year.

CHRISTIAN KAISER, proprietor for many years of the old Lafayette House in Jersey City, died on Monday in that place, in his eighty-seventh year.

THOMAS J. CONWAY, formerly for eighteen years a buyer for B. Altman & Co., died on Monday at his home in the Bronx, in his seventy-fifth year.

The Rev. Father J. T. KEETLEY, rector of various churches in Ohio for the last twenty years, died on Monday in Louisville, Ky., in his fiftieth year.

WM. W. LAWRENCE DIES.

President of National Lead Co. and Director in Many Corporations.

William Watson Lawrence, President of the National Lead Company, and connected with various other corporations, died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in Huntington, Penn., and was a son of John Jacob Lawrence and Mrs. Elizabeth Watson Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence was educated at Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1878.

Following his graduation, he came to this city and became associated with the firm of Suydam, Lawrence & Co., and later, M. B. Suydam & Co. In 1884 he established the firm of W. W. Lawrence & Co., and in 1893 the Sterling White Lead Company. Following this, he became President of the National Lead Company.

Mr. Lawrence was a Director in the Assurance Company of America, the Magnus Company, Inc., the aMthieson Lead Company, the Seaboard National Bank, and the United Lead Company.

HENRI J. HARPIGNIES DEAD.

Noted French Painter Who Won the Grand Prix in 1900 Was 97.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Henri Joseph Harpignies, the painter, and winner of the Grand Prix in 1900, died last night at Saint Prive, in his ninety-eighth year. He was born in Valenciennes and was educated in the school of J. Achard. M. Harpignies was a Commander of the Legion of Honor, a Secretary of the Society of French Artists and a member of the Society of Aquarellists. He had received awards from several foreign countries for his work and painted a number of noted pictures, including many aquarelles. He first exhibited in Paris at the Salon in 1853 and seven years later accompanied Carot to Italy, where he made many studies.

M. Harpignies received the decoration of the Legion of Honor in 1875 and the Medaille d'Honneur of the Salon in 1907.

Joseph C. Hughes.

Joseph C. Hughes, dean of the average adjusters of America and a Director and Treasurer of Willcox, Peck & Hughes, of this city, died on last Saturday at Bretton Woods, N. H., in his seventieth year. He was born here and started as a boy in the employ of the late William Augustus Walker, with whom he formed the adjusting and insurance firm of Walker & Hughes. Mr. Hughes was regarded as an authority in maritime circles. He was unmarried, and lived at 103 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn.

Miss Lucy Arrick Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Arrick of Chicago announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucy Arrick, to James M. Walker, son of Mrs. Joseph R. Walker of Chicago and Stockbridge. Mr. Walker is a graduate of Williams College, class of 1913. He is now in a textile business in Boston. Miss Arrick was lately a guest of Mrs. Walker in Stockbridge.

BISHOP SPALDING BURIED.

Noted Clergy at Ceremonies for Educator in Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 29.—Impressive ceremonies attended the burial here today of John Lancaster Spalding, Archbishop of Scitopolis and noted educator and author, who died last Friday. Services were held in St. Mary's Cathedral, where he presided for many years as Bishop of Peoria.

Solemn pontifical requiem high mass was celebrated by Right Rev. Edmund M. Dunne, Bishop of Peoria, assisted by Very Rev. D. J. Riordan of Chicago as deacon of the mass. The funeral oration immediately following the mass was delivered by the Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, D. D., Archbishop of Chicago.

Escorted by uniformed guards, the body was taken to the cemetery and placed in a temporary vault, pending the construction of a permanent memorial chapel planned by Archbishop Spalding before his death.

Among the dignitaries present were Archbishop Moeller of Cincinnati; Bishop Brosuart of Covington, Ky.; Bishop Fitzmaurice of Erie, Penn., and Coadjutor Kelly of the bishopric of Detroit.

Flags flew at half mast in Peoria today, and many business places were closed at the hour of the funeral.

NOT WORRIED OVER PAYTON.

Lieut. Knowlton's Grandson Said to be Working on a Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 29.—Lieutenant Ingersoll F. Knowlton, a retired naval officer who has a large Summer home in Armonk, N. Y., and is considered wealthy, is not worried over the long absence of his 18-year-old grandson, Clifford Payton, according to Miss Phoebe White, who for fifty-two years has been Lieutenant Knowlton's housekeeper. Young Payton was a student in a preparatory school last year, and has been missing since June. His absence has caused considerable comment here.

Miss White today said that Lieutenant Knowlton had received a letter from his grandson in June, stating that he was going to spend the Summer on a farm in Connecticut and was determined to work his way through college. He did not give the location of the farm, but his grandfather is said to be confident that the young man will carry out his intention and reappear later, and to admire his independence and ambition. Young Clifford is believed to be a prospective heir to a large part of Lieutenant Knowlton's fortune.

Mrs. McAdoo Improves Steadily.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 29.—Mrs. William G. McAdoo, daughter of President Wilson, who was stricken with typhoid fever a few days ago, is improving steadily, Dr. William Gray Schauffler, the attending physician announced tonight. Her temperature has gone down and there are no symptoms of complications.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BARNES—A son, Edward Shippen Barnes, Jr., was born on Aug. 26 to Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Barnes of 106 East 17th St., New York, at Bellevue Falls, Vt.

DE WARDENER.—Mrs. Maxwell de Wardener, Paris, is mother of a daughter, born Aug. 18, 1916. Chicago papers please copy.

Engaged

SELIGMAN—GOLDFADEN.—Dr. and Mrs. Goldfaden of 601 West 162d St. announce the engagement of their daughter Bernice to Muray Seligman of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Married

MIROWITZ—COOPER.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris Cooper of 12 East 34th St., Bayonne, N. J., announce the marriage of their daughter Etta to Mr. Nathan Mirowitz of New York on Sunday, Aug. 27, 1916. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Benjamin A. Tintner of New York.

NOBLE—PROCTOR.—On Aug. 29, 1916, at St. John's Church, Essex, N. Y., by the rector, the Rev. John Francis George, Laura Anne, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harmon Noble, of Essex, to Hilliard Alonzo Proctor of New York, son of Dr. and Mrs. Willis Herbert Proctor of Corning, N. Y.

Died.

APPLE.—Ruth Marion, suddenly of acute indigestion in her eighth year, dearly beloved daughter of Herman and Sadie, and sister of Ralph, Felix, and Gertrude. Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 30th, at 1:30 P. M., from Milheiser's Funeral Parlors, 1,227 Lexington Ave. Boston, Seattle, (Wash.,) and Asbury Park papers please copy.

BAKER.—Suddenly, Aug. 28, 1916, Julia Sterling, wife of the late William W. Baker. Funeral services at the home of Mrs. William G. Delamater, 304 East Dudley Av., Westfield, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 31, at 3:20 P. M.

BAYLISS.—Aug. 27, 1916, at his home in Brewster, N. Y., Lucien S. Bayliss, beloved husband of E. Louise Bayliss and son of the late Benjamin H. Bayliss, aged 47. Funeral service will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Brewster, N. Y., at 3 P. M. Wednesday, Aug. 30. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 12:49 P. M.

BERGER.—On Aug. 29, at his late residence, 1,912 Bergen St., Brooklyn, Abrahain Berger, beloved husband of Mrs. Yetta Berger (nee Rosenblatt). Funeral services at his late residence, Aug. 30, at 12 noon. Interment Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn.

BERMAN.—Suddenly, Aug. 27, Edith, aged 5½ months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Berman, 15 Fort Washington Av.

BOYCE.—At East Orange, N. J., Aug. 29, 1916, Henry Ward Boyce, aged 3 years, of colitis, son of Robert Rankin and Caroline Wade Boyce. Notice of funeral hereafter. Philadelphia papers please copy.

DOUGLAS.—On Monday, Aug. 28, 1916, at Pointe-a-Pic, Quebec, Walter L., husband of Harriet E. Sayre of 275 Clinton Av., Brooklyn. Funeral service at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel on Friday afternoon, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment private.

ELLIS.—J. K., passed away at his residence, 546 West 147th St., on the morning of Aug. 29, age 68. Survived by wife and son. Funeral at Woburn, Mass.

FLAGG.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, 1916, Mary Wilks Flagg. Funeral services 2:30 P. M., Wednesday, Aug. 30, at her late residence, 1,320 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

FRENCH.—At St. Jude's Rectory, Brunswick, Ga., Sunday, Aug. 27, Emma Hicks Rikeman, wife of Rev. Samuel J. French, aged 83 years.

GIESER.—Entered into rest at Cos Cob, Conn., Aug. 28, 1916, Henry W. Gieser, 77 years. Funeral services at his late residence on Thursday, Aug. 31, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

GU

JOHNSTON AND GRIFFIN KEEP THE NATIONAL DOUBLES TENNIS TITLE

HOLDERS RETAIN DOUBLES TITLE

Johnston and Griffin Allow Challengers, McLoughlin and Dawson, Only One Set.

TOURNEY WELL UNDER WAY

Sixty Singles Matches Played in Competition for National Tennis Honors.

LEADING EXPERTS VICTORS

Headliners Reach the Second Round —Notable Throng Gathers About West Side Courts.

With the national doubles champions—William M. Johnston and Clarence Griffin—successfully defending their title in a spectacular court battle against the challengers, Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson, and with sixty pairs of the best tennis players of the country in action on a wide expanse of velvety green turf, the thirty-sixth annual national lawn tennis championships got really under way yesterday at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I. The rain and gusts of wind which spoiled the opening on Monday were forced from memory by the clear sky and dry, fast courts which were ready for yesterday's play.

The disappointment of the first day only tended to increase the interest in the blue ribbon tennis event of the year, and when the four youths from the Pacific Coast took their places to begin the struggle for the national doubles honors there was a crowd of 8,000 spectators, which included most of the well-known lovers of amateur sport hereabout, assembled in the stands.

Johnston and Griffin, the champions, won from McLoughlin and Dawson by the score of 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3. This was the feature event of the day, and enthusiasm ran high as the once peerless McLoughlin and his tall team mate, Dawson, tried in vain to wrest the title from the pair of champions, who played together with perfect harmony.

Courts a Vast Motion Picture.

Bu this wasn't the only attraction of the day of keen sport, by any means. The crowd hurried from court to court to get a peek at other players who were fighting it out in the singles. It was exactly twenty times as difficult to see all the matches as it is to see all that is going on at a three-ring circus. A view of the tournament from the upper tiers of the grand stand resembled a great motion picture. The effect was kaleidoscopic, as the scores of players darted back and forth between net and baseline.

There was a great throng around the court where the wily and wiry little Japanese, Ichiya Kumagae, was having an easy time disposing of Danforth Geer, Jr., of Hoosick Falls. The Oriental is one of the picturesque figures in the big tournament, and he was the centre of admiration. Another match which attracted great attention was that between Karl Behr and Conrad B. Doyle of Washington. Behr was extended to five hard sets to win. On a nearby court, Willis E. Davis, the clay court champion from California, was defeating Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia. The veteran, W. J. Clothier, put out the other Japanese player, Hachishiro Mikami, in straight sets. There were dozens of players whose names are on the tip of the tongue of every tennis enthusiast, playing on one court or another, and the spectators promenaded from court to court to get a glimpse of as many of the matches as possible.

It would be a hard task to find a prettier place for the tournament than Forest Hills. There it is, set on the Long Island plains just like a little Spotless Town. The village, with its quaint-looking houses and red-roofed gables, looks for all the world like an old English hamlet. Shard by are the tennis courts hemmed in by beautiful shrubbery and trees.

Resplendent Touches of Color.

The big blue and yellow banners of the West Side Tennis Club flew from the flagpoles, and there were great splashes of color on the gren-striped awnings of the clubhouse and the red-striped tops of the luncheon tents. The women folks were all resplendent in Summer finery and the grand stand showed great patches of color from silken jacket and hats of many hues. Many of the younger women wore Summer gowns which had all the gaudiness of Joseph's coat. The neckties and hat bands of many of the men added color to the scene, the natband of Secretary Edwin F. Torrey being in particular a gem of liveliness.

The courts were in wonderful condition after Monday's rain. They were as smooth and nard as the green baize of a billiard table—so attractive that one of the debutantes remarked that they were smooth enough to dance on.

All the onlookers had their favorites, and there were many who were keeping a watchful eye on the little player from the Far East, Ichiya Kumagae. Since his defeat of Johnson he looms up as a dark horse. Johnson, the present title holder; George M. Church, the Princeton player; the ex-champions Maurice E. McLoughlin and R. Norris Williams, 2d., all have their admirers, who expect them to come through the week's play with flying colors.

Kumagae was almost mobbed by the photographers. Everywhere he turned he faced a battery of cameras. He stood the ordeal with fortitude and wore a continual smile, emphasized by his white teeth. Finally, the little Oriental was rescued by his many Japanese friends, who are attending the tournament in large numbers to give encouragement to the Oriental star. One of the first to congratulate Kumagae after he had won his match was Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the women's national champion.

Applause Greets Contending Pairs.

It was nearly 4 o'clock when the champions, Johnston and Griffin, appeared on the courts, followed by McLoughlin and Dawson. A storm of applause greeted the quartet as they began to lob the ball at each other in practice. McLoughlin was the favorite of the four with the crowd, and his smilue and shock of auburn hair have changed not a whit since his last appearance here. His work was watched with interest yesterday for the test of the mat would show whether the California Comet still retained his former marvelous speed.

The chubby Griffin and the lean, freckled, boyish Johnston and their opponents tapped the ball back and forth for a while and then the umpire, Eddie Canlia, took his place and the match began. The spectators followed the play with the keenest enthusiasm and frequently broke into loud applause at the exciting rallies occasionally, McLoughlin showed flashes of speed which led enthusiasts to believe that before the match was over the champions would have to fight the battle of their lives. When "Red Mac" had a chance for one of his cannon-ball smashes he would bound the ball high over the heads of his opponents. They were wise enough to keep the ball as close to the net as possible.

In the fourth game of the first set McLoughlin and Dawson engaged in a beautiful rally, the ball whizzing back and forth many times before Johnston, finally getting into the fray, drove it into the net and lost the game. For a time the challengers kept an even pace with the champions, but Dawson was wild, and his returns overdrove the mark.

When the crowd wasn't worked up to applause the quiet of the courts was broken only by the singsong tones of the umpire calling out "Fifteen-love, fifteen-all," or "game for Johnson and Griffin."

The second set found the champions playing a game which had harmony and smoothness. The action had been swift and the spikes of the players were tearing up the velvety turf. In the eight game of the second set one of Dawson's returns seemed to balance momentarily on the top of the net and then rumble over the wrong way. The play made everybody, including Dawson and McLoughlin, laugh.

Cheers for the Ex-Champion.

Enthusiasm over the match increased in the third set, when, for the first time, McLoughlin and Dawson won a slight advantage at two games to one. It was then that the friends and admirers of the Comet let themselves loose, and for the first time during the match cheers added to the din of the applause. It was in this set that McLoughlin made the first service ace of the match, when he last got one of his cannon-ball drives over and it whizzed past the opposing player like a flash. "Mac" also caught a high lob from Griffin and slammed it so hard that it bounded over the canvas into the stand.

The biggest demonstration of the match came when the challengers took the set at 7—5 and all the spectators were on their feet to give McLoughlin and Dawson encouragement. Then came the intermission, and the badly cut turf was rolled out smoothly again. For a time the sun disappeared behind the slate-colored clouds and there was a touch of October coolness in the air. Then the sun came out again and the match was resumed.

Today's Matches on Exhibition Courts.

11 A. M.—Dean Mathey vs. A. W. Macpherson.

1:30 P. M.—Robert Le Roy vs. Richard Norris Williams, 2d.

2:15 P. M.—Frederick B. Alexander vs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell.

3:30 P. M.—George M. Church vs. Ichiya Kumagae.

Other Matches.

11 O'CLOCK.—Wallace Johnson vs. Rosenbaum, Plympton vs. Man, Griffin vs. Cook, A. S. Cragin vs. R. L. Baggs, French vs. Whitney, Harvey vs. McCormack, Riker vs. Parker, Watters vs. Binzen, Washburn vs. R. C. Van Vlief, Pate vs. MacMullen, Niles vs. Kirkland, Warren vs. Clover, Fall vs. Stevens, E. P. Larned vs. Wightman.

2 O'CLOCK.—McLoughlin vs. Hawkes, Johnston vs. Hunter, Beekman vs. Throckmorton, Davis vs. Roberts, Little vs. Prentice, W. Roberts vs. W. Rand, 3d, Burrows vs. Dionne, Clothier vs. Sweet, Behr vs. Weber, Murray vs. Thomas, P. Vandeventer vs. Voshell, Hall vs. Anderson, Major vs. Harte.

3:30 O'CLOCK.—Mahan vs. Mitchell.

DOUBLES TITLE PLAY YIELDS KEEN BATTLE

Griffin's Steadiness Is Feature of Victors' Work—McLoughlin Not Himself.

For another season the national tennis championship in doubles will rest with the title holders of a season ago, William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, who wrested the honor from Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy in the tournament of 1915. In the challenge round, which was the feature of the play in the national championships at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills yesterday, these two vanquished Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson in a keen four-set contest by the score of 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

For those who are always seeking perfection of form and appear never to be satisfied unless they can see it, the match held many faults. It was from this point of view an in an out bit of play, some of the moments showing the best of tennis, while others were hardly worthy of the calibre of the men in the play. But more important than this was the fact that for every instant it was a contest which was keenly waged, in which every one of the four men was striving with every ounce of his strength for the victory and every spectator must have felt repeated thrills as the play wavered back and forth.

Johnston and Griffin won because they played better tennis, because they could rise to the occasion and strike the telling blow. Never for an instant did they let up in their attack. Sometimes they were beaten off, but the rebuff only made them put forth greater efforts, and the rival team from the Coast was beaten down, with only the consolation of a contest well fought and a single set to their credit as the reward.

Griffin Is the Star.

It was not the national title holder in singles, Johnston, who was the hero of the day; it was not the former national champion, McLoughlin, or his partner, Dawson. The laurels rest with Griffin, whose play stands out. Indomitable, and playing a game devoid of the spectacular, he was at all times in the thick of the fray, driving with telling force and remarkable precision. Teaming his efforts with those of Johnston, the combination presented the front to the challengers which the result shows. The two men moved like clockwork, almost as if there was some superintuition which guided their movements on the court. They were in the right position at the right time, and they moved backward and forward from baseline to net as one man. Johnston played well at times, some of his strokes being nothing short of miraculous, but, again, he would miss strokes which it seemed should have been easy.

The red-haired player from the Golden Gate, McLoughlin, received the plaudits of the gallery yesterday. It seemed not to matter whether he was playing well or whether he was playing badly. The spectators apparently came to pay tribute to McLoughlin, and this they were bound to do no matter what the conditions, according praise even though the fortunes of the game were against him. He could net or he could drive out or he could lack every stroke for which he was once famous, but still he was the idol of the courts, for memory of his play which humbled Wilding and Brooks could not be entirely banished.

McLoughlin Not Himself.

McLoughlin was not himself yesterday, that is he was not the Comet of old. He was, as far as skill was concerned, just a tennis player of perhaps a bit better calibre than the average, but there was nothing in his work that was sensational. In his first match of the season, he had something of his old time dash, but yesterday it was evident that this was lacking. For those who remembered the Comet in the earlier days there was a striking surprise when the service of the Coast star was exemplified. There was little of the old-time speed, the bullet drive being sacrificed for the twist, which was easy for the team of Johnston and Griffin. Out of the eleven times that he served in the match McLoughlin was broken through seven times, which speaks volumes for the quality of his play in this particular.

Dawson was the weakest member of the team. He could not steady himself, and a number of games were thrown to the winds by his errors. He had neither control nor sustained execution. Sometimes he did smash for points at the net, in fact he was rather good in this particular, but he could not volley with any surety and he did not have any degree of certainty on his ground strokes.

With McLoughlin lacking in the ability of old there was little hope of success for the challengers after the first set. Prior to the match Johnston and Griffin were 3 to 1 favorites, and after a quarter of the match had been played it is doubtful if any one could have been found who was rash enough to wager against them, no matter what the odds.

In that time the titleholders showed real tennis. Johnston, though a bit unsteady, was sending telling shots every now and then past one or the other of the rival pair or between them, and Griffin was even more effective. His sharp drive down the lines or across court was sent with terrific speed without there being any appearance of effort, and the direction was a puzzle until the ball was actually bounding from his racquet. Griffin's weakness was off his backhand, a number of his nets being the product of his endeavor in this direction.

McLoughlin had a powerful forehand drive, but it was not at all times dependable, and while he did some effective smashing from overhand, he seldom hit from back of the service line on these shots.

Net Rallies Thrilling.

There were plenty of thrilling moments. At times all four players were at the net, playing the ball from one to the other kith lightning rapidity, and the spectators were roused to cheers by some of these prolonged rallies. On the whole, McLoughlin did some nice volleying, but Dawson could not back him up in a spirited net attack except when Johnston and Griffin were forced to a lob for the recovery of position, when his smashing came into play. The challengers were the ones who did the greater amount of lobbing, the hard driving of the title holder many times forcing them behind the base line, and then Dawson lifted the ball for high deep returns. Many of these, however, did not escape the telling blows of the racquets of Johnston and Griffin, the former being more adept in this pnase of the play.

Johnston started service in the opening set and took the game on errors by his opponents, one sharp placement by Griffin figuring in the result. Then came the first fall of McLoughlin. It was his service next, and Johnston and Griffin forced the play to such an extent that he was broken through a double fault throwing away the last point. This did not speak well for the challengers, and there was a murmur among the spectators that McLoughlin and Dawson were to be absolutely outclassed.

Griffin dropped his service on three errors by himself an da stinging placement by Dawson, when all four players were crowded around the net. Dawson followed by winning his own service,and the match was square. The fifth game went to the titleholders on Johnston's service, Dawson having a weak net play, three of his strokes being sent out of court, while McLoughlin contributed one net. It was then McLoughlin's turn again, and the Comet almost had his service broken through a second time. Leading at 40—15 on errors by Griffin and a placement by Dawson, the game was carried to 9—1, on points before he was abie to pull it out of the fire.

Service accounted for the next three games, and then McLoughlin was again broken through for the set in a love game, Griffin, Dawson and one by himself started the trouble, and Johnston made it 6—40 by burning across a placement from the forecourt. A net by McLoughlin on a volley when he was standing almost over the net ended the session.

Déuce Opens Second Set.

A sharp deuce encounter opened the second set, in which McLoughlin was wild and Johnston steady, so that the title holders won despite Griffin's tendancy to errors in shooting for the lines. Dawson had difficulty in winning his own service in a 6—4 struggle. Again it was Griffin who turned the scale to the opposing side, four errors, most of them nets off his backhand, being attributable to him. Johnston and McLoughlin each won on service in the next two games and Griffin captured his game, when his service proved something of a puzzle to the opposing pair. Twice in this game Dawson missed up lobs, only to nave them turned into points for his opponents by Johnston's overhead smashes.

Dawson now showed himself the weak member, and service was broken through, the first time this happened in this set. With this success, Johnston and Griffin carried a brilliant assault against the opposing pair in the next game, cross court drives, efforts and drives down the lines making it a game of placements in which the challengers did not get a point. The assault was carried against McLoughlin's service with signal success, his own errors contributing to his downfall, and Griffin ran away with the last game.

The third set found McLoughlin at his best. It was the only time in the match wen there was really a show of his former self. His forehand drive was sent true and fast to the corners, one shore all others. He was broken through in the opening game, but Dawson and he evened up matters by making riffin Greliinquish his service by a spirited net attack. The third game fell to the challengers without a struggle on Dawson's service.

In the fourth game there was one of the most spectacular contests of the match. The placement by Dawson for the point, which made it 40—30 in favor of the challengers, came only after a keen contest. McLoughlin and Johnston sent brilliant half volleys into each other's territory, and the ball was playing between nll the contestants, when Dawson found an opening and slashed the ball across for the counting stroke. The latter's error, however, made it deuce and two sharp placements by Griffin won the game.

There followed a run of three straight games by the challengers, but the advantage was not long with them, for Johnston and Griffin brought it to deuce by taking a like number. In the last two games they weakened, Dawson winning his own service at love and Johnston dropping his on four errors by Griffin and a net by himself.

Rest Refreshes Champions.

After the rest between the third and fourth sets the title holders came out refreshed and carried an aggressive attack against their opponents. McLoughlin was broken through to start with and quickly there was a lead of 3—1. The score was made 3 all by Dawson winning his service and the challengers taking Johnston's service in a deuce encounter. That, however, was the last effort, for the title holders ran off three games to the match against some brilliant play by McLoughlin and Dawson.

In the last game the first point, and the only one which the challengers secured, was on Griffin's out. Dawson drove out and McLoughlin netted a return on Johnston's hard drive. Griffin sent a smashing lob that eluded return, and the final point was a drive by Johnston to McLoughlin's feet as the latter came to the net.

The singles provided a number of sharp battles. In one, Willis E. Davis vanquished the Philadelphian, Joseph J. Armstrong, in a four-set encounter by the score of 8—6, 6—4, 1—6, 6—1. Karl H. Behr, who has been looked upon as one of the stars of the tournament, almost came to grief when he met Conrad B. Doyle of Washington, the New Yorker losing the first two sets before he could command anything like his real game. The score was 2—6, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

In playing against Armstrong, Davis gave one of the finest exhibitions of tennis during the day. The Californian was at the top of his game, there being no evidence of the erratic tendencies which have made him uncertain in so many matches. His service proved an absolute mystery to Armstrong. The latter played some excellent tennis, but the skill which was at his command yesterday was far from strong enough to successfully combat Davis. The Coast star followed his service to the net with amazing speed, and once ensconced in this position of vantage he was practically invincible, the point being finished off without much more ado.

Davis Seems to Weaken.

Davis ran off two sets against the best endeavors of his opponent, but in the third set there was a lapse of his skill at the start, and Davis did not exert himself to retrieve, preferring to make his determined stand in the fourth set. Armstrong, the runner-up at Longwood, seemed to be of the belief that Davis had shot his bolt, but the fourth set proved quite to the contrary. He was swept aside without ceremony by the swift pace at which Davis traveled and could take only one game in the set. Davis was volleying with marked skill, particularly on the low volleys which Armstrong sent to his feet, and overhead he was also effective. Davis had a neat passing shot off his backhand which cut off many of Armstrong's attempts to come in at the barrier.

The match between Behr and Doyle had all of the earmarks of furnishing a surprise. Behr came on the courts with all of his erratic tendencies. He could not drive without hitting the backstop and landing the ball in the net, and Doyle romped away with the first two sets. There did not seem to be much chance for Behr to steady his game. When Doyle, with the aid of a stinging service, had gathered in two sets, Behr seemed to awaken to the fact that defeat was surely in store for him unless he could summon his best game to his command. He did just this, but Doyle gave him a battle during the progress of the final two sets. Just a turn of a hair was all that was needed to set the tide against Behr, but at critical moments he was sure of himself and averted disaster.

William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin vs. Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson.

FIRST SET.

Johnston and Griffin—									
	4	1	1	4	7	4	4	6	4—38—6
McLoughlin and Dawson—									
	4	1	4	4	1	9	1	6	4 0—32—4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	3	2	5	0	1
Griffin	8	7	6.	0	1
McLoughlin	6	4	4	0	1
Dawson	4	10	6	0	3

SECOND SET.

Johnson and Griffin—										
	5	4	5	2	4	4	4	4	4	—36—6
McLoughlin and Dawson—										
	3	6	3	4	1	6	0	2	1	—20—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	4	6	8	0	0
Griffin	3	5	6	0	1
McLoughlin	8	4	4	0	1
Dawson	5	4	4	0	1

THIRD SET.

Johnston and Griffin—											
	3	1	5	1	4	5	4	4	0	3	—35—5
McLoughlin and Dawson—											
	2	5	4	3	4	4	6	3	2	0	4 5—42—7

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	10	3	5	0	0
Griffin	6	6	10	0	2
McLoughlin	9	8	12	1	0
Dawson	4	7	3	0	0

FOURTH SET.

Johnston and Griffin—										
	4	5	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	—34—6
McLoughlin and Dawson—										
	7	7	4	6	4	1	2	1	2	—1—24—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	3	3	2	1	0
Griffin	3	4	9	0	1
McLoughlin	7	7	2	0	1
Dawson	3	7	2	0	2

RECAPITULATION.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	20	14	20	1	1
Griffin	24	23	30	0	4
McLoughlin	24	14	18	1	5
Dawson	16	28	19	1	6

NATIONAL SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round.—E. F. Thomas, Jr., won from A. D. Sweet by default; R. M. Kirkland won from D. McClure by default; W. Robe,ts won from A. E. Copeland by default; E. R. McCormick won from J. C. Neely, Jr., by default; H. D. Harvey won from George McKearin by default; F. A. Fall won from R. von Mauer by default; A. S. Cragin defeated R. S. Maynard, 6—4, 6—0, 6—0; R. L. Baggs defeated R. W. Stair, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2; C. G. Burroughs defeated L. Hartell, 6—1, 6—0, 6—2; H. R. Mixsell defeated L. Oehman, 4—2, 6—1, 6—3; R. Van Vliet defeated W. F. Bourne, 6—0, 6—0, 8—2; W. F. Johnson won from H. Seymour by default; W. Rosenbaum defeated J. P. Allen, 6—4, 6—3, 9—7; C. M. Plimpton defeated Count Otto Salm, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, 7—5; J. W. Anderson won from C. S. Garland by default; R. A. Cook won from P. Burden by default; L. E. French defeated G. V. Purves, Jr., 6—4, 8—3, 6—1; E. H. Binzen defeated G. King, 1—6, 7—5, 4—1, 6—4, 6—2; L. W. Pate defeated S. Palmer, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1; C. W. MacMullen defeated R. T. Nathan, Jr., 6—4, 6—2, 6—1.

P. Vanderventer defeated C. S. Rogers, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4; W. M. Hall won from T. F. Plimpton by default; I. Riker defeated R. M. Phillips, 8—10, 6—3, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2; H. S. Parker defeated P. W. Gibbons, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3; L. E. Mahan defeated J. J. Pfeiffman, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2; W. J. Clothier defeated Hachishiro Mikami, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1; C. A. Major defeated B. F. Drake, 6—0, 6—3, 6—4; R. D. Little defeated W. Knox, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5; R. S. Prentice defeated C. D. Jones, 6—2, 5—7, 6—0, 9—7; A. W. MacPherson defeated F. C. Inman, 10—8, 6—2, 6—0; L. Beekman defeated J. Wright, 6—4, 6—2, 6—0, 6—3; F. T. Hunter defeated A. H. Coffey, Jr., 6—2, 6—2, 6—1; N. W. Niles defeated H. C. Harrison, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0; R. Pell defeated W. Venable, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2; E. Warren defeated C. Chambers, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0; R. Stevens defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., 2—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1; E. P. Larned defeated Dean McCord, 6—4, 6—0, 6—1; D. S. Watters won from E. A. Holden, Jr., by default; Kenneth Hawks defeated R. C. Hand, 7—5, 6—4, 8—6; W. M. Church defeated Herbert Chase, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1; Ichiya Kumagae defeated D. Geer, Jr., 6—3, 6—0, 6—0; G. Clover defeated George A. Walker, Jr., 6—3, 6—2, 6—4; James Weber defeated J. H. Randolph, 8—6, 7—9, 8—6, 7—5.

R. Harte defeated S. Thayer, Jr., 6—2, 7—5, 6—3; R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated Jerry Weber, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1; Dean Mathey defeated C. C. Fell, 6—3, 6—2, 6—0; R. L. Murray won from A. S. Dabney by default; Karl H. Behr defeated Conrad B. Doyle, 2—6, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4; W. Rand, 3d, defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., 6—4, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3; R. Le Roy defeated L. Vandeventer, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4; T. Roberts defeated C. Biddle, 4—6, 9—7, 6—3, 6—4; H. A. Throckmorton defeated W. T. Tilden, Jr., 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 8—6; F. B. Alexander defeated J. S. O'Neale, Jr., 6—2, 6—2, 6—4; G. W. Wightman defeated James S. Cushman, 6—2, 7—5, 7—5; S. H. Voshell defeated J. B. Adoue, Jr., 8—6, 6—1, 6—1; A. H. Man ng, defeated H. Van Dyke John, 4—6, 6—2, 4—6, 12—10, 6—2; A. L. Dionne defeated C. L. Johnston, Jr., 6—3, 4—6, 8—4, 8—3; O. J. Sweet won from F. T. Frelinghuysen, by default; W. M. Washburn defeated E. J. Fixman, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

NATIONAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Challenge Round—William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson, 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 4 .	6	12	1
Newark	0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3	8	1	

AT TORONTO.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 .	5	10	0
Richmond	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	9	2

AT MONTREAL.

First Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 .	4	9	2
Baltimore	0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3	5	1	

Second Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 0 1 0 3 0 3 1 0 .	17	17	5
Baltimore	0 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 3—8	14	7	

AT ROCHESTER.

First Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	8	1	
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	1	1	

Second Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	4 1 2 1 3 1 0 0 0—12	12	1	
Rochester	0 1 2 0 1 1 0 1 0—6	12	3	

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Buffalo	67	51	.568
Providence	65	52	.556
Toronto	61	54	.530
Montreal	60	55	.522
Baltimore	61	58	.513
Richmond	54	62	.466
Rochester	52	64	.448
Newark	46	71	.393

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.
Baltimore at Montreal.
Providence at Rochester.

TIGERS TREAD ON THE YANKS TWICE

About Everything Goes Wrong, and Donovan's Men Slip Back Several Pegs.

The Tigers disported themselves at the Polo Grounds yesterday for a double portion of the national game and the result was that 18,000 persons, who came to cheer the Yankees on in their chase for the American League pennant, filed slowly and sadly out of the gates at the close of hostilities depressed by the scores of 9 to 1 and 4 to 1, which had been chalked up in favor of the invaders.

Hughey Jennings made good his threat of putting in the box men who had the numbers of Donovan's batsmen. Coveleskie had a very easy job disposing of the Yanks in the first encounter and, in the second, Dauss was equally fortunate, though in the seventh it needed only a good wallop to tie the score and give the Highlanders a chance to win.

There may be brighter days in store for Donovan's downtrodden crew, as the doubleheader served to introduce two of the erstwhile cripples, both of whom gave indications of being physically fit to continue the fray. Fritz Maisel was in the regular line-up in both games, and in the second was one of the few able to connect with the delivery of Dauss. The real interest of the day, however, was the appearance of Home Run Baker as a pinch hitter. His broken ribs had knitted sufficiently to allow him to indulge in a little practice between games, and with two on bases and one out in the seventh he trotted out as a pinch hitter.

Dauss was by no means rattled by the tremendous reception accorded the home run specialist, and proceeded to retire him with three strikes, the second of which was a foul.

Besides the failure of Baker to make at least a single, the batting surprise of the afternoon was when Nick Cullop connected with one of Coveleskie's fast ones in the third inning and danced the ball off to right field for a single. Even the stanchest adherents of the home team were overcome by this unexpected display of pugnacity on the part of the pitcher. Statisticians said that ended his batting for the rest of the season, as his average is one hit a year.

The failure to hit, or rather the failure of any concerted action along that line, caused the defeat of the Yanks. In the first session, Hugh and Peckinpaugh were the only ones to collect more than one single, while in the second, the right-hand curves of Dauss puzzled all except Pipp and Maisel. Veach in the first and Young in the second were the busiest wielders of the stick for the Tigers, each getting two hits. Spencer was also a factor with the bat, accounting for two safeties in each game, including a homer into the left field crowd.

Though rather listless as a whole, there were bright spots in the work of the Yankees in the field. Maisel, who was stationed at third, ran in to catch a hard low liner by Burns in the second inning of the first game, and High spoiled a probable three-base hit for Tyrus Cobb by running from left nearly over to the centre field fence to spear a fly with one hand. Taken altogether it was an open season for outfielders, the Yankees having a perfectly lovely time chasing the hits of the Tigers, who were likewise busy in the matter of piling up runs by snaring the long hits of the Donovanites.

Cullop was responsible for the first defeat, being relieved in the box by Love after the Tigers had piled up five runs. In the second Mogridge was led out for the slaughter and was touched up for four runs before he was taken out to allow Baker to bat. Shocker finished, and, though in a slight place in the eighth, got away without a run being scored off his delivery.

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	5	2	2	1	4
Bush,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Cobb,cf	4	1	2	5	0
Veach,lf	4	2	3	3	0
Crawford,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Burns,1b	4	2	0	12	0
Young,2b	3	0	1	0	3
Spencer,c	4	0	2	4	1
Coveleskie,p	4	1	1	0	1
Total	35	9	12	27	13

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	3	0	1	1	1
Baush,ss	4	0	2	1	3
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Oldring,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Mulen,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Maisel,3b	3	0	0	1	5
Alexander,c	3	0	0	4	1
Cullop,p	2	0	1	0	0
Love,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	7	27	14

Error—Mullen.

Detroit	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4—9
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Veach, Crawford, Young. Three-base hits—Vitt, Veach. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Crawford. Sacrifice flies—Bush, Crawford. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 6. First base on error—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 1; off Love, 3; of Coveleskie, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cullop, 10 hits and 5 runs in six innings; off Love, 2 hits and 2 runs in three innings. Struck out—By Cullop, 1; by Coveleskie, 8. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	5	0	1	1	3
Bush,ss	3	0	0	0	1
Cobb,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Veach,lf	3	1	2	2	0
Crawford,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Burns,1b	4	0	0	14	0
Young,2b	4	1	3	2	2
Spencer,c	3	1	2	8	2
Dauss,p	4	0	0	0	5
Total	38	4	10	27	12

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee,cf	4	0	1	4	0
High,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Peckinpaugh,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Pipp,1b	4	0	2	8	0
Miller,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Mullen,2b	3	0	0	2	0
Maisel,3b	4	1	2	2	0
Walters,c	3	0	1	5	2
Mogridge,p	1	0	0	0	1
aBaker	1	0	0	0	0
Shocker,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	7	27	10

a-Batted for Mogridge in the seventh inning.

Errors—Crawford, Mullen.

Detroit	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—4
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Young. (2.) Maisel. Three-base hit—Pipp. Home run—Spencer. Sacrifice hit—Mogridge. Double play—Peckinpaugh, Mullen, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 9. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 2; off Shocker, 2; off Dauss, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Mogridge, 8 hits and 3 runs in seven innings; off Shocker, 2 hits and no runs in two innings; off Dauss, 1 run. Struck out—By Mogridge, 2; by Dauss, 7. Wild pitch—Mogridge. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and O'Loughlin.

Pirates Get Pitcher Allen.

PITTSBURGH, Aug

SECOND MANHASSET BAY CUP RACE IS TAKEN BY DEFENDER NAHMA

NAHMA BEATS TIME LIMIT AND FLEET

Prevents "No Race" by 1 Minute 47 Seconds Under Hanan's Masterly Handling.

THIRD PLACE FOR AHMEEK

Joyant Finishes Second in Remarkable Race in Manhasset Bay Cup Series.

Record of Manhasset Bay Cup Races.

Yacht and Club.	Yesterday's Elapsed Time.	Pts. in Two Races
Nahma, Indian Harbor Y. C., Greenwich, Conn. (defender)	4:58:13	26
Joyant, Larchmont Y. C., Larchmont, N. Y.	5:01:12	24
Ahmeek, Quincy Y. C., Quincy, Mass.	5:02:01	26
Nutmeg, Boston Y. C., Boston, Mass.	5:02:14	20
Britomart, Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, Mass. (challenger)	5:03:07	20
Hayseed, Gloucester Y. C., Gloucester, Mass.	5:07:08	9
Ellen, Eastern Y. C., Boston, Mass.	5:11:32	8
Anita, New Rochelle Y. C., New Rochelle, N. Y.	5:11:55	14
Bernice, Manchester, Mass.	5:18:50	6
Wasaka, II., South Boston Y. C., Boston, Mass.	5:21:28	18
Aleda, Manhasset Bay Y. C., Port Washington, N. Y.	5:41:30	12

Nahma won by 2:59; Joyant, second, 0:49 ahead of Ahmeek, third, 0:13 ahead of Nutmeg, fourth, 0:53 ahead of Britomart, fifth, 4:01 ahead of Hayseed, sixth, 4:24 ahead of Ellen, seventh, 0:23 ahead of Anita, eighth, 6:55 ahead of Bernice, ninth, 2:38 ahead of Wasaka II., tenth, 20:02 ahead of Aleda, eleventh.

Nahma had to beat ten yachts, Father Time and the clock to win the second of the series of races for the Manhasset Bay Cup which was sailed on the waters of the Sound yesterday. With just thirty-five minutes of time staring him in the face, Addison Hanan, who was at the tiller of the cup defender, squared away from the last mark of the twenty-mile triangular course set for the race yesterday. He was then at Oa Neck and had to cross the Sound, a distance of three and one-half miles, in that time, or there would be "no race," after five hours of hard sailing.

The wind was none too strong. Nahma was behaving beautifully. He broke out his spinnaker, called on all the gods of the winds and waters to help him and set at his task. It seemed an impossible one to the crowds on the craft following the racers. Hanan has been taught there was no such word as fail. He proved to the crowd that it was not in his vocabulary, at least. When defeat seemed certain, he stepped Nahma across the finishing line in triumph, with but one minute and forty-seven seconds leeway. Nahma finished triumphantly at 5:08:13. Had it been 5:10:01 there would have been no race, officially.

It was the greatest race Hanan ever sailed in his long career, even surpassing that wonderful exhibition of Monday, when he sent his crippled yacht across the line in third place and, won undying fame among yachtsmen by so doing. He has the satisfaction of knowing that among yachtsmen he has won an important niche in their hall of fame. The second race of the Manhasset Bay Cup series was the finest, and at the same time the narrowest, escape from being no race in the history of the struggles for its possession.

As Nahma and Ahmeek are now tied in points, today's race will presumably decide the possession of the much-coveted trophy for another year.

Nahma Leads at First Mark.

It took the fastest of the fleet, Nahma, 1 hour 24 minutes, and 32 seconds from he official starting time to make the first mark, a buoy just off the residence of J. P. Morgan at Mattinicock Point, L. I. She was then 1 minute and 53 seconds ahead of Joyant, which led Ellen, then leader of the Boston portion of the fleet, by 1:16. Next astern was Hayseed, which was 54 seconds in front of Anita, which led by 1:50 a trio of Bostonians. Just at the mark Ahmeek, which had been the rear one of the trio, cut through for a short turn and passed the mark 51 seconds in front of Nutmeg, the latter just 17 seconds in front of Britomart. Wasaka and Aleda—both heavy weather boats—were far astern and seemingly thus early hopelessly out of it.

Although Nahma led the fleet over the beat to windward up the Long Island shore to Oak Neck, which constituted the second leg of the course, two Boston boats made the best time for the leg, Nutmeg, third around the mark, covering it in 52:10, and Britomart, which was eighth, in 52:22. These two sailed different courses, Nutmeg holding well in shore in company with Ellen, while Britomarte was out about a mile, midway between Ahmeek which—except for Wasaka—was furthest off shore, and Anita, the latter hugging the Mill Neck shore as closely as possible to get the benefit of the tide. Nahma and Joyant led them all to the mark, both keeping well in shore, the former making the leg in 54:37 and the latter in 54:21. Nahma's time to this mark was 2:19:09, she being a minute and thirty-seven seconds in front of Joyant, and four minutes and fifty-seven seconds ahead of the leader of the Eastern fleet—Nutmeg. Ahmeek, victor in Monday's race, was now in seventh place, seven minutes and twenty-one seconds astern of Nahma.

The order and time of each boat to this mark was: Nahma, 2:19:09; Joyant, 2:20:46; Nutmeg, 2:24:00; Ellen, 2:24:32; Hayseed, 2:24:50; Anita, 2:25:54; Ahmeek, 2:26:30; Britomart, 2:26:51; Bernice, 2:31:11; Wasaka, 2:34:31, and Aleda, 2:49:31. Nutmeg made the biggest gain on the windward work, moving up from seventh to third place.

Joyant Shows Way to Nahma.

The third leg, which carried the yachts over the first half of the twenty-mile triangular course, was a run most of the way, the yachts breaking out their spinnacles as soon as their bows were pointed across the sound from Oak Neck. Just about a half mile from the mark Joyant overtook and very quickly passed Nahma, and was by the mark at 4:17:56, eight seconds in front of Nahma, this being the only time in the race when Nahma was headed. The fleet was so well together at this half stage of the race that the leading boats crossed within three minutes time, the order and elapsed time for the ten miles being: Joyant, 3:07:56; Nahma, 3:08:04; Nutmeg, 3:08:28; Ahmeek, 3:09:54; Hayseed, 3:10:19; Ellen, 3:10:38; Anita, 3:10:44; Britomart, 3:10:29; Bernice, 3:19:25; Wasaka, 3:24:30, and Aleda, 3:31:48. Ahmeek made the best time over this leg—43:24—while it took Joyant 3 minutes and 46 seconds longer to make the trip, and Nahma, 5 minutes and 31 seconds longer.

Joyant held the lead for the second trip over the course for only about ten minutes, for the wind, which had freshened and brawled to the southwest, giving the yachts another leg of windward work, seemed to help Nahma. This shift in the wind was preceded by about five minutes of an almost dead calm, and in that bit of lack-lustre weather Nahma drifted up to weather of Joyant, and so was able to catch the first ripple of air. So she once more showed the way to the Matthiscock Point mark. She reached it at 5:10:30, and eased off her sheets and stood for Oak Neck, with the freshening wind filling he rsails to overflowing. All the yachts became widely scattered in making for this mark. But in breaking tacks Ahmeek had so gained that she was on even terms with Joyant and Nutmeg as they neared the buoy. But for his one mistake in sailing this puzzling race, and at this critical point in it, Mr. Adams would have landed Ahmeek permanently in second place. In making for the buoy Mr. Adams under- stood the mark as the swift tide carried him too far toward the shore line. So he had to make a short hitch. This gave both Joyant and Nutmeg the right of way and both rounded the mark ahead of Ahmeek, the former twenty-two seoonds and the latter one second in the lead of the mahogany craft. It was the golden opportunity for Joyant, as the result of the race proved, and she had seized it.

The three-mile heat consumed the best part of an hour, Nahma making it in 52:26, a trifle under three minutes faster than did Joyant or Ahmeek, and a minute and ten seconds better than did Nutmeg. It brought no particular change in the order of the yachts except for Britomart, which in the beat moved up from eighth to fifth place. The yachts and their elapsed times at the end of this fourth leg were: Nahma, 4:00:30; Joyant, 4:03:08; Nutmeg, 4:03:29; Ahmeek, 4:03:30; Britomart, 4:05:15; Hayseed, 4:08:13; Ellen, 4:13:33; Anita, 4:13:44; Bernice, 4:19:45; Wasaka, 4:21:10; and Aleda, 4:35:26.

Nahm Faces Time Limit.

Nahma now had thirty seconds less than one hour in which to make the remaining seven miles of the course in order to finish within the time limit. The wind was still so light that there were grave doubts as to her ability to do this, and observers had about decided that there would be a no-race day of it, for one yacht must cross the line within five hours to have the contest count. But the reach up to Oak Neck mark was covered by Nahma in 24:00, and by practically all the rest of the yachts in 25 to 26 minutes. They passed the buoy in this order and with this time record: Nahma, 4:24:36; Joyant, 4:27:43; Nutmeg, 4:28:17; Ahmeek, 4:28:34; Britomart, 4:29:48; Hayseed, 4:33:28; Ellen, 4:37:58; Anita, 4:38:37; Bernice, 4:44:52; Wasaka, 4:46:52, and Aleda, 5:02:39.

There was now a run of three and one-half miles to the finish line, and some one of the lot must do it in the trifle over a half hour left to do it in, or no race. Fortunately the wind got into the south-southwest and freshened very perceptibly as the yachts swung for the last leg, broke out their biggest spinnakers, and headed for Great Captain's Island, literally a cloud of white wings.

That was probably the shortest half hour and at the same time the most interminably olng ohe the sailors on the Nahma ever lived. It was up to them to get across the line before 5:10 P. M., to save the race and get a grip on the cup. The strain was nerve-racking for the spectators on the following fleet. It was prostrating on the Nahma's crew. But they got there at last,—and as they crossed the line, welcomed by screeching whistles, hoarse-voiced foghorns, cheers, and waving parasols and handkerchiefs, Addy Hanan and his crew sank down wherever there was a place to sit, thoroughly exhausted by the strain. It was a glorious victory. The mark of one minute and forty-eight seconds by which they beat the clock was the most infinitesimal fraction of time any of that crew had ever encountered.

DUNDEE IN RING TONIGHT.

Will Meet Joe Welling of Chicago at Madison Square Garden.

The ten-round bout between Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight, and Joe Welling, of Chicago, who aspires to Freddie Welsh's title, which will be decided tonight at Madison Square Garden, promises to be one of the best lightweight contests staged this year. The Chicagoan, according to reports, is a lightweight of the heavyhitting variety and is probably the tallest boxer in this division. In his training exercises he has shown fine form.

Dundee has gone about his preparation for the bout with his usual determination and, according to his manager, Scotty Monteith, is also in first-class condition. He has directed his attention, it is said, to the development of a knockout punch, and in a recent contest out of town, tried it out with success, for the men have agreed to box at the lightweight limit, and both are reported as down to the required figure.

ATHLETICS HOLD IT FAST.

Pound Offerings of White Sox Pitchers and Win Easily.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Philadelphia bit the ball hard today and won easily from Chicago by the score of 9 to 2. The visitors used three pitchers, Cicotte being taken out after five innings, and Williams being Knocked off the rubber in the seventh. Danforth finished the game. Johnson held the visitors in check except in two innings, and he also made a home run off Williams with a man on first base. Score:

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Witt,ss	4	1	0	1	2	0
Walsh,rf	4	2	2	2	0	0
Strunk,cf	2	3	2	1	0	0
Schang,lf	3	1	1	4	0	0
Schmidt,1b	4	0	3	12	2	0
Pick,3b	4	0	0	1	1	0
Lawry,2b	3	1	0	2	1	0
Haley,c	4	0	1	6	0	0
Johnson,p	4	1	1	1	6	0
Total	32	9	10	27	12	0

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Weaver,3b	4	1	0	1	2	0
Collins,rf	3	1	2	1	0	0
Collins,2b	4	0	2	1	5	0
Jackson,lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Ness,1b	4	0	0	9	2	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	0	1	0
Terry,ss	3	0	0	2	0	4
Cicotte,p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Williams,p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
aEx.Murphy	1	0	0	0	0	0
bLiebold	1	0	0	0	0	0
cFournier	1	0	0	0	0	0
dSchalk	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	9	24	12	0

a-Batted for Cicotte in sixth inning.
b-Batted for Lynn in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Danforth in ninth inning.
d-Batted for Danforth in ninth inning.
Errors—Ness, Lynn, Terry, (2.)

Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	1	5	0	—9
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Weaver, Felsch, Strunk, Schang, McInnis. Home runs—Johnson, Struck out—By Cicotte, 2; by Williams, 1; by Danforth, 1; by Johnson, 1. Double plays—McInnis and Witt; McInnis, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 1; off Williams, 2; off aDanforth, 1; off Johnson, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, (Schang.) Hits and earned runs—Off Cicotte, 5 hits and 3 runs in five innings; off Williams, 4 hits and 5 runs in one and one-third innings; off Danforth, 1 hit and no runs in one-third of two-thirds innings; off Johnson, 9 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

INDIANS WREAK VENGEANCE.

Whitewash Senators in Return for Monday's Dose of the Same.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Cleveland defeated Washington 4 to 0 today in the second game of the series here. Bagby, though unsteady, held the local team to four scattered hits, while the visitors hit both Shaw and Ayers opportunely. The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Graney,lf	4	0	1	4	0	0
Turner,3b	2	1	0	1	2	0
Speaker,cf	3	0	0	3	1	0
Roth,rf	3	0	1	0	1	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	8	0	0
Chapman,ss	4	1	1	4	3	0
Bergman,2b	3	0	2	1	2	0
O'Neill,c	4	0	2	4	0	0
Bagby,p	1	0	0	1	3	0
Total	28	4	6	27	12	0

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Leonard,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Foster,2b	4	0	0	0	5
Milan,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Smith,rf	2	0	0	3	0
Shanks,lf	3	0	0	3	1
Judge,1b	3	0	0	9	0
McBride,ss	3	0	2	2	5
Henry,c	2	0	1	4	0
Gharrity,c	1	0	1	1	0
aSawyer	1	0	0	0	0
Shaw,p	1	0	0	0	2
bJamieson	1	0	0	0	0
Ayres,p	0	0	0	0	0
cMorgan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	4	27	10

a-Ran for Henry in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Shaw in the seventh inning.
c-Batted for Ayers in the ninth inning.
Errors—Bagby, Leonard.

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Chapman. Three-base hit—Bergman. Stolen bases—Roth, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Turner, Shanks, Bagby, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Bagby. Double play—Milan and McBride. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 10. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 4; off Bagby, 7; off Ayers, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shaw, 4 hits and 2 runs in seven innings; off Ayers, 2 hits and 2 runs in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bagby, (Milan.) Struck out—By Shaw, 2; by Bagby, 1; by Ayers, 1. Passed balls—Gharrity, (2.) Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Walsh.

SPLENDID FIELD FOR GOLF TITLE

155 to Battle at Merion—All the Noted Players in but Travis and Travers.

With 155 entries, including every prominent player with the exception of Walter J. Travis and Jerome Dunstan Travers, the national amateur golf championship will get under way over the two courses of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford, Penn., on Monday morning, Labor Day, at 8:20 A. M. At this hour, standard Eastern time, L. R. Munger of Dallas, Texas, will tee up his ball on the first tee of the east course, with Sherill Sherman of Yahnundasis as his partner, and at the same fatal moment, one mile to the west, G. A. Ormiston of Oakmont will start his qualifying journey over the west course, accompanied by Chisholm Beach of Fox Hills.

All the metropolitan favorites, all the promising youngsters of the South, and each and every one of the formidable aggregation from the Middle West will be on hand at the Merion links to try to dethrone Bob Gardner from his high position as national amateur champion. Gardner's position is very insecure, for not only has he 154 separate and distinct individuals bent on depriving him of the title that he won last year at Detroit, but such a small thing as a cut finger is liable to put him hors de combat before he makes his official start or constructs his first line of intrenchments. However, he is scheduled to appear at the first tee of the east course at 9:25 A. M. in company with Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich, and, judging from his past performances on the links and on the athletic field, nothing short of an amputated leg will keep him from at least making a bid for the retention of his title.

Twenty-five minutes after the present national amateur champion is scheduled to start upon his trail, Robert, Jr., of Edgewater, the favorite son of Chicago, with the confidence born of his victory in the recent national open championship to spur him on in his attempt to scale the heights never before attained by an amateur golfer in the history of the game in his country—to hold both the open and the amateur titles for the same year. Putting has been the bane of Chick Evans's existence on the links, and now that he is sure that he has banished the bugaboo, or at least driven it into temporary retirement, it is high time for him to win the tournament which he won by the four turn in the semi-finalist and once a defeated finalist.

The only cloud that the Evans supporters can see on the horizon is the fact that the open champion has been playing such fine golf lately. Strange to say, this is always considered a bad sign previous to a big tournament, and the golfer who comes out on top is generally some player who was going to badly previous to the tournament that he doubted whether it was worth while entering. For this reason the non-appearance of Jerry Travers will be regretted by everyone connected with the game. He has been playing poorly this Spring, but it is typical of Travers to rise from depths that are sorrowful to heights that are unapproachable by any other American golfer. The Merion championship course would undoubtedly afford the Upper Montclair golfer a fine chance of gaining a fifth amateur title, for accuracy is demanded above all other things.

To Evans at his best, however, the course means nothing, golf precedents mean nothing, and, if the smallest club in his bag will behave at least fairly well, Gardner, Kirkby, Whitney, Carter, Sawyer, and the rest of the field will find in Evans a national open champion the biggest stumbling block in their quest for the championship.

Of the metropolitan players, Oswald Kirkby, metropolitan and New Jersey State champion, will head the list of hopefuls, aided and abetted by Chil Carter, North and South amateur champion; Gardiner White, winner of the Sleepy Hollow invitation tournament; Nelson Whitney, winner of the National Links invitation tournament; Henry J. Topping, a member of the Ardsley and Garden City invitation tournaments, and Maxwell R. Marston, who is still very much to be feared, even if he has played a losing rôle in his prominent engagements this season. Nelson Whitney will represent the Audubon Golf Club of New Orleans, but he has played most of his recent golf over metropolitan courses and is at least the favorite nonresident, if not a native son.

The West has but few guns in the tournament, but those that are on hand are of tremendous calibre—Evans, Gardner, Sawyer, and Standish. The South will not be unrepresented, for if Nelson Whitney wins—and such a thing is not to be reckoned possible in the world—he will surely be claimed as a product of Southern links. His chief supporting staff will be Reuben Bush, his clubmate at Audubon, and little Bobby Jones of Atlanta, the one and only "boy wonder" known to the golf world.

The non-appearance of Travers is due to ill-health rather than to the present quality of his golf, but, in any case, his absence will take something from what otherwise seems to be the finest outlook for a national amateur championship that the sport has ever known. The entry list of 155 is the largest ever received since the United States Golf Association limited the field to those who stood at least a fair chance of qualifying.

The starters, starting times, and courses are as follows:

Start—East Course.

A. M.	
8:20—L. R. Munger	Dallas
Sherrill Sherman	Yahnundasis
8:25—Lawrence Canan	Altoona
Donald Woodward	Columbia
8:30—C. C. Ingraham	Midlothian
E. M. Byers	Allegheny
8:35—H. S. Simons	Garden City
Percy Platt	Monmouth Co.
8:40—M. K. Neiffer	Huntingdon Valley
F. R. Blossom	Exmoor
8:45—Reginald M. Lewis	Wyoming
W. J. Howland	Chicago
8:50—R. E. Hanson	Philadelphia C. C.
F. M. Rhoads	Kansas City
8:55—H. W. Peter	Harrisburg
C. W. Inslee	Oneida
9:00—George Brokaw	Piping Rock
W. T. West	Philadelphia C. C.
9:05—G. P. Tiffany	Mohawk
H. E. Kenworthy	Metacomet
9:10—G. W. Smith	Oneida
J. F. Byers	Allegheny
9:15—J. M. Ward	Garden City
M. P. Lewis	Flushing
9:20—C. B. Huxton	Huntingdon Valley
R. W. Sargent	Merion
9:25—Robert A. Gardner	Hinsdale
Hamilton Kerr	Ekwanok
9:30—T. V. Devine	Harrisburg Park
W. E. Code	Wheaton
9:40—R. Hunter	Midwick
T. B. Rose	Allegheny
9:45—De Witt Balch	Cincinnati
C. H. Gardner	Agawam
9:50—Charles Evans, Jr.	Edgewater
E. Mortimer Barnes	Englewood
9:55—G. W. Elkins, Jr.	Huntingdon Valley
G. W. White	Flushing
10:00—W. T. Thompson	Huntingdon Valley
G. W. Adair	Atlanta
10:05—Bryan Heard	Houston
J. G. Anderson	Siwanoy
10:10—F. H. Hart	Siwanoy
Perry Adair	Atlanta
10:15—R. S. Francis	Merion
J. G. Heyburn	Louisville
10:20—S. L. Serene	Columbia
G. F. James	Columbia
10:25—E. B. Eynon	Columbia
Lee W. Maxwell	Sleepy Hollow
10:30—R. D. Bush	Audubon
J. H. Gay, Jr.	Philadelphia C. C.
10:35—W. P. Seeley	Brooklawn
P. M. Hunter	Midlothian
10:40—C. J. Sullivan	Garden City
R. G. Morrison	Oakmont
10:45—D. E. Sawyer	Wheaton
Davidson Herron	Oakmont
10:50—Albert Seckel	Riverside
H. C. Harlow	Green Hill
10:55—H. C. Fownes, 2d	Oakmont
A. F. Kammer	Fox Hills
11:00—D. Corkran	Philadelphia
A. Z. Huddington	Wyoming Valley
11:05—Phillip Carter	Nassau
E. J. Corey	Chestnut Hill
11:10—Dr. D. J. McKee	Oakmont
M. L. Fearey	Richmond Co.
11:15—J. K. Bole	Mayfield
W. J. Daly	Flossmoor
11:20—L. E. Wood	Buffalo C. C.
M. T. Elliott	Baltimore
11:25—Dr. L. L. Harban	Columbia
J. D. Cady	Rock Island
11:30—F. L. Bond, 3d	Baltimore
H. S. Gould	Ridgewood
11:35—C. V. Benton	Hudson River
Maurice Risley	Atlantic City

Start—West Course.

8:20—G. A. Ormiston	Oakmont
Chisholm Beach	Fox Hills
8:25—Patrick Grant	Philadelphia C. C.
George W. Hoffner	Woodbury C. C.
8:30—E. A. Service	Philadelphia C. C.
Robert Weir	Wilmington
8:35—George A. Crump	Pine Valley
L. B. Paton	Homestead
8:40—F. W. Dyer	Montclair
Simon Carr	Pine Valley
8:45—George Small	Baltimore
J. C. Davidson	Columbia
8:50—W. C. Fownes, Jr.	Oakmont
D. H. Mudge	Town and Country
8:55—Nelson M. Whitney	Audubon
Fred. Herreshoff	National
9:00—Oswald Kirkby	Englewood
R. H. Hovey	Hartford
9:05—W. P. Smith	Pine Valley
F. W. Knight	Aronomink
9:10—E. E. Giles	Oakmont
D. J. Wright	Albemarle
9:15—Robert Abbott	Brooklawn
V. Smith	Druid Hills
9:20—W. G. Pfeil	Huntingdon Valley
J. B. Crookston	Stanton Heights
9:25—W. S. Greening	Lambton, Canada
Max Marston	Baltusrol
9:30—Garfield Scott	Philadelphia C. C.
W. H. Gardner	Buffalo C. C.
9:35—S. E. Sherwood	Merion
Jesse Guilford	Woodland
9:40—H. H. Francis	Huntingdon Valley
C. T. Lawyer	Albany
9:45—M. M. Jack	Merion
W. F. Reynolds	Aronimink
9:50—S. J. Graham	Greenwich C. C.
W. B. Rhett	Garden City
9:55—C. G. Comstock	Sleepy Hollow
R. D. Lapham	San Francisco
10:00—W. C. Ballantyne	Columbia C. C.
R. S. Kampman	San Antonio
10:05—F. F. Mayberry	Charlestown
Max Behr	Baltusrol
10:10—Howard F. Whiting	Nassau
Howard Perrin	Fine Valley
10:15—Russell Fuller	Skokie
P. A. Preal	Deal
10:20—A. M. Reid	St. Andrews
W. A. Tyson	Springhaven
10:25—J. T. Bishop	Chevy Chase
R. C. Long	Stanton Heights
10:30—C. E. Van Vleck, Jr.	Baltusrol
H. T. Cook	Trenton
10:35—Louis Livingston	Siwanoy
H. J. Topping	Greenwich
10:40—U. H. Maxwell	Aronimink
W. A. Jackson	Windsor
10:45—George A. Lyon	Lambton, Canada
H. B. McFarland	Huntingdon Valley
10:50—W. B. Fitch	Exmoor
A. H. Gwaltney	Cape Fear
H. Smith	Huntingdon Valley
G. E. Morse	Rutland
11:00—C. H. Brown	Hudson River
P. H. Preston	Stanton Heights
11:05—F. P. Shanley, Jr.	Deal
R. C. James	Merion
11:10—Grantland Rice	Englewood
E. S. Armstrong	Los Angeles
11:15—R. Sanderson	Uper Montclairp
R. T. Jones, Jr.	Atlanta
11:20—H. G. Milburn	Woodland
R. L. James	Allegheny
11:25—L. Jacoby	Audubon

SHENECOSSETT GOLF TODAY

Pros in Preliminary Round Yesterday—Alex. Smith Has a 71.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW YONDON, Conn., Aug. 29.—Thirty golf professionals arrived in time today to play a preliminary round on the Shenecossett course before the tournament opens tomorrow. A thirty-six-hole amateur professional match will be played tomorrow, and on Thursday the Shenecossett open championship will be played, with Alex. Smith, who brought in a score of 71 for the eighteen-hole morning play, the nearest approach to this being Gil Nichols's 73. Louis Martucci, the one-armed golfer, played the course in 77.

PACES TWO HEATS IN 2:03.

Hal Boy Shows Speed in Poughkeepsie Grand Circuit Meet.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Fine weather, a fast track, and a large attendance marked the opening of the Grand Circuit races here today, after a postponement from Monday on account of rain. While all four races were won in straight heats, there were a number of exciting finishes, and the second heat of the Dutchess 2:12 pace furnished such a close finish between Jay El Mack and Diumeter that the spectators did not know which had won until announcement was made by the judges awarding the heat to Jay El Mack. He captured the third heat with less difficulty.

Thomas W. Murphy, the Poughkeepsie trainer, besides winning the 2:12 pace with the Real Lady, the first heat being in 2:08¾, a new record for two-year-old trotters and the fastest mile yet trotted by a two-year-old in a race this year.

By taking the last two heats of the 2:06 pace in 2:03 flat final Boy paced the fastest two heats ever paced in a race over the local track. In the final heat he beat Fay Richmond by only a head in a driving finish.

Diumeum fallen in an attempt to beat the track record of 2:02½, his mile being registered in 2:03. The summary:

THE DUTCHESS, 2:12 PACE.

Purse, $3,000.

Jay El Mack, b. h., by E. J., (Murphy)	1	1	1
Diumeter, b. g. (Grady)	2	2	2
Spring Maid, ch. m. (White)	3	3	3
Wilbur S., s. g. (Cox)	4	4	4
Hal Plex, c. h. h., (Geers)	dis		

Time—2:06¾, 2:03¾, 2:03¼.

THE VASSAR, 2-YEAR-OLD, TROT.

Purse, $2,000.

The Real Lady, b. g., by Moko, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Ante Guy, b. f., (Phillips)	2	2	2
Emma Magowan, br. f., (Murray)	3	3	3
Harvard Gale (Cox)	4	4	4
Betha Maguire, br. f., (Ackerman)	5	5	5
E. Colorado, b. c., (Cherry)	dis		

Time—2:08¾, 2:09¾.

2:03 PACE.

Purse, $1,200.

Hal Boy, b. g., by Hal (Cox)	1	1	1
Fay Richmond, gr. g., (Real)	3	2	2
Peter Stevens, b. h., (Murphy)	2	3	3

Time—2:06½, 2:08, 2:03.

2:18 TROT.

Purse, $1,000.

Empress of Rush, ch. m., by Peter the Great, (Murray)	1	1	1
Trusada, b. m., (Cox)	2	2	2
Barbara King, b. m., (Corwin)	3	4	5
Lake Ch. h., (Rodney)	6	3	4
Nash, blk. h., (Smith)	4	6	6
Narcissa D., b. m., (Hinds)	5	5	3
Notice, bn. m., (W. Dickerson)	7	7	ds

Time—2:09¾, 2:10¾, 2:10¾.

TO BEAT 2:02½ PACING.

Direcfum f., ch. h., by Directum Kelley, (Murphy) ..... Lost.

Time—2:03.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Fuzzy Wuzzy, 116 pounds; Juliet, 110; Venture, 94; Ahara, 120; Rose Water, 99; O'Sullivan, 112; Fairweather, 104; Maifou, 98; Longfellow, (imp.,) 120.

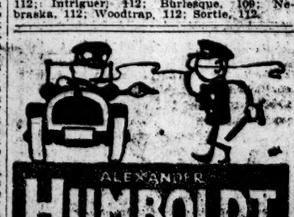
SECOND RACE.—For all ages, the Far Rockaway Handicap; six furlongs, main course. Hanson, 112 pounds; Xylon, (imp.,) 113; Haubert, 113; Hank O'Day, 120; Prince of Como, 119; Fellowship, 111; Rhine Maiden, 97; Ima Frank, 104; Tea Caddy, 105; Delancey, 95.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; conditions; one mile. Air Man, 108 pounds; Half Rock, 116; Success, 115; Delancey, 111; Oratorium, 111.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, the Mineola Selling; three-quarters of a mile, straight. Jack Mount, (imp.,) 110 pounds; Fairy Wand, 107; Straight Forward, 120; Kilidee, 110; Wistful, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, conditions; about two miles. Louvois, 136 pounds; J. R. Johnson, 150; Meshach, 135; Faker, 138; Busila, 130; Mariasha, 130; Johnnie McKay, 135; Raccoon, 135.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions; five and a half furlongs, straight. Jack Mount, (imp.,) 112 pounds; Starflinch, 112; Intriguer, 112; Burlesque, 109; Nebraska, 112; Woodtrap, 112; Sortie, 112.



AUTUMN HANDICAP STROMBOLI'S AGAIN

Belmont Entry Repeats Last Year's Victory as Metropolitan Racing Reopens.

Racing was resumed around New York yesterday with the opening of a twelve-day meeting under the auspices of the Westchester Racing Association at Belmont Park. The crowd which welcomed the thoroughbreds back to the metropolis was unusually large, and among the spectators were many who had not seen any racing since the closing of the meeting at Yonkers.

Although the fields were none too large in comparison with those seen at Saratoga, they did not lack in quality. The stellar attraction of the card was the Belmont Park Autumn Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and a furlong.

It was the second running of this annual fixture, and a case of history repeating itself, as the event went to August Belmont's Stromboli, which won last year. Although more than twenty-five horses were eligible for the race, only four started, the other three being Capra, Frizzle, and the imported Short Grass. These finished in the order named. The son of Fair Play ran in his best form and displayed the same fleetness as when he won the Saratoga Handicap on the opening day of that meeting.

The four got away to a good start, with the Butler filly making the pace, closely followed by Frizzle, with the winner third. They maintained these positions for the first part of the race, and it was not until rounding into the stretch that J. McTaggart, who had the mount on Stromboli, sent the winner up with the leaders.

From then on the contest was between Capra and the Belmont gelding. Stromboli drew away soon after they passed the last sixteenth pole, and won handily. Frizzle, in third place some of the time, made up a lot of ground, and just lasted long enough to get the short end of the purse. Short Grass, with many supporters, was fourth throughout.

H. W. Sage's Martian, an added entry, scored cleverly in the jumping race, over a two-mile course. With the withdrawal of Northwood three starters went to the post. Skibbereen shot out in front immediately with E. E. Davis's Vifir second, and the winner three lengths behind. Each led in turn, but there were never more than two or three lengths between any of the jumpers.

Fowers, who was riding the winner, was content to let the others show the way until they reached the stretch; then he urged Martian along and joined issues with Skibbereen. The two came along like a team until they were within a few yards of the stand, when the

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The Question of

Municipal Bond Prices

If the Income Tax is increased as pending legislation provides the value of the exemptions accorded Municipal Bonds should be greater than ever. An indication of how prices may be affected is furnished by the market of 1913-14 following the enactment of the Income Tax Law. A summary of this experience will be sent on request for special letter I. X.

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Northern Pacific

The London *Statist* recently printed an exhaustive analysis of Northern Pacific, which should be carefully studied by every one interested in the company's securities.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Lower—Street Still Hopeful of Avoidance of Railroad Strike.

Confidence in a settlement of the railroad labor demands in a manner not disastrous to the railroads or to the business of the country was still strong in the financial district yesterday. The public, too, must have felt sure that the country was not about to enter upon a period, however brief it might be, of industrial anarchy. Confidence tempered by a certain amount of uncertainty as to just how the serious problem would be worked out was what the stock market reflected. Prices were lower, but not very much except in issues which were governed by other considerations than the railroad crisis.

The news of the morning accepted without any qualification and without allowance for possible change in the attitude of the parties to this important controversy and without allowance also for the results of legislative interposition would have left little ground upon which to hope for the avoidance of a country-wide strike. But the market was not disposed to take the news without qualification or allowance. For one thing, the Street felt sure that the forces at work would effect a postponement of the time already set for a strike, and that opportunity would be afforded to impose peace upon the railroads if the men and the roads cannot be brought into agreement. For another thing, much thought was given to the probability that any settlement would involve an addition to the wages of the men, but also probably an addition to the roads' earnings out of which increased wages could be paid. There was not much terror for the market in a program which provided, as the program which the President laid before Congress yesterday did provide, for an increase in freight rates were that shown to be necessary as a result of the grant of an eight-hour day. What the market has at times worried over in respect to the railroads has been an increase in their expenses without proper compensation in earnings. It would not be inclined to worry at all over an increase in wages offset by an allowance of higher rates.

It was left to the exchange market rather than to the stock market to reflect the other most important news of the moment, the war news. Russian exchange, which improved upon the news of Rumania's entry into the war, showed further improvement yesterday. The betterment in rubles antedated the announcement of Rumania's decision to join the Allies, and other forces may be at work in the Russian exchange situation, not the least of them perhaps in the hope of a further and larger Russian credit in this market. Besides that there is reason for believing that Russian exchange is benefiting by organized effort to improve its position, different in form but similar in purpose to the efforts so successfully made to stabilize sterling a year ago. But the news which was good for Russian exchange was bad for German exchange. Marks sold at a new low record. At the closing price of the day German exchange was 25 per cent. below par.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	...	4	4	4½
Atlanta	...	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis	...	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	...	4	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	5½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	...
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	3½
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3½
St. Louis	5	3	...	...
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	4	4	3½
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2%	2¼

Time.

60 days	2¾@3	5 months	3¾
90 days	3@3½	6 months	3¾
4 months	3½@3¾		

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Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2%@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¼@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3¼
4 to 6 months	3¼@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling— Demand	4.76¾	4.75¾	$4.75¾	...
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	...
Francs— Demand	5.88½	5.89½	5.89½	+.01
Cables	5.88	5.88½	5.88½	+.01
Marks— Demand	71.00	70.75	70.75	—.00¾
Cables	71.12½	70.87½	70.87½	—.00¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1828 Paris	5.88½	5.87½
95.28 Berlin	71.00	71.12½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.20½	5.28½
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
51.48 Russia	38.00	37.25
5.1826 Italy	6.47½	6.40½
20.26 Austria	12.25	12.80
26.73 Scandinavia	28.55	28.60
19.20 Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19 Holland	41.25	41.31¼
China— Hongkong	51.50	51.65
Shanghai	72.50	71.75
India— Bombay	32.62½	32.75
Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
Japan— Kobe	50.62½	50.75
Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
Philippine Islands— 50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America— 42.44 Buenos Aires	41.55	41.65
32.44 Rio *Minus ¼.	24.65	24.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $462,810,573; balance, $20,043,334; Sub-Treasury balance, $1,116,262.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $9.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31 13-16d, up 1d; in New York, 66⅞c up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 51⅛c@55⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

	Shares.
Total sales	
Same day last year	513,299
Same day two years ago	608,048
Year to date	Ex. closed.
Same period last year	109,813,142
Same period in 1914	97,004,854
	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
54½	55	300	Acme Tea	54⅞	55	54½	54½	— ½
13½	14	11,000	Alaska Gold Mines	16	16¼	13½	13½	— 2¾
7¼	7½	1,250	Alaska Juneau	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
22¾	23	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23⅝	23⅝	23	23	— ¾
78	79	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
76	77	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	76	76	76	76	— 1½
100¾	101	2,100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¾
86⅝	87	2,100	Am. Beet Sugar	87½	87½	86¾	86¾	— ¾
59¼	59½	5,000	Am. Can	59	60¾	58¾	59¾	— ⅝
111	112¾	800	Am. Can pf	112	112¼	112	112	+1
61	61¼	1,200	Am. Car & Fdry	61¾	61¾	61	61	— ⅞
113	118	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	...
145	146	300	Am. Coal Products	145	145	145	145	— 2
51¾	52½	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52	52	52	52	...
28¼	28¾	300	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	28	28	...
21	21¼	800	Am. Linseed	21	21	20¾	21	— ⅛
47	47¾	300	Am. Linseed pf	48	48	47	47	— ¼
76	76½	4,300	Am. Locomotive	76¼	76¼	75	75	— 2¾
39½	41	100	Am. Malt pf	40	40	40	40	— 2
97¼	97¾	3,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98¼	98½	97¼	97¼	— 1¼
111½	112½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	— 1¼
100¾	110½	100	Am. Sugar Ref	110	110	110	110	— 1¼
130¾	131¼	800	Am. Tel. & Tel	131¾	131¾	130¾	130¾	— ¾
44¼	44¾	600	Am. Woolen	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ¾
96¼	97½	300	Am. Woolen pf	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	— ¾
26¼	27	300	Am. Writing P. pf	27	27	27	27	— ½
53	54	300	Am. Zinc L. S	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ¼
64½	67	300	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	66¼	66¾	66¾	66¾	...
103¼	103¾	8,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	85¼	85¾	85	85	— ¾
98¾	98¾	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	103¾	104¾	102¼	102⅝	— ⅞
71	72	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅝
77½	77¾	200	Atlantic, G. & W. I.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	— 1¼
85	85½	6,000	Baldwin Loco	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	— 1¼
483	485	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	85⅝	85⅝	85	85¼	— 1⅜
135	137	200	Bethlehem Steel	485	485	484½	484½	— 2½
85	85¾	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	135	135	135	135	— 2½
60½	61¼	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	+ ⅜
98	98½	100	Brown Shoe	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	— 1
77½	80	400	Brown Shoe pf	99	99	99	99	...
66	66¼	400	Burns Brothers	77¾	78¾	77¼	78¾	+ ½
45½	46	200	Butte & Superior	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	— ½
177½	178	300	California Pet. pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ¾
53¾	56¼	2,300	Central Leather Co	177¾	177¾	177¾	177¾	— 1¾
103	105	400	Chandler Motor	56¼	56¼	55½	55½	— 1¼
61¼	61¾	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	103	103	102	103	— ¼
124½	125	200	Chi. Great Western	61¾	61¾	61	61¼	— ⅜
93¼	93½	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St P	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	— ⅜
126	127	62	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	— ½
125¾	126	300	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	— ½
168	173	400	Chi. & Northw. pf	126¼	126¼	126	126	— ½
17¼	17¾	1,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	170	170	170	170	— ¼
20	20½	200	Chile Copper	17¼	17¾	17¼	17½	— ¼
51¾	51¾	900	Chino Copper	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
47½	47¾	4,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	52	52	51	51½	— ⅛
135½	135¾	300	Consolidated Gas	47½	48	47½	47½	— ⅝
107	110¾	100	Continental Can	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	— ⅝
144	145	1,200	Corn Products Ref	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
92	93	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	14½	14¾	14	14¼	— ½
75½	75½	2,300	Crucible Steel	90¼	90¾	90	90	— 1
118	119	100	Crucible Steel pf	76¼	76¾	75	75½	— 1¼
53¾	54	6,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	— ¼
94¾	94¾	400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	54	54	53¾	53¾	— ⅝
44½	46	1,700	Distillers' Secur	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	...
22½	24¼	6,900	Dome Mines	45	45¼	45	45	— ¼
62	68	200	Elec. Storage Bat	24½	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
36¼	36⅝	3,100	Erie	66	66	66	66	— 2¾
52¾	53	1,000	Erie 1st pf	36¾	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅜
121¼	122½	400	General Motors pf	53	53¼	52¾	52¾	— ¾
71	71½	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	122	122	122	122	...
117	117½	300	Great Northern pf	71	71½	70½	71	— ⅛
37	37¼	500	G. N. Ore prop	116¾	117⅝	116¾	117⅝	— ⅛
101	101¼	100	Illinois Central	38	38	37¾	37¾	— ¼
55¼	55¾	7,150	Inspiration Copper	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¼
16¾	16¾	900	Interboro Consol	55¾	56	55¼	55¾	— ¼
73	74	100	Interboro Con. pf	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
40½	40¾	84,500	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	— ⅛
101¼	101¾	54,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	41½	41½	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
40½	40¾	1,800	Int. Nickel	100¼	102⅞	99¾	101¾	+1¾
15½	16	300	Int. Paper	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
71	71⅝	200	Int. Paper pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
91¼	91¾	3,700	Jewel Tea	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ¼
111¾	112	300	Jewel Tea pf	89¾	92¼	89¾	92¼	+2¾
24¾	25	400	Kansas City South	111¾	112	111¾	112	...
76	76¼	24,700	Kelly Spring Tire	25	25	24¾	24¾	— ½
49¼	49¾	2,100	Kennecott Copper	74	76¼	74	76¼	— ½
75½	75¾	1,500	Lackawanna Steel	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	+2¾
104½	105¼	100	Lackawanna Gas	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	— ½
45	45¾	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	105	105	105	105	— 1½
79	79½	3,000	Lehigh Valley	45	45	45	45	— ¼
118	119	100	Lorillard, (P.) Co	80	80	79	79	— 1¾
130	130¼	200	Louisv. & Nashv	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¼	— ½
67½	68	100	Mackay Cos. pf	129½	129½	129½	129½	— ½
112	113	100	Manhattan Shirt pf	67¾	67¾	67½	67½	— ¼
81¾	82¼	6,300	Maxwell Motors	113	113	113	113	— 1
60½	62	100	May Dept. Stores	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— 1⅝
102	102¾	8,400	Mexican Petroleum	81¼	81¾	80½	81¾	— 1⅝
90	96	100	Mex. Petrol. pf	105	105¾	104¾	104¾	— 1½
34½	35	1,200	Miami Copper	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	— 1¼
132	136	100	M., St.P.&S.S.M. pf	34½	34¾	34¾	34¾	— 1¼
3¼	4	400	Mo., Kans. & Tex	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	— 1¼
9¾	10½	400	Mo., K. & Tex. pf	37¾	38	37¾	38	+¼
33¾	37¾	2,000	Mo. Pacific	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
33¾	37¾	1,000	Mo. Pacific ctfs	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	— 1½
22¾	22½	1,100	Mo. Pc., when issd	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¾
48	49	200	M.P. pf., when issd	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ¾
91¾	92½	100	Montana Power	48½	48½	48½	48½	— ¾
118	119	100	Nat. Bis. Co	92	92	92	92	— ¾
76	77	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	119	119	119	119	— ½
24	24½	100	Nat. Enam. & Stpg	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ¾
64¾	65½	100	Nat. Lead	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ¾
10	10¼	1,100	Nev. Con. Copper	65	65	65	65	— ¾
136¼	136¾	500	N. Y. Air Brake	19¼	19¼	19	19¼	— ¾
103¾	103½	4,400	N. Y. Central	137	137	136¼	136½	— 1¼
59½	59½	300	N. Y. N. H. & H	104¼	104¼	103¾	103¾	— 1¼
110	110¾	400	Norfolk & Western	59	59	59	59	— ½
1,100		1,100	Northern Pacific	129¾	129¾	129	129¼	— ½
2,800		2,800	Pacific Mail	110¼	110¼	110	110¼	— ¾
100		100	Pac. Tel. & Tel	27	28	26½	26½	— ½
1,200		1,200	Pennsylvania R. R	35	35	35	35	— ¼
500		500	Peoples Steel Car	55¾	55¾	55¼	55½	— ¼
100		100	Pub. Serv. N. J	53	53	52½	52¾	— ¼
400		400	Pullman Co	131½	131¾	131¼	131½	— ¼
200		200	Ry. Steel Spring	168½	168½	165	165	+1½
1,900		1,900	Ray. Cons. Copper	45¾	45¾	45	45¾	— ¼
16,200		16,200	Reading	25	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
4,800		4,800	Republic I. & Steel	105	105¼	104¾	104¾	— ¼
1,100		1,100	Sears, Roebuck	53	53	52¾	52¾	— ¼
100		100	Sloss-Sheffield S.&I.	204	204½	203¾	204¼	— ¼
3,887		3,887	Southern Pacific	97	98	97	97	— ¾
100		100	So. Pto. Rico Sugar	98¼	98¼	98	98	...
2,000		2,000	Southern Ry	181	181	181	181	— ¾
200		200	Southern Ry. pf	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¾
27,250		27,250	Studebaker Co	68	68	68	68	— ¾
19,300		19,300	Tennessee Copper	124¼	124¾	121¾	122¾	— 2¾
		100	Tobacco Products	26¾	26¾	24	24	— 1
		100	Tobacco Prods. pf	46¾	46¾	45¾	46	— 1
		300	Underwd Typ. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¼
		600	Union Bag & Paper	117	117	117	117	— 1
		300	Union Bag & P. pf	8	8	8	8	— 1
		6,200	Union Pacific	46¼	46¾	46	46	— 1
		700	Union Pacific pf	140	140¾	140	140	— ¼
		200	United Cigar Stores	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ¼
		1,300	United Fruit	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
		100	United Rys. Inv. pf	165¼	165¼	164	164	— 1¼
		200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
		3,400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	— 1⅛
		300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	— 1⅛
		56,800	U. S. Steel	111	111	111	111	— ½
		700	U. S. Steel pf	96½	96½	96	96	— ¾
		200	U. S. S. R. & M	117¾	118	117¾	118	— ¾
		200	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	— ⅝
		1,900	Utah Copper	51¼	51¾	51¼	51¾	— ⅝
		700	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅝
		700	Wabash	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ⅝
		200	Wabash pf A	13½	13½	13½	13½	+1¼
		200	Wabash pf B	49	49¼	49	49¼	— ⅛
		100	Wells-Fargo Exp	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
		100	Western Maryland	125	125	125	125	— 3½
		100	Western Union Tel	28	28	28	28	+ ¼
		2,300	Westingh'se E.& M	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¼
		6,000	Willys-Overland	58¾	59	58¼	58¾	— ⅛
		100	Woolworth, (F.W.)	46¾	46¾	45½	46	— ⅝
		700	Worthington P.&M.	136¼	138¼	136¼	138¼	— ¼
		13	Do. pf. A	31¾	32¼	31¾	32½	+1¾
		300	Do. pf. B	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ¼
				60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ¼

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100			
6s	Sept., 1917	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102¼
4½s	June, 1963	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¼
4½s	Mar., 1963	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	108	108¼	108¼	108¾
4½s	May, 1957	108	108¼	108¼	108¾
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¾			100¾
4½s	May, 1917	100¾			100¾
4½s	April, 1936	108¼	108⅝		100¾
4½s	Mar., 1964	103¼	103½	103¼	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1965	103¼	103½	103	103¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	103¼	103½	103	103¼
4½s	Mar., 60, op. '30	102¾	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
4s	May, 1933	100¾	100⅞	100¾	100¾
4s	Nov., 1958	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼
4s	May, 1957	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼
4s	Nov., 1955	100	100¼	100¼	100¼
4s	Nov., 1958	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1936	100	100¼	100	100¼
4½s	Nov., 1935	100	100¼	99¾	100¼
4½s	Nov., 1954	91¾		92	
3½s	May, 1954	92¼		92	92¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	3.90		3.90	
2½s	1918-1928	4.00		4.00	
3½s	1924-1930	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
3½s	1950-1954	3.93	3.85	4.03	4.00
3½s	1940-1950	3.93	3.85	3.93	3.85
3½s	1930-1940	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.85
3½s	1918-1924	4.00		4.00	3.90
3½s	1916-1918	3.90		4.00	
3s	1918-1925	4.00	3.85	4.00	3.85
3s	1916-1918	3.90		3.90	
3s	1940-1950	4.00	3.85	4.00	3.85

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	39.25	39.75	39.00	40.00
Lead	6.65	6.75	6.60	6.75
Spelter	9.25	...	9.50	...
Antimony	13.00	13.50	13.00	13.50
Quicksilver	*77.00		*75.00	
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2 X f'dry	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28c. third quarter delivery; 28¼@28c. fourth; first quarter (1917) delivery, 27@27¼c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Cotton, spot	110	0	0	111	0	0
Copper, futures	108	0	0	109	0	0
Tin, spot	173	0	0	172	15	0
Tin, futures	173	15	0	173	0	0
Spelter	85	0	0	84	10	0
Lead	24	0	0	23	15	0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Franklin Trust Company will exchange definitive American Graphophone Company 5 per cent. serial notes for the temporary certificates.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company united with its subsidiaries yesterday in filing an application with the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio for permission to issue nearly $15,000,000 5 per cent. bonds, by which the subsidiaries are to pay the parent company for extensions and improvements made for them. The bonds are to be taken over at par and deposited under the companies' general collateral trust. The bonds which the commission is asked to authorize are: Baltimore & Ohio and Chicago Railroad Company, $10,615,000; Baltimore & Southwestern Railway Company, $3,811,000; Ohio & Little Kanawha Railroad Company, $17,000.

The New York Curb Market Association has set aside Thursday, Aug. 31, as the date of delivery of temporary certificates in settlement of all outstanding when-as-and-if-issued contracts in the common and preferred shares of the Kelsey Wheel Company, Inc.

The Todd Shipyard Corporation has declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 20. There are 35,500 shares outstanding of no par value. Net earnings for the quarter to end Aug. 31 are estimated to be in excess of $750,000, after providing for all interest and sinking fund requirements, including the interest and sinking fund requirements on the five-year 6 per cent. notes.

Bearer bonds and coupons of the City of New York, due Sept. 1, 1916, may now be presented at Room 351 Municipal Building. Checks will be ready for delivery or mailing Sept. 1. Registered bonds should be presented Sept. 1. Checks will be drawn to the order of the registered holder.

The St. Joseph Lead Company has declared an distribution of 50 cents a share from the reserve for amortization, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Sept. 9.

Frank H. Mosser has been appointed coal freight agent of the Leh

WHEAT

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The earning power of **Reading** and its valuable equities have been analyzed by our service department. The results secured are contained in Circular C-16, which will be sent upon request.

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BRITISH SECURITIES ARRIVE PIECEMEAL

Collateral for $250,000,000 Loan Shipped in Small Lots Because of Risks of Travel.

LABOR OF HANDLING HEAVY

Work Divided Among Several Banks to Expedite Classification—Extra Clerks Employed.

A considerable part of the collateral furnished by the British Government for the $250,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. loan is still to arrive, it was said yesterday, although the bankers have received lists giving the names of the securities which are now on their way over. Owing to the risks of ocean shipping, the collateral was divided into a number of lots to go by different steamers. The American stocks and bonds were sent first.

The labor attached to the handling of the $300,000,000 worth of securities is enormous, and to expedite the classification and checking operations the work has been divided among a number of Wall Street banks. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Bankers Trust Company, First National Bank, and Liberty National Bank have all had a portion of their staffs at work for several days opening the heavy cases and listing their contents.

The securities are received in wooden packing cases lined with tin, hermitically sealed to prevent damage by moisture. Each case contains between $2,000,000 and $6,000,000 worth of securities. The banks keep in touch with J. P. Morgan & Co., and as fast as one lot is cleaned up a fresh consignment is sent to them. One institution has taken on twenty extra clerks to help the regular force, and with this staff is taking care of three cases a day. There are to be between 75 and 100 boxes in the lot.

At the Liberty National Bank each case is taken into a room equipped with long tables and pigeonholes, and divided off from ceiling to floor by an iron grille to prevent any of the securities from being blown away. The bonds are packed in bundles, with a list of the contents on the outside, and clerks have to check and total the securities to compare them with the manifest. The securities then go to two girls who are experts in handling certificates, and each security is carefully studied to make sure that the names are properly filled in, with no erasures, the coupons attached, and the proper indorsements made. Where a bond is not a good delivery for any cause, arrangements have to be made to secure the issuing company against loss before it can be transferred to the trustee.

When the checking has been completed the bonds are packed between boards and lagged, so that they can be found immediately through a visit to the card index. They are then filed away in cases especially installed in the vaults to receive them. If the British Treasury authorities desire at any time to sell one of the certificates, the trustee can tell at once where it is. It is not expected, however, that many of the securities will be disturbed during the next two years.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
3d week Aug.	$375,515	$315,921	$62,614
July 1-Aug. 21	2,289,317	1,992,353	296,964

DENVER & SALT LAKE—

3d week Aug.	49,100	44,838	4,262
July 1-Aug. 21	309,109	282,884	26,425

ANN ARBOR—

3d week Aug.	54,684	45,498	9,186
July 1-Aug. 21	307,112	238,367	68,745

UNION PACIFIC for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Freight rev.	6,304,271	4,932,312	4,979,508
Passenger rev.	1,967,295	2,107,763	1,883,653
Tns. op. rev.	9,137,486	7,846,886	7,559,237
Maint. of way	1,488,267	1,151,300	1,082,501
Maint. of equip	1,629,767	945,191	968,538
Trans. exp.	2,185,877	1,928,817	1,925,536
Tot. op. exp.	5,281,384	4,003,237	3,970,252
Taxes	421,800	403,444	301,567
Oper. income	3,454,302	2,849,317	2,676,836

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for July—

Gross	2,975,906	2,608,058	2,724,602
Net	1,154,897	846,378	1,128,928
Sur. aft. chg.	604,896	321,505	446,205

NORFOLK & WESTERN for July—

Gross	4,845,121	4,467,344	3,740,758
Net after tax.	1,816,274	1,698,021	1,604,434
Sur. after chg.	1,580,616	1,351,108	797,086

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for June and twelve months—

Gross	296,086	320,529	307,966
Net	89,276	153,091	126,546
Def. after chg.	1,822	62,964	14,078
12 mos. g oss.	3,748,065	3,747,974	3,795,415
Net	1,409,551	1,407,013	1,383,563
Sur. after chg.	240,606	226,430	205,731

*Surplus.

Public Utilities.

CLEVELAND, SOUTHWESTERN & COLUMBUS RY. for July and seven months—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$118,099	$113,030	$4,070
Net after tax.	44,067	37,274	6,787
Sur. after chg.	16,307	9,922	6,775
7 mos. gross.	755,054	696,181	58,872
Net after tax.	279,297	222,617	56,680
Sur. after chg.	80,007	50,206	55,801

ARKANSAS VALLEY RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for July—

Gross	102,893	93,038	9,855
Net after tax.	45,812	39,497	6,315
12 mos. gross.	1,225,703	1,155,446	70,349
Net after tax.	541,152	470,780	64,366

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

An uncertain market prevailed on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday. Trading reflected a highly nervous condition, with the threatening railroad strike situation continuing to overshadow everything else. The undertone of the market could not, however, be referred to as really weak and later on there was a rally.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
530	Alaska Gold	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
300	Am. Beet Sugar	15⅞	15⅞	14	14
190	Am. Can	86⅞	87	86⅞	87
50	Am. Car & Fdy.	60½	60½	58½	59¾
780	Am. Locomo	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¼
320	Am. Smelting	98¾	98¾	97½	97½
5	Am. Sug. & T	131	131	131	131
40	Am. Zinc	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛
50	Am. Zinc pf	69½	69½	69½	69½
470	Anaconda	65⅝	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛
240	Baldwin Loco.	78⅝	78⅝	77½	77½
50	Balt. & Ohio	85½	86	85½	85½
90	Butte & Sup.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅛	69⅛
20	Cent. Leather	56½	56½	56½	56½
20	Ches. & Ohio	57½	57½	57½	57½
60	C. M. & St. P.	61⅝	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜
20	Chino Copper	52⅜	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛
520	Col. F. & I.	47⅞	48¼	47⅞	47⅞
90	Cuba Cane Sug.	53¼	54	53¼	54
1,220	Crucible Steel	75¾	76½	75¼	75½
160	Dome Mines	23⅜	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞
40	Dist. Secur.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
340	Erie	36½	37	36½	36⅝
20	Erie 1st pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½
40	Goodrich Rub.	71¼	71¼	71	71
20	Gt. Nor. Ore	38	38	37⅝	37⅝
50	Gt. Nor. pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½
2,820	Int. Mer. Mar.	41⅛	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝
2,980	Int. M. M. pf.	100	103	99½	101¼
340	Kenn. Copper	55¾	55¾	55¼	55¼
120	Kelly Spfd. T.	74½	75⅜	74⅜	75⅜
50	Kenn. Copper	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
20	Lehigh Valley	79⅝	80	79⅝	80
470	Max. Motors	82½	82⅝	81¼	81½
20	Miami Copper	103	103⅝	102½	102½
20	Mo. Pacific	35⅜	34¾	34½	34½
20	Nev. Con. Cop.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
140	N. Y. Central	104¼	104¼	103⅝	103⅝
10	Norf. & West	124⅞	126⅞	124⅝	125⅜
30	No. Pacific	103⅝	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛
390	Pacific Mail	20¾	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝
40	Penn. R. R.	53½	56⅜	55½	55⅝
1,470	Reading	104⅞	105¼	104¼	104⅝
170	Rep. I. & S.	52⅜	52⅞	52¼	52½
2,420	Studebaker	124¼	124⅝	121½	122⅞
80	So. Pacific	97⅜	98	97⅜	98
50	So. Railway	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
5,960	Tenn. Cop.	26⅞	27	26¾	27
150	Un. B. & P. pf.	40½	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜
50	Union Bag & P.	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
470	Union Pacific	140⅛	140⅞	140	140⅛
750	U. S. Ind. Alc.	111	116	106	110
70	U. S. Rubber	56½	56½	56¼	56¼
50	U. S. Steel	96⅛	96⅝	96	96
20	Westinghouse	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
190	Willys Overland	45¾	46¼	45¼	46

MINING STOCKS.

1,200	Atlanta	.11	.11	.10½	.11
500	Goldfield Cons.	.81	.81	.81	.81
500	Goldf. Merger	.08⅛	.08½	.08⅛	.08⅛
600	Gypsy Queen	.12	.12	.12	.12
400	Isabella	.19	.19	.19	.19
400	Jumbo Ext.	.51	.51	.51	.51
300	Montana	.25	.25	.25	.25
3,500	Silver Pick	.16½	.16½	.15¾	.16
400	Union Cons.	.70	.70	.65	.70

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	98½	98¾	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1949	97½	98¼	5.88
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100⅝	100½	4.30
Argen. Gov't. Dis.		Feb. 21, '17	97⅝	97⅝	5.15
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100⅜	101	5.40
City of Mont.	5	May 15, '20	99⅛	100¼	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100⅜	4.75
City of Q'bec	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100½	4.80
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	6	Aug., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	5.03
Dom. of Can.	6	Apr. 1, '21	99⅜	99⅝	5.10
Italian Gov't.	6	Oct. 15, '16	93⅝	100⅛	4.87
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99¼	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1925	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102½	4.15
Norweg. Govt.	8	Oct. 15, '16	100	101	1.50
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1921	99¼	100¾	4.80
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¾	4.93
Prov. of N. S.	5	July, 1919	97½	99	5.25
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	101	101½	5.90
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918		98	5.25
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	101	2.55
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.05
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99½	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100¾	4.20
Am Loco.	5	July, 1919	100⅝	101	5.80
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100½	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100⅛	4.45
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	98½	99⅛	4.90
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	101	3.13
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101¼	3.30
A.V.R.L.& P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102	102¾	4.65
Brklyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	100⅞	5.70
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	98⅛	99½	5.75
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	99½	100⅛	5.65
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	99½	100½	5.85
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	1.2-32	10-	3.75
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97⅝	98	4.35
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	99⅞	5.10
Chicago Edison	5	July, 1910		95	
Chi. & Ar. Sug.	6	June, 1918	102¼	102½	4.85
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	99½	99	6½
Erie R. R.	4	Apr., 1917	100⅞	101¼	5.71
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1948	100¾	100⅝	4.75
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99	99½	5.40
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.85
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅜	101⅝	4.24
[illegible] & Ed.		Apr., 1918	100⅜	101⅛	5.87
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100¾	101½	5.75
Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1917	101		5.00
Mont T. & P.	5	June, 1916	99¾	99½	
Morgan & W.	5	Apr., 1917	98⅜	97½	9.25
N.Y.N.H.&H.	4½	Dec., 1913	99¾	100	5.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅝	100	4.50
Otis Elev.	5	May, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.00
Penn Co.	4½	Apr., 1926	88½	100	5.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	June 6, '21	105½	100¾	4.80
Rem. A. Un.		Mar., 1919	100¼	100¾	4.65
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19, '19	99¾	99½	
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	5.00
S. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	100⅜	5.75
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	100⅞	101¼	5.30
W house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.25
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100	101	1.00
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	97½	97½	6.75
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99½	100⅛	
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	101	6.00
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	5.45

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'29	4	64½	4.30
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4	64½	4.30
Buff. Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	65	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	65	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	65	4.30
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	65	4.40
Chi. R. I. & P.	1916-'23	4½	65	4.35
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'27	4½	65	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	75	4.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	65	4.35
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½	65	4.30
Hocking Valley	1916-'24	4½	65	4.40
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½	65	4.40
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	4½	65	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'29	5	75	4.35
Missouri Pacific	1916-'26	5	75	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½	65	5.40
Norfolk & West	1916-'24	4½	65	4.35
N. Y. N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	65	4.30
Penn. Gen. Frat.	1916-'42	4½	65	4.70
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	75	4.80
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'26	5	75	4.75
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	65	4.50
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½	65	4.75

Approves Change of Exchange Name

Justice Tierney in the Supreme Court approved yesterday the application of the New York Coffee Exchange to change its name to the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. It was stated in affidavits presented to the court that sugar transactions had attained such proportions on the floor of the Exchange as to justify the change of name. The New York Sugar Exchange ceased to exist Dec. 18, 1880, after meeting opposition from the refiners.

JAPANESE ARE KEEN FOR LIFE INSURANCE

Equitable Agent Says Many on Pacific Coast Are Taking Out Policies.

SEES INTENT TO REMAIN

President Day Addresses 600 Representatives of the Society at Opening of Convention.

The Japanese on the Pacific Coast are strong believers in life insurance as a means of providing for their families, according to Kinro Mori of Los Angeles, one of the four Japanese insurance agents attending the National Convention of Agency Clubs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society now in session at the Waldorf-Astoria. The eagerness with which the Japanese take out policies, in the opinion of Mr. Mori, disproves the generally accepted belief that Nippon's subjects are merely temporary sojourners in this country.

"My work as an insurance agent is exclusively among my own people," Mr. Mori said, "and during the last twelve months the Japanese residents of my section have taken more insurance than in any similar period in my experience. The fact is that the Japanese, both at home and here, are keenly appreciative of the value of life insurance. The big American life insurance companies are doing a good business in Japan, while numerous native companies are actively engaged in carrying on a propaganda to demonstrate the value of taking out policies."

Mr. Mori said he found that many of the Japanese to whom he sold life insurance had no idea of ever returning to Japan. He seemed to think that the average Japanese taking out a policy could be counted upon to remain permanently in the United States. The agent said the Chinese did not feel interested in the subject of life insurance.

More than 600 agents gathered in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday morning for the opening of the convention. W. A. Day, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, welcomed the society's field force, and told of the progress of the society during the five years he had been at the head of the company.

George T. Wilson, Second Vice President of the society, who described the assembled agents as "proponents of safety first in the home," congratulated the agents upon the good work performed in the last twelve months. "Your creed must be onward and upward—your way one of progress," he declared.

The award of club banners, and the announcement of the personnel of the various Boards of Governors of the agency clubs completed the morning session. In the afternoon the agents and their wives boarded the steamer Orient for a sail around Manhattan Island. Last night, in the grand ballroom of the hotel a musical comedy, "The One Hundred Thousand Dollar Case," was given by the Players of the Equitable Employes' Association.

Today, known as Home Office Day, will be spent in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, where meetings will be held and an inspection made of labor-saving machines and appliances employed in the conduct of the society's business.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	3½	3½	3½	3½
140	Ahmeek	100	100	99	100
3,150	Alaska Gold	16	16	13¾	13¾
60	Allouez	68	68	67½	67½
540	Am. Zinc	33	34	33⅜	33⅜
455	Am. Zinc pf.	66	67	66	66
135	Anaconda	85	85	85	85
320	Arizona Com.	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼
100	Butte & Bal.	15	15	15	15
5	Butte & Sup.	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
205	Cal. & Ariz.	71½	71½	71¼	71¼
197	Cal. & Hecla	580	576	569	576
55	Centennial	19	19	19	19
461	Cop. Range	61½	61½	59	61
810	East Butte	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅜
330	Franklin	8	8⅝	8	8⅛
20	Greene Can.	49½	49½	48¾	48¾
20	Hancock	13½	13½	13½	13½
10	Indiana	30	30	30	30
100	Island Creek	45	45	45	45
250	Isle Royale	29	29	28¾	28¾
75	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
45	Lake	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
160	Mass Con	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
110	Mayflower	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
107	Mohawk	90	90	89	89
120	Nevada Con.	19½	19½	19	19¼
10	Niplssing	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
160	North Butte	22¾	22¾	21⅝	21⅝
332	North Lake	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Old Colony	1½	1½	1½	1½
30	Old Dom.	2½	2½	2½	2½
90	Osceola	67	67	66	66
50	Pond Creek	14½	14½	14½	14½
35	Quincy	90	90	90	90
26	Ray Con.	25	25	24¾	24¾
175	Shannon	9	9	8¾	8¾
25	South Lake	7	7	7	7
243	St. Mary's L.	74½	74½	72½	73
220	Sup. & Bos.	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
184	Tamarack	88	88	87½	88
150	Trinity	6	6	6	6
100	Tuolumne	40c	40c	40c	40c
855	U. S. Smelt.	70	70¼	70	70¼
185	U. S. Sm. pf.	51¼	51½	51¼	51¼
465	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
218	Utah Con.	14	14⅜	14	14⅛
55	Utah Copper	82½	82⅝	82¼	82⅜
100	Utah Metals	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
110	Winona	5	5	5	5
50	Wyandot	1½	1½	1½	1½

RAILROADS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bost. & Alb.	175	175	175	175
7	Boston El.	73½	73½	73½	73½
342	Boston & Me.	36	36	34	35¾
24	Bos. & W. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½
4	Chicago Jct. & R. pf.	107	107	107	107
100	Maine Cent.	100	100	100	100
101	Mass. Elec.	7½	7½	7½	7½
40	Mass. El. pf.	39½	39½	38½	39
25	New Haven	59	59	59	59
4	Old Colony	142	142	142	142
10	Vt. & Mass.	100½	100½	100½	100½
5	W. E. St. R. R.	56½	56½	56½	56½
2	West End St.	85	85	85	85
	R. R. pf.	72¼	72¼	72½	72¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

14	Am. Ag. Ch.	76	76	76	76
28	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	100⅞	101	100⅞	101
100	Am. Pn. Serv.	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
67	Am. Sug. pf.	118⅝	118⅝	118	118
302	Am. T. & T.	131½	131½	131	131
176	Am. Wool. pf.	97½	97½	96¼	96¼
2,505	A. G. & W. I.	71½	72¾	71	71
265	A. G. & W. I. pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½
65	Cub'n Cement	20½	21¼	20¼	20¼
10	Edison Elec.	237	237	237	237
5	Gen. Electric	170¾	170¾	170¾	170¾
5	Ga. Ry. & E. pf.	80	80	80	80
5	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
21	Mass. Gas	81	81	81	81
8	Mass. Gas pf.	80½	81	80½	81
3	Mergenthaler	156½	156½	150½	150½
40	N. E. Tel.	127	127	127	127
972	N. E. Tel. pf.	4.65	4.65	4.60	4.60
15	Reece Button	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
167	Swift	142½	142½	142	142½
240	Torrington	50	51½	50	51½
295	United Fruit	165	165	164	164
157	Un. Sh. Mach.	54½	54½	54	54½
35	Un. Sh. Ma. pf.	30½	30½	30	30
180	U. S. Steel	96⅝	96⅝	96	96¼
115	Ventura Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾

BONDS.

$11,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½
1,000	Am. Agr. Ch. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
2,000	Chicago Jct. & S. Y. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	New Eng. Tel. 5s	102	102	102	102
5,000	Swift 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. W. G. M.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
20	Cons. Ice pf.	25	25	25	25
20	Columbia Gas.	21½	21½	21½	21½
703	La Belle I. & S.	57¼	58	56¾	56¾
35	La B. I. & S. pf.	130	130	130	130
150	Lone Star Gas.	87	88¼	86½	88¼
375	Mfrs. L. & H.	54¼	54½	54¼	54½
40	Ohio Fuel Sup.	45¾	45½	45⅜	45½
60	Oklahoma Gas.	75	75	75	75
20	Pitts. Brew. pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
1,265	Pure Oil	19¾	20	19¾	20
35	Pitts. Oil & G.	7	7	7	7
700	San Toy	150	150	150	150
30	Union S. & S.	114½	114½	114½	114½
465	U. S. Glass	33	35	33	34½
120	U. S. Steel	96	96⅝	96	96¼
15	Westingh. A. B.	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾
30	Westingh. Elec.	59	59	59	59
10	W. Penn. W. P.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Cons. Coal	98	98	98	98
28	Cons. Power	113½	111	113½	114
510	Cosden Ref.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
775	Cos. Oil & Gas.	12¾	12¾	11⅝	11⅝
165	Cos. O. & G. pf.	48	48	48	48
50	Davidson Chem	36½	37	36½	37
115	Elkhorn Coal	15¼	15¼	15	15
50	Seaboard Bank	10⅜	11	11	11
60	Un. Ry. & E.	27½	27½	27½	27½

BONDS.

|

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Chicle Com.
100 Aluminum Co. of America.
100 American Coal.
100 Boston-Va. Transportation.
100 Belding Brothers Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Electric Properties Com.
25 Farmers Loan & Trust.
20 German American Insurance.
25 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
50 Royal Baking Powder Com.
25 Winchester Repeating Arms.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Chicle Pfd.
100 Belding Brothers Com.
85 Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd.
25 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd.
50 Continental Insurance.
100 Great Northern Paper.
61 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
35 International Elevating.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd. & Com.
200 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
50 N. Y. Shipbuilding.
15 Winchester Repeating Arms.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Are Irregular After a Weak Opening—Trading Active in Spots.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 433,351 shares of stocks and $300,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 61,884; oils, 72,197, and mining, 299,260. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,500	‡Aetna Explos.	12⅛	12¼	11⅞	11⅞
200	‡Am. Drug Syn.	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅜
84	Am. Int. Corp., ($50 paid)...	52½	52½	52½	52½
1,200	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., or. b'r..	19⅞	20	19⅞	20
340	‡Butler Chem.,	4⅜	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
500	Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	1	1	1	1
200	‡Car L. & P.,	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	Chevrolet Mot.	191	191	184	187
505	Driggs-Seab'y,	85	88	85	88
1,200	‡Elec. Gun ...,	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
220	Emerson Phon.	9⅝	9⅞	9½	9⅝
300	‡Fisher Body Corp.	40	40½	40	40
500	‡Flemish-Lynn Phon.,	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1½
200	‡Gaston, Williams & W....	44	44	43¼	43¼
9,700	Falls Motors...	9	9	8	8⅝
100	Haskell & B.,	37	37	37	37
1,300	‡Imp. Carbon Chaser Co...	33	35	32	35
2,610	††Joplin Ore Spec., (n. at.)	58	60	55	59
200	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
100	Kathodian Bronze pf....	18	18	18	18
100	S. H. Kress..	64	64	64	64
200	‡Lake Torpedo Boat 1st pf..	8½	8½	8	8
300	‡Maxim Mun..	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
4,500	‡Midvale Steel	63⅝	63⅝	62½	62⅝
1,400	‡Pull. V. Cor.	3¾	3¾	2⅞	2⅞
500	‡Pull. V. C. pf.	6¼	6¼	6	6
200	‡Repub. M. T.	56	56	55	55
225	‡Sax. M. C. Co.	72½	72½	72	72
125	Seab. S. & M.,	25	*25⅛	25	25
1,100	Smith & T. pf.	10	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜
160	‡Standard Mot.	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
3,150	‡St. Joseph L.	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾
100	‡Strom. Carb.	42¼	43	42¼	42½
1,000	Subm. Boat, v. t. ctfs....	34½	34½	33¾	33¾
15	‡Todd Shipyds.	77	77	77	77
100	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs....	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,200	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp.	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
15,000	‡United Motors	60¾	60¾	58½	58½
200	U. S. Steam...	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1,200	Uni. Pr. Shar.	⅓	⅓	⅓	⅓
100	‡Wab.-P. Ter., w. i.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
600	White M. Co.,	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¾
2,000	‡Willys-O. rts.	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,000	‡W.-O. pf., rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	World F. Cor., v. t. ctfs....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
160	St. Oil of N.Y.	211	210	211	+2
90	Vacuum Oil...	294	286	291	+12

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	††Alberta Pet., Ltd., (a. p.)	58	58	58	58
400	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
700	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.) ..	14¾	14¾	14½	14½
4,000	‡Cos. Oil & G.	12	12½	11⅞	11⅞
2,500	‡Federal Oil...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,900	‡Gen. Ref. & Prod., w. i.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Int. Petr.,	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200	Met. Petrol...	14½	14½	14	14
7,000	††Midw. Oil...	40	40	38	40
900	‡Midw. Refin.	61½	61½	60	61½
950	‡Musk. Refin.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,700	‡N. Y.-Ok. Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
20,000	††Okla. Oil....	10½	11⅛	9	10
1,200	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000	Okla. P. & R.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
11,000	‡Omar O. & G.	67	68	62	62
827	‡Pan.-A. Pe., pf.	*90	92	*90	92
300	‡Sap. Oil & R.	9½	9⅝	9½	9½
1,500	‡Sinclair Oil..	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾
5,900	††Tex.-Mex. P.	96	98	96	98
800	‡Un. West. Oil	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
7,100	††Vac. Gas & Oil (a p.)..	35	38	35	38
700	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	‡Ala.-Pr. Met., (pros.).	50	51	50	51
1,200	††Alaska-West.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,000	‡Ariz. Copfids..	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
4,300	††Atlanta	11	11	10	10⅜
2,800	Big Ledge Cop.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
500	Bingham Min..	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅞
2,200	‡Ariz. United..	44	47	44	47
100	††Booth	14	14	14	14
6,500	††Boston & Mon.	81	81	75	75
200	Butte Cop. & Zinc v. t. ctfs.	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	Butte & N. Y..	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
1,400	‡Cal. Cop.	5½	5¾	5½	5⅝
2,500	Caledonia	60	61	60	61
3,000	‡Calmt.&Jerome	1½	1½	1½	1½
50	‡Columbia	70	70	70	70
300	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	‡Con.-Homestd.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Crys. Cop....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
875	Dundee - Ariz. Cop. (a pros.)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,565	††Emma Cop.	67	68	64	68
200	First Nat. Cop.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
750	‡Goldfield Con.	80	82	80	81
1,000	††Gold Mtn.	8½	8½	8½	8½
3,800	††G'dstone Mining. (pros.)..	36	38	36	37
3,200	‡Greenmonster.	2¼	2⅞	1¼	1¼
250	‡Hecla Mining..	5¼	5¼	4¾	5⅛
320	Howe Sound..	5	5	4¾	4¾
8,500	‡Ins. N. C. (a prospect)	77	79	72	76
20,000	J. V. (a pros.)	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
400	J. V. E. (a prospect)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	‡Jim Butler..	85	85	85	85
17,200	Jumbo Ext....	50	52	51	51
2,600	††Kewanaa	9½	10	9½	9½
300	Magma Copper	15¾	15¾	15½	15½
1,000	‡Marsa. Min ..	10½	10½	10½	10½
1,825	M. G. Min. v. t. ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	‡McKin.-Dar..	59	60	59	60
7,700	‡M. G.M.& M.	60	67	65	66
300	‡Mojave Tung.	3½	3½	3½	3½
300	‡Mont. C. M.	93	95	94	94
2,500	Monitor Silver	2¼	2¼	2	2
79,000	††Mother Lode	36	37	35	36½
15	N. Y. & H. R. Min. Co.	15¾	15¾	13¾	15¾
9,000	††New Mines	59	69	63	65
8,800	‡Old E. Leas.	18	19	18	19
1,000	Pacific Mines..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	††Pitts. Jerome	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Ray Ft. Min.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
27,500	††Rex Con. M.	22	23	18	22
2,700	‡San Toy	13½	13½	13	13½
600	‡S. C. Z. & L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
31,000	‡Silver Pick.	15	17	15	16
700	Stand. Sil. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Stewt. Mines..	¾	¾	¾	¾
5,300	‡Suc. Min....	33	35	33	34
500	Tonopah Belm.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400	Tonopah Min.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	United East..	3½	3½	3½	3½
6,000	‡U. S. C. M.	8	8	8	8
2,500	‡Un. Ver. Ex.	34	34	33¼	33½
425	‡U. M. C. ..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,200	‡West E. C...	79	79	78	78
350	‡Yus. Cons....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,000	‡West D. C...	38	38	38	38

BONDS.

$125,000	British 5s....	99¼	99½	98⅝	99
10,000	‡M. S. 5s....	95⅝	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜
100,000	Nat. Dev. 6½s, w. i.	100½	101⅛	100	101
40,000	‡Sin. O. 6s...	100	100	100	100
25,000	Sulz. 6s.....	100	100	100	100

‡Unlisted. per cent. *Odd lot.
Note.—Not reported Monday—450 Unity Gold at 3⅜.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord.	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Flem.-Lynn Phono...	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Grant Motor Car....	7	8	7	8
Hupp Motor Car.....	64½	67	64½	67
Holly Sugar	45	47	45	47
Holly Sugar pf.....	94	98	94	98
Internat. Motors pf..	15	20	15	20
Manhattan Transit..	1	1¼	1	1¼
Marconi of America..	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Metropolitan Motors..	3½	4	3½	4
Motor Prod.....	61	64	62	68
Mitchell Motors....	64½	70	64½	70
Peerless Tr. & M. C..	24	25	24	25
Princess Motors....	¾	1	1	1⅛
Scripps-Booth Corp..	50	52	50	52
Stutz	66	68	65½	66
United Drug.....	72	74	72	74
United Drug 1st pf..	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf...	87½	89	87½	89
United Profit Sharing	¾	¾	¾	¾

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden O. & G. pf...	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Houston Oil.....	13½	15½	13½	15½
Keystone Oil of N. Y.	70	75	68	75
Pierce Oil.....	11½	12	11½	12
Midwest Oil.....	38	42	38	42
Midwest Refining....	60	62	60	62
Wayland Oil & Gas..	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Wayside Oil & Gas..	52	54	52	54

MINING STOCKS.

Mines of Amer.....	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¼
Manchester Mines....	60	62	58	60
Round Mount.....	43	47	42	46
Tonopah Belmont....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Exulosives pf..	62	65	60	65
American Brass.....	283	287	283	288
Atlas Powder.....	175	178	175	185
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	100	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	122	124	122	124
Bliss (E. W.).....	590	605	590	605
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	80	70	80
Con. Fdry. & Forg...	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives..	380	460	400	480
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	820	830	815	*830
Du Pont Powd., new..	287	291	287	295
Du Pont Powd., deb.	101	103	100	104
Hercules Powder.....	325	330	325	333
Hercules Powder pf...	115	120	112	116
International Powder.	16	20	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond...	164	168	165	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	105	108	105	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	370	385	375	380
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1250	1400	1250	1500

GUNMAKERS PASS DIVIDEND.

Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company Delayed In Deliveries.

The Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company, maker of the Lewis machine gun, the Driggs-Schroeder field gun and a variety of munitions, passed its dividend on the common stock yesterday, though according to William Morris, Imbrie & Co., the company's bankers, it has delivered a considerable part of a 10,000 order of Lewis guns to Great Britain, perfected a 1,000 Lewis gun order from Canada, has delivered 350 machine guns on an order from this country and has begun to make deliveries on a three-inch field gun rivalling the French 75s.

A. E. Borie, President of the company, said that earnings were more than sufficient to warrant dividends on the common, and added:

"Owing to delays which could not have been foreseen in deliveries during June, July and the first half of August, and the consequent heavy increase in raw materials on hand, work in process, &c., the Board of Directors deem that the best interests of the stockholders will be more adequately conserved if no dividend on the common stock is declared at this time. Deliveries are now being made at an increasing and satisfactory rate."

The company was incorporated last year and has outstanding $9,000,000 common, $500,000 first preferred and $500,000 second preferred and $1,500,000 bonds. Dividends on the common were begun at the rate of $2.50 a quarter in March, 1915, and raised to $5 a quarter last May.

According to the company's bankers the delay in deliveries is due to a change by the British in specifications for the Lewis gun, which is standard in the Belgian, Canadian and British armies. The change, it was said, necessitated purchase of machinery which it took time to get and was due to no fault in the company.

SHIP BILL ADVANCED.

House Concurs In All Except Two Senate Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—With a quorum of Representatives back in Washington, the Administration Shipping bill was again taken up in the House today, and all except two of the Senate amendments were concurred in. The remaining amendments, which would admit foreign-built ships to the coastwise trade and require refusal of clearance to any vessel decling an American cargo for any other reason than lack of capacity, will be disposed of tomorrow.

Republicans, led by Representative Green of Massachusetts, opposed the bill. The amendments concurred in expressly exclude tramp steamers from the provisions of the measure, eliminate the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor from membership on the Federal Shipping Board, reduce the salary of members of the board from $10,000 to $7,500, and provide for investigation of means of meeting foreign discriminations against vessels flying the American flag.

Torpedo Destroyed Will In Mail.

Annie E. Blakely of 4,162 Forest Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, filed a petition yesterday in the office of Surrogate Herbert T. Ketcham, in Brooklyn, to have admitted to probate a copy of the will of her sister, Clara E. Watson, who died at 374 Prospect Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, on July 31, 1915. The petitioner stated that the original document was lost or destroyed on or about Sept 4, 1915, when the steamship Hesperian was torpedoed by a German submarine. It was in a registered letter in a mail sack on the steamer.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again nervous with erratic fluctuations, but the excitement was very much less pronounced than that experienced on Monday, and, on the whole, the undertone was firmer. There was a slight reaction at the start under over-night selling, due to margin calls and heaviness abroad, but during the day there was some good buying, and at times the market was distinctly strong. Toward the close there was a partial reaction, but final quotations were steady to firm at 2¾@3¼c net higher. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.38½c; No. 2 hard, $1.60¾; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.60¾, and No. 2 Northern Manitoba, $1.69¾, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
September..	1.45¾	1.40¾	1.43¾	1.40⅝	98⅛
December...	1.48⅝	1.43⅜	1.47¼	1.44	92⅝
May.....	1.50⅝	1.44	1.49¾	1.56½	97¼

CORN.

Aside from an easier feeling at the start, the corn market was firm, and final prices were ⅞ to 1¼c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 1⅞c., cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
September ..	83¾	81¾	83¾	84	71⅛
December	73⅜	71⅜	73¼	72⅛	61¾
May	76¼	75	76⅞	75⅜	63¾

OATS.

The oats market was firm in the face of liberal receipts on active covering by some of those who had sold out on Monday, and it was evident that the trade was less disposed to take a bearish view of the developments in the Balkans. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 52½@53c; No. 3 white, 52¼c; No. 4 white, 51½@52c; fancy clipped white, 54½@56½c, and ordinary clipped white, 52¼@54½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
September	45¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	36⅛
December	48	46¾	47¾	47½	36¼
May	51¾	49¾	51¼	50¾	38⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active, and price changes were irregular, but, on the whole, the undertone was steady, with reports of a fairly good cash trade, while hog receipts were moderate and prices firmer. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 12,000, estimated for Wednesday, 27,000; Kansas City received 13,000, and Omaha, 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
September	13.97	13.85	13.87	13.87	8.12
October	13.97	13.87	13.92	13.90	8.25
Ribs—					
September	14.30	14.20	14.27	14.17	8.27
October	13.97	13.90	13.90	13.90	8.42
Pork—					
September	27.45	27.30	27.40	27.20	13.32
October	26.07	25.95	26.00	25.97	13.32

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firm and higher early in the day, with good buying, which was thought to be for Western account. Toward the close an easier tone developed, especially for the near positions. Final quotations were 14 points net lower for September, while the other months were unchanged to 6 points higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	9.30	9.25
September	9.42	9.31	9.30@9.33	9.44
October	9.60	9.49	9.55@9.58	9.53
November	9.42	9.28	9.40@9.41	9.36
December	9.43	9.28	9.40@9.45	9.40
January	9.49	9.30	9.45@9.47	9.39
February	9.47	9.46	9.55@9.58	9.54
March	9.65	9.55	9.64@9.66	9.63

COFFEE.

Ope ations in the coffee market were smaller yesterday, and after opening steady at an advance of 2 to 4 points prices developed an easier tone, and at the close were 2 to 5 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 20,750 bags. The local spot market was inactive, but prices were firm at the recent advance, Rio 7s being quoted at 9½c and Santos 4s at 11¼c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	....	....	9.27@9.28	9.30
September	....	....	9.27@9.28	9.30
October	....	....	9.27@9.28	9.30
November	....	....	9.27@9.28	9.31
December	9.37	9.27	9.27@9.28	9.32
Janua y	....	....	9.31@9.32	9.35
February	....	....	9.35@9.36	9.39
March	9.47	9.39	9.39@9.40	9.42
April	....	....	9.44@9.45	9.47
May	9.54	9.50	9.49@9.50	9.51
June	....	....	9.54@9.55	9.56
July	9.64	9.60	9.58@9.59	9.60

SUGAR.

There was a continuation of liquidation in sugar futures, particularly in the October and December positions, and prices sagged rapidly until at the close net losses showed 14 to 30 points, with sales for the day 24,800 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	....	....	3.82@3.85	4.10
September	4.00	3.90	3.82@3.85	4.10
October	4.00	3.82	3.82@3.83	4.12
November	4.00	3.90	3.86@3.89	4.07
December	3.90	3.76	3.79@3.80	3.97
January	3.60	3.60	3.57@3.60	3.74
February	3.47	3.32	3.34@3.36	3.49
March	3.47	3.36	3.38@3.39	3.54
April	....	....	3.41@3.43	3.57
May	3.50	3.50	3.44@3.46	3.60
June	....	....	3.47@3.48	3.63
July	3.60	3.60	3.50@3.52	3.66

The local market for refined sugar was unchanged, notwithstanding the sharp reduction in raws, and prices were listed on the basis of 7¢@7.25 for fine granulated. Trading, however, was light, with buyers inclined to hold off and wait until some adjustment is made in prices. Influenced by the recent sharp declines on the sugar exchange, raw sugar was lower at the close, with a local refiner purchasing 5,500 bags Cuban, duty paid, store, at 3¼c, cost and freight basis, equal to 4.89c duty paid. Quotations: Centrifugal, 4.80c; molasses, 4.12c; cost and freight, 3¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts, 21,356 packages. Much more buying interest and a higher and firmer market nearly all classes of stock. There were sales on the Exchange of more than 1,000 tubs, mostly extras and higher scoring lots, in range of 33¼@33½c. undergrades were partially firm. Ladles in sellers' favor. Packing stock is somewhat higher. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per pound, 32½c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; seconds (83 to 87 score,) 31@32c; thirds, 27½@28½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 33@33½c; higher scoring, 34@34½c; firsts, 31½@32½c; seconds, 29½@30c; state dairy tubs, extras, 32@32½c; good to prime 29@30½c; common to fair, 25@28½c; renovated, extras, 28½@29c; firsts, 27@28c; lower grades, 25½@26½c; imitation creamy, extras, 27½@28c; ladles, current make, firsts, 28½@27c; seconds, 25½@26c; lower grades, 24@25c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 25½c; No. 2, 24½@25c; lower grades, 22½@24c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 17,574 cases. Arrivals are moderate, but the demand is not active and offerings appear to be sufficient at unchanged prices for the leading grades. Dirties and checks in small supply and higher. Storage eggs firm, but the trading is not so active as it was a week ago. Nearby whites scarce in the finest grades, and such continue in sellers' favor, with some sales reported at a further advance; medium and undergrades of very irregular value and generally unimproved. Fresh gathered, extra, fine, per dozen, 38@34c; extra firsts, 31@32c; firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds and porer, 22@23c; dirties, No. 1, 23½@24c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@22c; checks, good to choice, dry, 21½@22c; undergrades, 15@21c; refrigerator special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 29c; firsts, 27½@28½c; seconds, 25½@27c; refrigerator, State whites, 30@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 40@44c; ordinary to good, 32@38c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 30@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 28@34c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 36@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@34c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Partly cloudy Wed. and Thurs., with scattered showers and thunder storms; light n. winds.

Fla.—Showers and thunder storms Wed. and probably Thurs.; light e. to s. e. winds.

Ala.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except thunder storms in n.; light, variable winds.

Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; light, variable winds, mostly n. e.

Tenn.—Partly cloudy Wed. and probably Thurs.

Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio—Fair Wed., except showers and cooler in n. Thurs., fair; moderate w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; light w. winds.

L. Mich.—Showers and cooler Wed. Thurs., fair; light w. winds.

U. Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; cool; light n. e. winds.

La., E. Tex.—Wed. and Thurs., partly cloudy; probably showers on the coast.

Ark., Okla., W. Tex.—Wed. and Thurs., generally fair.

Ill.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; slightly cooler Wed. in extreme n.

Mo.—Partly cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Minn.—Fair Wed., warmer in w. Thurs. partly cloudy, warmer in e.

Wis.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; somewhat cooler Wed. in s. Warmer Thurs.

Iawo—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

No. Dak.—Partly cloudy Wed., warmer in e. and c. Thurs. fair and cooler.

So. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed. in n. and w.

Neb.—Partly cloudy Wed., warmer in n. w. Thurs. probably fair.

Kan.—Partly cloudy Wed. Thurs. fair.

TO REACH BUYERS.

To inform buyers arriving in New York of details of your manufacture announce them on the Business Page of The New York Times.—Advt.

COTTON IRREGULAR ON PRIVATE REPORTS

Department of Agriculture Expected to Show a Condition Around 60.

PRICES GAIN 21 TO 26 POINTS

News Not Altogether Unfavorable, as Beneficial Showers Have Fallen in Several States.

Cotton showed a great deal of irregularity yesterday. The undertone was extremely feverish and unsettled, with nervous and erratic price movements. Crop accounts of sensational character were in const

My Latest Skirt Model---
"The Cavalier"
A value such as "The Cavalier" was made possible through a large purchase of Satin Duchess bought for the express purpose of creating this particular leader.
No. T-2000—Satin Duchess, $4.25
No. T-2001—Taffeta, $3.75
Stitched with silk thread throughout.
P. J. BARASH
The Popular Priced Skirt Specialist,
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Crepe de Chene, Georgette, Novelty Stripes, Chiffons
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141 WEST 36TH ST. At Broadway

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—the rate at which we're selling our great trade-winning
$3.75 All-Wool French Serge **DRESS**
Come up and see the most crowded showroom in New York. Our values in serges and satins from $3.75 to $10.75 are the strongest in the market.
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Sole Manufacturers of Patterns For
The Ladies' Home Journal
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Between 16th and 17th Streets.
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SILK DRESSES
35 STYLES AT 7.50.
Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines, Serges and Combinations.
WONDERFUL STYLES AND VALUES.
The present high market price of silks does not affect our prices. Our merchandise is just as low as before the advance on the price of silks.
Immediate Delivery.
TIP-TOP WAIST & DRESS COMPANY,
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All Wool Velour Suits $9.00 and up
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BENJAMIN MARTIN,
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MISSES' & JUNIORS'
SUITS & COATS
Well-Made. Popular Prices.
QUICK DELIVERIES
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Our All-Wool Poplin SUIT, Satin-lined, is still breaking sales records. Come in to see it now. **$8.50**
TRIANGLE COAT COMPANY,
13-15 West 20th St.

WONDER COATS
Wool mixtures with fur collars. **$6.50**
Coats from $6.50 to $25.
Immediate Delivery.
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FANCY AND PLAIN TAFFETA.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES.
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RAINCOATS & RAINCAPES
For Men, Women and Children.
You will save 50 per cent. by seeing our line first. Stock on hand for 24-hour delivery.
Big Jobs on Hand.
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SILK DRESSES From $2.75 — WASH From $9.00 Doz.
Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas. 45 to $4.50
IPP & KWINT,
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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

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BROADCLOTH.—S. & H.; all colors; will pay spot cash. Telephone Farragut 9030.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany's Columbia plushes, cash. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

CAMPAIGN NOVELTIES. Mr. Kempner, 511 5th Av.

CHARMEUSE and Satin, desirable colors, wanted for spot cash. 6th floor, 30 West 32d St.

CHEVIOT.—Open for quantity American Woolen Co. No. 0341, green and plum; will pay cash. Madison Square 920.

COATS. — Wanted, women's and children's coats, latest possible styles, large lots preferred, surplus stocks from manufacturers, merchants, and dealers. Please send us full line of samples, with details. Quick cash settlements if desired. Chas. W. Becker, Com. Mcht., 72 Leonard St., New York City. Phone Franklin 1358; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

COATS.—Jobber placing big orders on coats. Take freight elevator, 114 West 26th St., fifth floor.

COATS.—Medium and high-priced; all day. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Big jobber open to buy better grade coats and suits. Seventh floor, 28 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will be looked at by jobbers, in the better grade. 10 West 24th, 11th floor.

CONTRACTORS on $3.75 crepe de chine and georgette waists must furnish their own samples; good workmanship and snappy styles wanted; quantity business will be given to right party; call with samples between 11 and 3 daily. Lipshitz & Adelson, 131 West 35th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Quantity; desire white, flesh, black, 40 inches; 75 to 80 cents, cash. Schlang, 151 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Contractors for satin crepe meteor, charmeuse, and party dresses; bring your own samples. Tenth floor, 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at new Fall silk dresses; large user; call with samples, 7th floor, 51 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Looking at samples of afternoon and evening dresses all week. 28-30 West 25th St., 1st floor.

DRESSES, coats, and suits; will pay spot cash for jobs. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1302.

FRENCH SERGES for cash; navy, brown, and green. Gramercy 5213.

GEORGETTE, crepe de chine and novelty striped materials in a quantity; spot cash. Pansy Waist Co., 153 West 23d St. Phone Chelsea 4146.

MACHINES.—We are open for Union Special or Singer overlock machines for spot cash. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St.

MACHINE.—Adding and listing machine; also Ball sample trunk; will pay cash. C 49 Times.

POPLINS, gabardines, and broadcloth; open for large quantity. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SERGE.—Can use large quantity of Julliards 54221, navy. International Dress Co., 138 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking from 3 to 5. 25 West 31st, 4th floor.

SWEATERS.—Wanted, men's, women's and children's sweaters, surplus merchandise; will unload large and small lots or surplus stock from manufacturers and dealers; please provide us with samples and full details; prompt cash settlements if desired. Chas. W. Becker, Com. Mcht., 72 Leonard St., New York City. Phone Franklin 1358; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

TAFFETAS.—Wanted, plain and changeable colors, at a price, for spot cash. Samuel Landau, 31 West 21st.

TAFFETAS.—Open to buy navy and black taffeta for cash, any quantity. M. Horowitz, 225 5th Av.

TAFFETAS.—Wanted, street shades, 75-85c. National Garment Company, 29 West 21st.

TRUNKS.—Six second-hand Waldorf trunks wanted. 'Phone 7184 Chelsea.

WANTED, contractors on suits; will supply materials. J 8 Times.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 460 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BEAVER.—Chase's white 3-inch beaver, 10 pieces, 8 straps to running yard, at $3.50 per yard. C 57 Times.

CHARMEUSE.—8 pieces of navy, 3 Copenhagen, very heavy quality, 36-inch cloth, $1.05 net, cash. Z 274 Times Annex.

COATS.—Ladies' and misses' plush and caracul coats for immediate delivery; low prices. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS.—Jobs white chinchilla and cloth; $2.25 up; plush trimmed, $9.75 up. Rineberg, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—100 white chinchilla and Spring mixtures cheap. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—Wonderful styles at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 46 West 27th.

COATS and SUITS.—A stunning American poplin suit, peau de cygne lined, $7.50; we have only double warp, heavy all wool serge suit, $6. M. J. Myers, 135 West 26th.

COATS, SUITS.—Wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

CORDUROY.—Dobson's style, C-3 wide wale, 54 inches; all colors. Telephone Farragut 9030.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Have large quantity of four-thread crepe de chine to sell, all colors. Call Eagle Skirt Co., 37 West 20th.

DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS.—1,000 wash skirts, 500 dozen cotton and silk waists, 300 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

ESQUIMETTE for sale; 10 pieces, $3.25 net. 9037 Farragut.

FALL COATS and dresses; job to close out. E. & S., 43 West 24th.

GOODS.—500 pieces fancy cotton goods for sale. Morris & Co., 115 Worth St.

HAVE 20 pieces good quality black French serge; $1 regular. H 174 Times.

SATINS.—Cotton back, Burgundy; good value; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 7593.

SEAL ART NUTRIA for sale. Sidney Blumenthal, seal art nutria and Hudson seal. Telephone Farragut 3666.

SERGES.—Will exchange 6602 navy and black for brown. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

SILK, 106 pieces, 40-inch brocades, evening shades, to close, $1 yard. Silk and Dry Goods Exchange, 423 4th Av.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Hyman & Haft, 44 East 26th St. Telephone Madison Square 5293.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, northeast corner 4th Av. & 29th.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av., 9380 Md. Sq.

SUITS.—See our all wool poplin suits, $8.75; suits and coats on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

VELOUR suiting for immediate delivery. Louis Livingston, 79 5th Av.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DRESSES.—Ladies' dress line for jobbing trade wanted by salesman. Experienced, 300 Times.

GOWNS, MILLINERY.—Lady having exclusive clientele, gowns, millinery, between here and Washington, will present select additions to her own lines; on consignment basis; credentials. J 9 Times.

SALESMAN children's dresses, middies; city, East; four years present house. J 22 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Monday....3½@4
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Hope of Peace Steadies Prices.

The expectation of an early peace is keeping prices steady in the local market for raw cocoa, notwithstanding the limited demand and the very heavy stocks that have accumulated. The domestic demand is expected to show material improvement early in the coming month, but there is said to be no real reason for expecting a better overseas business until the war ends and the British blockade is lifted. Here again, however, the hope of an early peace is sustaining local quotations, which were as follows yesterday on leading grades: Bahia, 14½@15¾c; Caracas, 16½@17c; Arriba, 17@17¾c; Grenada, 16@16¾c; Sanchez, 14¼@14½c; Hayti, 12¾@13c, and Maracaibo, 18@19c.

Worsted Brocades Selling Freely.

Secondary distributors of dress goods in this market report an excellent demand for all-worsted brocades, especially for those lines that retail at $1.25 to $1.50 a yard. Plaids are meeting a better demand every day, it is also reported, the bright patterns suitable for use in children's dresses being particularly active. Broadcloths are also among the leading sellers, as are wool velours for cloakings and suitings. Sport cloakings of this kind are in high favor.

Kid Shoes Lead for Early Fall.

Fall styles in women's shoes are now beginning to sell quite freely, though, probably because of the warm weather, buckskin suedes and buckskin tops are not selling as well as high kid shoes. High shoes of white kid are still moving freely, although all-black is regarded as the best bet, followed by any shade on the brown order. White or light-colored tops are proving popular in combination with lighter vamps. Quite a few button shoes are shown in the novelties, some of them being 7½ inches high. The use of beads on women's dresses for Fall is expected to insure a good sale of beaded strap boots and slippers. In the men's end, the sale of patent leather button and lace shoes with black cloth tops, either with plain toes or tips, is increasing for dress wear.

The Coal Situation Improves.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the tension in the anthracite trade is increasing as Summer draws to a close and the coal-burning season approaches. Wholesale offices are in receipt of many inquiries from dealers who are not numbered among their regular customers, but who are seeking to establish new connections because their regular sources of supply have failed them. Such a condition is a forerunner of premiums, for the larger companies are not accepting these outside orders now and this class of buyers will eventually be obliged to bid against each other in quarters where prices are governed by supply and demand instead of a definite circular. In the soft coal market the trend of prices is constantly upward, with the better grades advancing more rapidly than the cheaper ones.

Trade Acceptance and Misbranding.

Secretary-Treasurer Fernley of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association yesterday sent out literature to members bearing on the subject of trade acceptances and pending misbranding legislation. On the trade acceptance question the views were given of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, and Kenneth R. Hooker, Vice President and Treasurer of the Putnam-Hooker Company, Cincinnati. As to the misbranding of textiles, the so-called Barkley bill now before the Senate embodies the essential features of the British Merchandise Marks act, and appears to be generally favored on that account. The association, it was stated, is keeping in close touch with the consideration of this bill, which has passed the House of Representatives. Members will be informed of any developments requiring the influence of firms in putting this legislation through.

Retailers After Pile Fabrics.

The retailers are going after pile fabrics with a vengeance, as is manifested by the orders now coming in to jobbing establishments in this city. Velvets and velveteens are most in demand among the more staple goods, though there is a pretty fair call for corduroys. The darker shades of the latter, such as purple, green, plum, brown, navy and black, are active enough, but the average is brought down by the limited demand for the lighter colorings. White corduroys are said to be selling less freely in the South this Fall than heretofore, which is believed to be due to the heavy stocking up on these goods that was done earlier in the year in anticipation of a shortage and consequent higher prices. Practically all lines of pile cloths are very scarce. Lines are broken badly in many houses, and a real famine in these goods is looked for within the next month or two. Prices are moving up steadily on the most sought goods. One cheap line of velveteens, for instance, that used to job at 32½ cents a yard now brings 45 cents.

Ribbons That Are In Vogue.

One of the things that are rushing the ribbon business is the little girls' hair ribbon, which has come in again. For the last year or two she has been wearing neat bands, frequently of black velvet, around her head, but now the broad ribbon in taffeta and in moire, in the different shades that are running in other things, will be used for this purpose. The satin ribbon is stronger for other purposes, as it is too soft to stand out in big bows. There is not much done generally in fancy ribbons, though they are shown, and blacks and whites have been coming up in the last few days. For millinery purposes the ribbons are running quite differently, and in these there is metal shown in everything combined with colors. There are the colors with the gold or silver interwoven, there are the solid gold and silver ribbons, and they come with a variety of metal stripes, of different widths, stripes on the edges, in the centre, or only on one edge of the ribbon. These run largely in Nos. 5, 7, and 9, which are ⅝, 1¼, and 1½ inches wide. A heavy corded ribbon which has been known as belting is selling well this year for hat bands for different simple and sport hats.

He Failed to Figure Right.

There is a Southern dry goods retailer who was somewhat shocked to find yesterday that, after spending six weeks in this market hunting for merchandise at prices which he wanted to pay and succeeding in getting it, he was no better off, if as well, than if he had stayed home and let his buyers do their work in the regular way. It was the contention of this man that a way could be found to avoid paying the high prices asked, and he put it into practice by coming up here himself to buy Fall goods instead of sending his buyers. He hunted around and found the goods he wanted, and he was jubilant as a result of his success until a certain salesman who could not sell him showed him where he had probably lost out. The merchant has been living at a big hotel here at about double the cost of his living at home, and in addition to this there is the value of his time lost to the store through his long stay here. He probably saved about $500 on his season's purchases by careful searching, but his increased living expenses, the value of his time, and the tiring of his body just about used this amount up. In addition to this he had earned something of a reputation as a "grouch."

Gray Goods Prices Vary.

One of the features of the gray goods market these days is the variance of prices. Where mills have spot and nearby goods to sell, especially spots, they are asking prices that are more or less in the nature of premiums, though in many instances the same figures are quoted on goods wanted for the later deliveries. The variations of the cotton market again made business uncertain yesterday, though the best opinion was that coarse goods did better than printcloths. Sales for deliveries running through the next few months were reported on 37-inch 2.75-yard drills, and on three-yard and 3.25-yard goods of the same construction, at full prices. Large sales of 48-square four-yard sheetings were reported, these goods being quoted all the way from 6⅞ to 7¼ cents. In the printcloth end, sales of 39-inch 68-72s were told of at 7½ cents, with most mills asking 7¾ cents. September-October deliveries of 27-inch 64-60s were sold at 4¾ cents. It was reported that some of the Eastern mills are asking 8⅛ cents for 39-inch 80-squares. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	8¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	*7¾c	38½-inch, 64-36s	6¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	*7¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	4⅞c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fans and Handkerchiefs Among the Articles Considered.

The Board of General Appraisers decided yesterday that embroidered fans are now entitled to the same classification as under the preceding tariff act. The protest before the board stood in the name of Marshall Field & Co., who made importations at New York and Chicago. The Government maintained that the action of the Customs officials should be upheld in returning the fans as "embroideries," the contention being that the embroidery on the articles was of greater value than the fans themselves. The importers asked for a rate of 50 per cent. under the provision for "fans of all kinds." Judge Cooper said in his decision that the continuance of the same fan paragraph in the present act indicated the intent of Congress to make no change in the rate of duty. He quoted judicial authorities in support of this interpretation of the law, and reversed the Collectors at the two ports in levying 60 per cent. duty. B. Altman & Co., who filed a similar protest, were also sustained.

Marshall Field & Co. appeared as a protestant in a case involving the classification of handkerchiefs, many of which had been embroidered or ornamented with lace. On this account, the Collector at Chicago levied 60 per cent. duty on all of the importations. After hearing the testimony of witnesses for the importers and the Government, Judge Cooper decided that a portion of the shipments had been correctly taxed, and as to these goods affirmed the Collector. Relative to other goods, duty was reduced to 35 per cent. as hemmed handkerchiefs in chief value of flax, while the balance of the importation was allowed to come in at 40 per cent. as hemstitched handkerchiefs in chief value of flax. Reliquidation of the entries to that extent was ordered.

Three Chicago firms filed protests against the Collector's rate of duty on various lines of dry goods not specifically mentioned in the decision. When the cases came up for trial, the importers failed to support the protests by evidence, and relied on the records in the cases to win the lower duty claimed. The board found nothing in the Custom House papers to show that the Collector erred in his returns. The classifications were accordingly affirmed. The protestants were Mandel Bros., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and Marshall Field & Co.

RUSSIAN IMPORTS HERE.

They Include Beet Seed, Furs, and a Large Cargo of Flax.

Russian merchandise wanted badly by American manufacturing, chemical, and agricultural interests for many months is now in New York Harbor, awaiting various formalities prior to turning over the goods to the ultimate owners. All of the merchandise was consigned to Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and its value, as nearly as could be figured out yesterday at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is close to $2,000,000.

The present consignments, which are the largest to reach New York direct since the outbreak of the European war, comprise sugar beet seed, fox, squirrel, hare, and other furs; bristles, vetch seed, birch tar oil, fusel oil, flax, Oriental carpets, and a variety of other goods. The merchandise was brought over by the Kungsholm of the Russian American Line and the steamships Vologda and Hermes of the Russian Volunteer Fleet. The Hermes's cargo of flax alone was said to be worth $500,000, while the consignments of sugar beet seed had a value of $300,000 at the lowest estimate. The freight charges on the beet seed amounted to $18,000.

A Barnaud, Acting Commercial Agent in charge of the New York bureau, said yesterday that the consignment of flax was the largest to be received here direct since normal trade conditions prevailed. The merchandise now aboard the three steamships or on the docks represents goods for which formal application were made by importers nine or ten months ago. These applications had to pass through the hands of the officials of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Imperial Russian Commercial Attaché, and finally the Russian officials in Petrograd.

Importers were besieging the local offices of the bureau yesterday in an attempt to get possession of their goods, but in many cases the progress was slow. One of the chief causes of delay arose from the circumstance that many lines of merchandise arrived without the documents necessary either to satisfy the requirements of the Secretary of Commerce or to make entry in legal form at the Custom House. It was thought, however, that the invoices and other papers would arrive here on the next steamer from a European Russian port. Importers will probably be able to obtain some of the merchandise by putting up bonds with Collector Malone for the production later of the invoices covering the shipments.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ADRIAN, Mich.—J. H. Howell Co.; J. H. Howell, general mdse.; Imperial.

ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zenner Co.; F. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, muslin underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—S. Neuberger & Bros.; S. Neuberger, dress goods, prints, linens, white goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; M. Oppenheimer, notions, white goods; New Strand; M. Schneeberger, jewelry, leather goods; Longacre; O. Sedberry, dress goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss B. Dooley, dress trimmings; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Troy, ribbons; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; L. K. Gutman, dress goods, silks; 20 09th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; M. G. Frazier, laces, neckwear; A. A. Dieterle, dry goods; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. Pulitzer, men's, women's ready-to-wear; Breslin.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz & Co.; A. R. Swartz, misses', juniors' coats; 1,133 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Hirsch Millinery Co.; A. Hirsch, millinery; Imperial.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama Jobbing House; I. A. Kronenberg, dry goods, cloaks, furnishing goods, notions; Navarre.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; W. T. Giles, housefurn. goods, crockery, china, glass; 116 W. 22d.

BOSTON—William Filenes Sons' Co.; Mrs. Philleps, ladies' costumes, dresses; Miss Griffin, waists; Miss Reddington, waists; Miss Peck, petticoats; Miss Gelman, misses' skirts, children's coats, dresses; Mrs. Best, misses' dresses; basement, Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, sweaters; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. O'Brien, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Mr. Gallagher, men's clothing; Mr. Fanning, men's, boys' furnishings; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; F. Krauson, men's furn. goods; Miss A. Golding, waists, muslin underwear; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; T. O'Donnell, women's tailored suits; C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; C. J. Brady, floor coverings; S. E. Emery, petticoats, cotton underwear; F. C. Kimball, women's costumes; Miss G. D. Hurtubese, women's tailored suits, basement; 482 4th Av.

BOSTON—O. Blost Shoe Co.; Mrs. F. C. Durney, ladies' shoes; Vanderbilt.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, cloaks, suits; C. Koven, men's clothing; G. H. Noyes, millinery; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats and suits; 470 4th Av., Algonquin.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stearns Co.; L. S. Root, silks and velvets; 200 5th Av.; Murray Hill.

BOSTON, Mass.—L. P. Hollander & Co.; Mrs. A. S. Blood, misses's dresses and suits; 350 5th Av.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey Co.; C. H. Van Note, upholstery goods; 248 Church; Park Avenue.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, dresses, skirts; 315 5th Av.

BUCYRUS, Ohio.—I. Nussbaum & Sons; I. Nussbaum, clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Latham.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Given, Fall coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss L. Adams, Miss L. Yaeckel, ribbons; 18 West 28th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; F. O. Denson, millinery; 18 West 35th.

CHICAGO—S. M. & R. Co.; Wm. Rosenfeld fur trimmings, holiday novelties, fabric and leather handbags; 33 Union Square, Room 73.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. H. Holmes, men's furnishing goods, hats; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Greene's; Miss M. L. Livingston, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Browning, King & Co.; C. J. Reeve, children's wear; 16 Cooper Sq.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—H. & S. Pogue Co.; E. Crane, linings, flannels; 200 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; F. Hirsch, dresses, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Browning, King & Co.; T. J. Wise, boys' and children's clothing; C. A. Dolan, men's clothing; 16 Cooper Sq.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; Mrs. M. Lewis, misses' and children's wear; 37 West 20th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss H. Block, waists, dresses; 470 4th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Dealer's Mercantile Co.; L. G. Daniel, hosiery, millinery, notions; 621 Broadway.

DALLAS, Texas—Perkins Dry Goods Co.; H. G. Hodges, domestics; 75 Leonard.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—R. and L. Abrahams; B. & M. Abrahams, cloaks, suits, dresses; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT—D. J. Healy; Miss A. Lehan, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 334 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—National Clothing System; M. A. Lipsitz, clothing; Wallick.

DETROIT, Mich.—The Russell Co.; W. A. Miller, ready-to-wear; 11 W. 20th.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. A. Mayhew, muslin underwear; E. B. Nager, silk, wool, stout dresses; 354 4th Av.

ELKHART, Ind.—Cohen & Horwich; Mr. Cohen, general merchandise; 395 Broadway.

FRESNO, Cal.—Badin & Karm; Frank Considine, ladies' hosiery, underwear, gloves, ribbons, neckwear, laces, embroideries, notions, jewelry, leather goods, art goods; 116 W. 32d.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Wursburg Dry Goods Co.; G. A. Gehring, hosiery, underwear, men's furn. goods; 160 Grand.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring Dry Goods Co.; J. A. Hongerer, merchandise mgr.; 23 E. 26th; Bretton Hall.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Witmer, Bair & Witmer; P. W. Weidler, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—Hub Dry Goods Store; F. Rubenstein, dry goods, men's and women's wear; Aberdeen.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.—P. W. Riggle, ribbons, toilet goods, umbrellas, jewelry, leather goods; 315 5th Av.

INDIANA, Penn.—The Bon Ton; S. W. Rose, ready-to-wear, millinery; 72 Madison Av.; Latham.

INDIANAPOLIS—E. A. Lambeth, cloaks, suits; Grand.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; S. Goldberg, notions, knit underwear, leather goods, jewelry, laces, embroideries, trimmings, handkerchiefs; 225 5th Av.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.; J. F. Dearing, cloaks, suits, furs; Imperial.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Loeb & Hene Co.; S. Hene, dry goods; 334 4th Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Bair & Witmer; J. J. Bair, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Co.; Miss E. Martin, laces, ribbons, neckwear, trimmings; 75 Spring.

LAURENS, S. C.—The Minter Co.; R. A. Babb, clothing, shoes, dry goods, millinery; G. H. Blakely, clothing, shoes, dry goods, millinery; Collingwood.

LAWRENCE, Kan.—A. D. Weaver, dry goods; 1,230 B'way.

LINCOLN, Neb.—The Stoddard Co.; H. F. Hovland, women's ready-to-wear, furn. goods, corsets, underwear; 303 5th Av.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Doyle-Kidd Dry Goods Co.; H. W. Clapham, cloaks, suits, men's furnishing goods; 75 Leonard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. P. Selman & Co.; M. Lorch, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

LUMBERTON, N. C.—R. D. Caldwell & Son; Miss A. E. Linkhauer, millinery; Marlborough.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Bry, Block Mercantile Co.; M. J. Starr, millinery; 353 4th Av.

MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand; C. L. Upham, Jr., cloaks, suits, infants' wear; Miss R. Moon, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; 75 Spring; Park Av.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Blumenfeld, Locher Co.; Miss Williams, millinery; 640 Broadway.

MOBILE, Ala.—D. R. Dunlap Mercantile Co.; J. P. Moreland, notions, hosiery, laces, ribbons, fancy goods, jewelry, toys, furn. goods; 350 Broadway; Collingwood.

MONTREAL, Quebec—H. Morgan & Co.; Miss A. C. Nelson, fancy goods; R. Roome, notions, laces, ribbons; Park Avenue.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—R. Lyle, women's ready-to-wear; Sherman Square.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford Dry Goods Co.; A. J. Laliberte, cloaks, suits, waists; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; L. Dimond, boys' clothing; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. J. McGuire, furnishing goods, hosiery, knit underwear; P. H. Burke, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Levy, Loeb & Co.; M. W. Feingold, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, shirts; 220 B'way; Algonquin.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—D. H. Holmes Co.; A. P. Mengelle, men's furnishing goods, underwear; 19 E. 26th; Latham.

NORFOLK—Baltschell, dry goods; Brostel.

NORFOLK, Va.—Watt, Rettew & Clay; E. E. Purvis, silks, dress goods; 23 East 26th.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; A. Sharp, ready-to-wear, furs, petticoats; 75 Spring; Continental.

OTTUMWA, Iowa—Nelson Cloak Co.; D. Wareham, general merchandise; 303 5th Av.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; C. H. Clerk, cloaks, suits, waists; 75 Spring; Brostell.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Miss Katz, junior dresses; 15 E. 28th.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Lit Bros.; Miss Perrett, suits; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; E. Bohn, leather goods; Mrs. M. Garretson, Miss B. E. Ramsey, trimmed millinery; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; B. Lehr, jewelry; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—H. S. Faggen; S. Faggen, trimmings; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Broadway and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss L. M. Gordon, art needlework; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; F. B. Patton, silks, ribbons; 43 Leonard.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—The Fashion Emporium Co.; A. Kline, clothing; Aberdeen.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Browning, King & Co.; J. B. Leeman, clothing; 16 Union Square.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; J. H. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits; 621 B'way.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. E. Miller, furnishing goods, knit underwear; 432 4th Av.; Gregorian.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhodes; W. M. Didenhover, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; E. D. Pierce, window fixtures; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—M. Nausbaum & Co.; M. Nausbaum, silks, linens, cotton goods; Wallick.

SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; G. M. Daley, domestics, dress goods; 200 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; J. J. Hoar, infants', children's wear; McAlpin.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss M. C. Wood, infants' wear, boys' clothing; 240 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert Steiger Co.; F. M. Fenlon, millinery; 315 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Nathan Clothing Co.; L. Nathan, men's, boys' and children's clothing; 220 5th Av.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Toothe-Campbell Dry Goods Co.; H. J. Smith, domestics, silks, dress goods; 75 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS—Wildman Mfg. Co.; A. L. Wildman, house dresses; Woodstock.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—J. Rothschild & Co.; H. Hirschman, millinery; 581 Broadway.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Thompson-Hudson Co.; R. Ellis, fancy goods, notions, laces, embroideries, ribbons, neckwear, vellings, jewelry, men's furn. goods; 354 4th Av.; Hermitage.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Alexander's Quality Shop; A. J. Cohen, clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Union Square.

TROY, N. Y.—Wm. H. Frear & Co.; W. S. Raleigh, flannels; Grand.

WACO—Goldstein, Migel Co.; L. Migel, men's clothing, hdkfs., women's neckwear; 353 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Skann Sons & Co.; T. F. Finnin, leather goods; Miss A. Hagan, ladies' waists dresses; 215 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lansburgh & Bro.; J. H. Michaelis, cloths, dress goods; Imperial.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; F. E. Woodward, books, mag

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS

MAUCH CHUNK & GLEN ONOKO $1.50

BELLEWOOD PARK $1.00 round trip

Special all-steel trains leave:	For:	Sunday, Sept. 3. Mauch Chunk.	Bellewood.	Labor Day, Sept. 4 Mauch Chunk.	Bellewood.
New York (W. 23d St.)		8.20 AM	7.05 AM	8.20 AM	8.50 AM
" (Liberty St.)		8.30 "	7.15 "	8.30 "	9.00 "
Jersey City Terminal		8.45 "	7.27 "	8.45 "	9.15 "
" (Jackson Ave.)		8.50 "	7.33 "	8.56 "	9.21 "
Newark		9.10 "	7.50 "	....	9.41 "

Additional train Sept. 4 leaves Newark for Bellewood & Mauch Chunk at 8.30 A. M.
Returning same day leave: Glen Onoko 5.30 P. M., Mauch Chunk 5.40 P. M. Bellewood, Sept. 4, 5.45 P. M.; Sept. 3, 4.53 P. M.
For tickets and information inquire at ticket offices or station ticket agents.

Lehigh Valley Railroad
The Route of the Black Diamond

SANDY HOOK ROUTE STEAMERS
The comfortable, speedy way to Atlantic Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant, etc., leave
Foot of West 132d St., week days, 10.00 A.M., 2.45, 7.00 P.M. Sundays, 8.30 A.M., 12.30, 3.00 P.M., (10.10 P.M., E. Long Branch only).
Foot of West 42d St., week days, 8.50, 9.50, 10.50 A.M., 12.30, 1.50, 3.15, *4.15, *5.20, 6.00 P.M., Sundays, 9.00, 10.00 A.M., 1.00, 4.20, 7.15 P.M. (10.40 P.M., E. Long Branch only).
Foot of Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.15, 11.00 A.M., 1.00, 2.15, 3.45, *4.45, *5.45, 8.20 P.M., Sundays, 9.30, 10.30 A.M., 2.30, 4.50, 7.35 P.M., (11.10 P.M., E. Long Branch only).
* Will not run September 4.

BERMUDA
SURPRISINGLY LOW RATES
All expenses ashore & afloat
8, 9 & 10-Day Tours.
Next Sailings Sept. 6, 16, 27, Oct. 7, 18, etc.
Short Sea Trips—Tickets & Tours Everywhere.
Literature, Rates, Information FREE.
DELLEVIE'S TOURS
1475 B'way, at 42d St., N.Y.
'Phone If you like, Bryant 7170

AMERICAN EXPRESS
TICKETS AND TOURS
An International Travel Agency
BERMUDA 8 day tour inclusive expenses..... $42.50
HALIFAX, N. S. / Round Trip, 6 days..... $60.00
ST. JOHN'S, N.F. / 12 days inc. exp. $42.00
ST. JOHN'S RIVER, Fla., 8 days inclusive expenses..... $42.00
66 BROADWAY. Tel. Rector 6800.
118 W. 39 ST. Tel. Greeley 4561.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
CALLING AT LIVERPOOL.
Royal Main Twin Screw Geared Turbine.
Tuscania, Sat. Sept. 23 Noon
Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

CAMPORT & HOLT SOUTH AMERICA LINE
BARBADOS BAHIA.
Rio de Janeiro—Santos—Montevideo—Buenos Aires.
S. S. VAUBAN.....SEPT. 9, 10:30 A. M.
S. S. VASARI.....OCT. 7, 11:30 A. M.
CAMPORT & HOLT, Ltd., 42 B'way, N. Y.

SPANISH LINE Compania Trasatlantica
(Cargo and Passengers)
For CADIZ and BARCELONA.
S. S. MONTSERRAT....September 6
For HAVANA and VERA CRUZ.
S. S. ANTONIO LOPEZ....Sept. 12
J. ZARAGOZA, Agent, Pier 8, E. R.
Telephone, Hanover 210.

BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN
7 Days' Cruise—2,200 miles on four Lakes
$40. Meals and berth included.
STEAMSHIP SOUTH AMERICAN.
DELIGHTFUL SHORT SEA TRIP.
Restful and Healthful.
SAVANNAH LINE, 140 W. 42d St., New York

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
All-the-Way-by-Water
TO BOSTON
METROPOLITAN LINE
Route via Long Island Sound, Beautiful Buzzards Bay and the
CAPE COD CANAL
MUSIC ON EACH STEAMER
Superb Steel Steamships, MASSACHUSETTS and PILGRIM. Pier 14, North River, foot of Murray St., New York. Week Days and Sundays at 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A.M. Same service returning.
Tickets and information at Pier, also at New York Transfer Co. Offices and various Tourist Agencies.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line, lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M., Sundays, 4 P. M. Due New London, 6 A. M.
New Bedford Line, Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
CALLING AT LIVERPOOL.
Royal Main Twin Screw Geared Turbine.
Tuscania, Sat. Sept. 23 Noon
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7 Days' Cruise—2,200 miles on four Lakes
$40. Meals and berth included.
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DELIGHTFUL SHORT SEA TRIP.
Restful and Healthful.
SAVANNAH LINE, 140 W. 42d St., New York

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TO BOSTON
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Route via Long Island Sound, Beautiful Buzzards Bay and the
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MUSIC ON EACH STEAMER
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New Bedford Line, Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat $1.90
Direct
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $5
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 36, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.80 BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50
Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

BEAR MOUNTAIN AND HIGHLAND LAKE
45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Weekday & Sunday TWO-BOAT Service
Str. "Highlander" Leaves Battery Pier, 9:15 A. M.
Str. "Rosedale" Lv. W. 129th St., 10:00; Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.
EXTRA TRIP SAT. AFTERNOON.
Leaving Battery 1:30, W. 132d St., 2:00 P. M.
Round Trip, Weekdays, 75c. Children, 25c.
Sundays and Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
MUSIC. DANCING. McAllister Steamboat Co.

STEAMER
'Mandalay'
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting.
Lve. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 7:30 P.M. Returning lve. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M.
FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad

ROUND TRIP $0.50 RED BANK LINE
Red Bank, Locust Point, Fair Haven or Highlands, Oceanic.
Lv. Pier 24, 8:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m.; Battery, 8:55 a.m., 2:55 p.m.; SANDY HOOK. Lv. Franklin St., 9:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a.m.

Hartford Line
From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 4 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.15.

Niagara Falls over Labor Day

$11.40 Round Trip via West Shore
$12.65 Round Trip via N. Y. Central
Tickets on sale Sept. 1, 2, 3, (on Sept. 1 only for trains 6.00 p. m. and thereafter), return limit, Sept. 5.
Very Low Fares also to
Adirondacks
Thousand Islands
Green Mountains
Lake George
Complete bulletin of excursions and Niagara Falls Booklet at Ticket Offices or address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York.
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Go To BERMUDA
Cooler Than Middle Atlantic Coast Resorts
For *Your* Vacation
8-Day Tours $42.50 & Up
Inc. All Expenses—Steamer, Hotel & Side Trips
All Outdoor Sports, Including
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Cycling, Fishing.
S. S. "Bermudian"
Sails from N. Y. alternate Weds. & Sats.
For booklets apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Price, Peck & Son, 245 and 2,081 B'way, 264 and 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av.; G. P. Masters, 1,248 B'way; Frank Tourist Co., 366 B'way; Gillespie, Klinports & Beard, 309-11 5th Ave.; McCarroll Tours, 1,265 B'way.

8-DAY VACATION TRIP
$42 Including All Expenses
Delightful outing at sea and ashore. Ask for "Ideal Vacation" folder.
$80 excursion to Texas and return. Connections for San Antonio National Guard Encampments, etc.
CLYDE-MALLORY LINES
Pier 36, North River, N. Y.
City Ticket Offices, 290 and 1,375 Broadway

Sailing under American Flag to
South America
Direct Passenger Service to Montevideo and Buenos Aires (about)
"Crofton Hall," Sept. 9
New 12,000-ton steamship
Norton Line
Norton, Lilly & Co.
General Agents
Produce Exchange Bldg., N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK--BORDEAUX--PARIS
ROCHAMBEAU
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 3 P.M.
*S. S. CHICAGO....Sat., Sept. 9, 3 P. M.
†LA TOURAINE....Sat., Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
†LAFAYETTE.....Sat., Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
*One class cabin. †First and second cabin.
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

THE FINEST SUMMER CRUISE ON THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD
12 DAY All Expense Northern Cruise $60.00 UP
Visiting Foreign America
European cruise. Visiting *HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, the land of Evangeline, and ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, the Norway of America,* via the
Red Cross Line
New tourist steamships, STEPHANO and FLORIZEL, fitted with every convenience and safety device. Cost of trip includes every essential expense. 7 days at sea and 5 days ashore. Splendid orchestra, sea sports. Ship is your hotel for the entire trip. Reduced Rates for Superior Accommodations. September. Write today for illustrated booklet 68.
Bowring & Co., 17 Battery Pl., N. Y.

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
CARPATHIA.....TUE., SEPT. 5, 5 P. M.
ORDUNA.....SAT., SEPT. 16, 5 P. M.
*TUSCANIA.....SAT., SEPT. 23, NOON
SAXONIA.....SAT., SEPT. 30, 5 P. M.
CARPATHIA.....SAT., OCT. 7, 5 P. M.
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
ANDANIA.....SAT., SEPT. 23, 5 P. M.
PANNONIA.....WED., SEPT. 27, 5 P.M.
ALAUNIA.....SAT., SEPT. 30, 5 P. M.
21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

American Line
ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
Finland.....Sept. 1 | New York.....Sept. 2
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.....Aug. 31 | Adriatic.....Sept. 7
Office 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK
Hallo Olay.....Aug. 31 | Frederik VIII.....Sept. 6
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N.Y.

Bermuda—8 days, with or without hotel accommodations, $25 and up. Send for itinerary.
GILLESPIE, KINPORTS & BEARD,
311 5th Av., N. Y. Phone 9050 Mad.

FABRI LINES
N. Y.—Azores—Lisbon—Naples—Marseilles
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

CASH FROM DUAL SYSTEM.

Interborough Makes First Payment to City of $8,584.73.

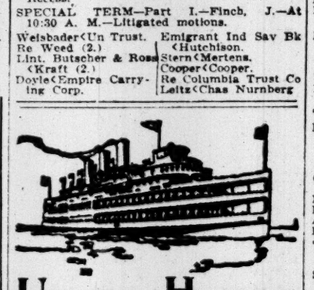
The first financial return to the city from the dual subway system was received yesterday when the Interborough Rapid Transit Company paid to the Controller $8,584.73 as rental under the certificate for the third tracking on the lines of the Manhattan elevated system. The certificate granted by the Public Service Commission on March 19, 1913, provided that the company pay to the city two per cent. of the increased receipts from express service. This rental covers the initial operation of the third tracks from Jan. 17 to July 1, 1916.

This rental provision is merely temporary. As soon as the elevated extensions to the Manhattan system go into operation the entire receipts of that system are pooled and the city gets one-half of the excess net receipts over the receipts for the two years ending June 30, 1911. This rental is on purely company work.

As soon as the city subways reach a self-supporting stage the city will also receive not only interest and sinking fund charges on city bonds, but also a division of profits from their operation.

Car in Tennis Special Derailed.

The last car of a special train of the Long Island Railroad carrying persons returning from the tennis tournament at Forest Hills, L. I., left the rails at about 6 o'clock last night as it was passing by the Sunnyside yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and tied up the incoming traffic of the main line and the North Shore divisions of the road for more than an hour. The train was not running fast, and the only damage was to the car and the third rail, which was torn up.



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant a la Carte.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Henrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 8 A. M.; W. 129th St., 8:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 8:40 A. M. Landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return to 42d St.
Special Trip Sat., Sept. 2,
to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P.M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P.M.
Special Labor Day Trip to Kingston Point and return on Str. HENDRICK HUDSON.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and intermediate landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.
Hudson River
Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday (no trip up September 4th) foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:20; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1067 Spring.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
AND SUNDAY DAY SERVICE
Peoples Line at 6 P. M. daily. Night Express Line, week days at 7 P. M.; Sundays at 9 P. M. Sunday Day Service at 9:30 A. M. from Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal Street; from W. 132nd Street Pier half hour later.
$1.50 Inside and $2.00 Outside Rooms.
Telephone day or night, Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
ALBANY TROY & THE NORTH

GLEN ISLAND
Boats Battery today, 9:30 & 10 A. M. & 1:30, 3 & 6 P. M. E. 24th St. 30 min. later, Bronx, (E. 138th St.,) 9:30, 2 & 7

YACHT "PALISADES"
FOR INTERSTATE PARK
Two 25-Mile Trips Daily. Close Under Palisades. STOPS AT ENGLEWOOD, ALPINE AND FOREST VIEW PLAYGROUNDS. Round Trip 40c.; One way 25c.; between Playgrounds, 10c. Splendid orchestra. Leaves W. 132d Street Pier 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; returns 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave station New York Day Line Piers, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 665 Gramercy

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES A. WALSH, Plaintiff, against STUART M. GRIGGS, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

FOLEY & MARTIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated, August 4, 1916.

To STUART M. GRIGGS, the above named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice John V. McAvoy, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 12th day of August, 1916, and filed on that day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House, Brown Stone Building, Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York.

FOLEY & MARTIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated, New York, August 15, 1916.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against.*

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:
Jennie R Stern, John Kellock, New Premier Market, Inc., J Clavel Co, William T Greene, Hayman Wallach, Fred Oehl, Frantin & Kostick, Howard W Fox, Philip Chorna, John Pitman, Charles W Graham.
Under objections: Max C Kranz, Samuel Goldberg, Abraham Goldenburg.
Adjourned cases: David Zizmor, George D Snyder, Jr.
Motions: Delta Theatre Corp, Bender, Robinson & Co, Solomon Sobol, O L Cushman & Co, Max G Rieser, Framingham Hat Co, Adolf Mandel, Louis F Winckler, Gingold & Scheffer, Edward E Pidgeon, Arthur B Conversano, Myer Hart, 114 St & 7 Av Con Co, Ribak & Goldberg, Richard Van Wyck Thorne, Alex H Fishman, Charles Lake, David Kessler, Philip Goldstein, Abraham Menzin, Frederick Buek & Co, Jacob Parness, Rubin Lindenbaum, Peerless Cream, &c, Co, US Stand Chem Wks.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.
Re Merritt & Chapman D & Wreck Co.
Re David J Conroy.
Hastorf‹Leonard & M Brew Co.
Re Reichert Towing Line, Inc.
Billings‹Kinsella.
Abdula et al‹SS Reimer et al.
Cooney, Eckstein & Co ‹F & J Auditore Co and D B Flannery.
Indiv Drinic Co‹Pub Serv Cup Co.
Spencer‹Babylon RR Co. (2.)
O K Tool Holder Co‹J H Williams Co.
Co, Inc.
US Printing, &c, Co‹Powers.
White‹Griggs.
Rau‹Ursuline Realty.
Prager‹Garfinkel.
Wiesen‹Wiesen.
Flagler‹Browne.
Lebaudy‹Carnegie Tr.
Seitz‹B H RR.
Dibble‹Hooker.
Herman‹Herman.
Re Blue Ribbon Dairy Co (Aarons.)
Blossom‹Hodgens.
Lebaudy‹Carnegie Tr.
Re Wagener.
Lassman‹Barkin.
Weil‹CNY.
Re Blumenkrohn.
Re Jacobs.
Re Snyder.
Spath‹Spath.
Lindbloom‹Lindbloom (2.)
Horgan‹NY Con RR.
Locke‹McVoy.
Drillich‹Drillich.
Re G G Hillel & Co.
Weinstock‹Ward Baking Co.
Simon‹Emergency Rty
Re Burns Bros.
A B McBee Co‹Fidelity & Dep Co.
Re CNY.
Butler‹Williamsburgh City F I Co.
Ex rel Arnold‹Purdy (3.)
Ex rel Groller Club‹same.
Ex rel Field‹same (2.)
Cohen‹Michelson.
Pechenick‹Rubenstein.
Kaufman‹Held.
Locke‹McVoy.
Feifer‹Schulman.
Dorado‹Dorado.
Dobbins‹A A Voux, Inc.
CNY‹Ruskay.
Nicholas‹Am Surety.
Re Noyes.
Re Bowie Dash Rity.
Roth‹Kane.
Tompkins‹Wiedersih.
Ziegler‹Geiber.
Kemp‹Able Realty Maintenance Co.
Hirsch‹Hirsch.
Canino‹Canino.
Re Bloom.
People‹Schwartz.
Moss‹Betts & Betts Corp.
Re CNY (Rosedale Av)
Hoyt‹Goodstein.
Marks‹David Mayer Brew Co.
Darrow‹Humiston.
Lefcourt‹Berefein.
Burns Bros‹Logan Coal Co.
Tompers‹Tompers.
Antonucci‹H J Kumburger Co.
Re Hurwits.
Beach‹Beach.
Rosenberg‹Hommell.
Re CNY.
Stoff‹Deegan.
Lincoln Trust Co‹Goldenberg.
Baer‹Baer.
Schmutz‹Schmutz.
Mac B & I Co‹Mooney.
Lindblom‹Lindblom.
Mutali‹Francini.
Howard‹Howard.
Robertson & Co‹Central Cuba Sugar Co.
Hennessy‹Hennessy.
Re Watkins.
Kahn‹Saperstein.
Becker‹Becker.
Re Bates (Clevinger) (2.)
Re same (Morowetz.)
Re Thomas‹Gorth.
Un Sq Sav Bk‹Fuchs.
Dorado‹Dorado.
Tanzer‹Tanzer.
Gruber‹Nat. Biscuit.
Nelson‹Bardale Rlty.
Pfeiffer‹Kramer.
Re Caldwell.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.
PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.
PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.
PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate: Norbert Gunzberger, Elizabeth Petrie, August Seltmann, Ella F Lawrence, Floyd Grant, Lucy J Wood, Mary A Linkman, Rosalie E Pierce, Margaret Coyne.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Motions at 10 A. M.
Young‹Bd of Aid'man
Romeo‹Kings Co L(2)
Kent‹Flynn.
Fontana‹Levlin.
Feldman‹Feldman.
Re 2d & 3d Sts.
Miller‹Ginsberg, (2.)
Underhill Hud Oil Co.
Gordon‹Lindsey.
Re Zeplin, (Spiegelglass.)
Bhargo‹Adolph Kippel Wallace Co.
Fagelman‹Fliss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.
Swinkin‹Friedman.
Re 62d St.
Israel‹Mardhoff.
Nolan‹Ames Con Co.
Re Roche, (Connell.)
Re Roche.
City‹Woodhaven Gas Light Co.
Halper‹Halper Corp.
Rurne‹B U Gas Co.
Re Audley Clarke Co.
Kent‹Flynn.
Begon‹Jennings.
Friedman‹N E RR.
Lipp‹Dreyer.
Ryder‹Ryder.
Brown‹Meserole.
Archman‹Martin.
Reich‹Marcks.
Rogan‹Rogan.
Baumann‹Baumann.
Lang‹Mrs Gerber.
Same‹Rauch.
Smith‹C I & B RR.
Brown‹Amer Ry Traf Co.
Re Schuster.
Re Duryea Place.
Clark‹Clark.
Avrach‹Greenberg.
Scofield‹Grove.
People‹Lacy.
Nolan‹Barrymore.
Aquino‹Ten H Dept.
Patane‹Intall.
Re Pabenside Av, (Sullivan.)
Re 10th St. (Davis.)
Re Gerry Av. (Keller.)
Re Hoyt Av. (Leininger.)
Re Sneden. (Quimby.)
Ratz‹Hummerich, (2.)

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces: Van Nortwick, Bellstore, Lehrer, Greenberg, Goldman, Conroy, Formal, Braverman, Blabee, Ferro, Brunner, Conversser, Meyer, Terrky, Haywood, Allen, Kline, Black, Armstrong.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of: Harold Kalleberg, William R Freeman, Maria Mordo, J Lawrence Marcellus, Administration of: David Davis, Accountings of: Mary E Healy, Meta Hayes, (2.) William A Kempf, Robert H Barry, H F W Kaminaann, Jane Buckley, Giventer infants.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Upper Heights Plot for Apartments—$350,000 Mt. Kisco Estate Sold—J. Romaine Brown Purchases Van Cortlandt Terrace Home—Business Leases.

Manhattan was only mildly active in realty dealing yesterday, but several out of town sales, including a $350,000 estate at Mt. Kisco added to the general tone of the market.

In Manhattan the chief feature was the sale of the upper Heights plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of 160th Street, 248 feet east of Riverside Drive, by the Kinshle Engineering Company, A. W. King, President. The sellers acquired the property last May and obtained a $100,000 building loan for the erection of two six-story apartment houses. The buyer is a builder or a building syndicate which intends to go ahead with the operation. The plot abuts a twelve-story apartment under construction by Jacob Axelrod on Riverside Drive.

$350,000 Mt. Kisco Purchase.

One of the largest deals in the choice section of Mt. Kisco, Westchester County, has just been closed in the sale of the new country home of Denniston M. Bell of Tuxedo, with about 197 acres of land. The residence, a large building of thirty-four rooms, was completed last Winter for the occupancy of Mr. Bell's mother, but her death led Mr. Bell to put the property on the market. The property has been held at $350,000. The new owner has purchased for occupancy.

The estate is near the Summer homes of Arthur H. Scribner, Charles F. Darlington, Robert Van Cortlandt, J. H. Towne, R. K. Fox, and H. J. Whitehouse. In addition to the new residence, there are several outbuildings, including a garage.

The sale was negotiated by Frank D. Turner, Jr., of the Robert E. Farley organization, in conjunction with H. R. Lounsbury. The seller was represented by the Albert B. Ashforth Company.

Buys East Side Dwelling.

Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., has purchased from Catherine Martin 211 East Sixty-first Street, a three-story and basement dwelling on a lot 16 by 100.5, located 155 feet east of Third Avenue. The property was held at $13,500.

Builder Buys Heights Plot of Fourteen Lots.

As a site for six-story apartment houses E. M. Krulewitch has purchased from S. & H. Blumenthal a plot of fourteen lots, 332 by 100, on the north side of 170th Street, between Fort Washington Avenue and Broadway, comprising the block front with the exception of the corners. The buyer recently completed a row of six-story apartments on 171st Street.

J. Romaine Brown Buys Residence.

J. Romaine Brown, one of the oldest and best known real estate men in the city, has purchased the residence of Carl Wicke on Fanshaw Avenue, Van Cortlandt Terrace, Southwest Yonkers, for occupancy. He has also purchased from the Van Cortlandt Realty Company the vacant plot 136 by about 100 feet in the rear of the residence for a garden.

Bronx Sales.

McLernon Brothers sold for the Lawyers' Mortgage Company to an investor the three-story and basement brick and stone residence at 124 West Fordham Road, twenty-eight feet west of Andrews Avenue.

Greenpoint Factory Sale and Lease.

A factory deal in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn has been closed through Corwith Brothers, who sold for L. Berkman the three-story factory building on Richardson Street and Debevoise Avenue, 75 by 100, to H. U. Rosenthal. The latter immediately leased the building to the Century Fire Proof Door Company for a term of ten years at $2,000 a year. The property was held at about $40,000.

Brooklyn.

The business buildings on a plot 60 by 100 on the west side of Fifth Avenue, forty feet north of Bay Ridge Avenue, have been sold by Walter S. Ross for Lewis Gold.

Long Island.

William Booker has purchased several building plots in Huntington estates, Huntington, L. I. The plots have a frontage of 366 feet on Sound View Avenue. Theodore S. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

E. F. Van Der Heim has purchased from E. Suydam, a plot 40 by 100 on the west side of Chambers Street, near Warburton Avenue, Bayside.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., has sold the Kampfe property at Manetto Hill, Woodbury, L. I., a stock farm, consisting of 153 acres with house, large barns, outbuildings, &c., to a client who will improve for his own use.

The estate of Governor George W. Baxter of Tennessee has sold his thirty-one-acre farm at Greenvale Road, L. I., to Louis E. Stoddard, the international polo player, who will enlarge and remodel the dwelling. S. A. Warner Baltazzi negotiated the sale.

Westchester County.

Wertheim & Clear sold for Paul A. McGolrick, to an investor the three-story semi-detached brick residence 5448 East Third Street, corner of Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon Heights, Mount Vernon.

Commercial Leases.

Ogden & Clarkson Corporation have leased the store at 27 West Thirtieth Street, for Horace S. Ely & Co., to the Ideal Woolen Company, and the store at 43 West Forty-sixth Street to Siebrecht Brothers, Inc.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has rented the building at 242 South Street to H. G. Dale, and the store and basement at 69 Cortlandt Street to Herman Bucans.

Mary A. Goodsell, represented by George W. Pitt, attorney, has leased through A. N. Gitterman, as broker, the entire building at 204 West Seventy-sixth Street, for a long term of years to the Grease Spot, Inc.

The M. Rosenthal Company has leased to the Martinique Lunch the building at 525, Sixth Avenue.

M. & L. Hess, Inc. have leased the store and basement at 577-9 Broadway to the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, cotton goods, for a term of years, at a rental aggregating $40,000. Carstein & Linnekin represented the owner.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Duff & Brown Company have leased for Robert Manger to W. F. Smith the three-story dwelling at 423 West 147th Street, and for Marie Thompson to K. Kendrick the four-story dwelling at 423 West 148th Street.

Porter & Co. have leased for the estate of Leah Solomon to Gwendolyn Huggins, the three-story dwelling at 2,103 Madison Avenue.

Goodwin & Goodwin have rented for Dr. Edgar T. Weed to Frank and Katrina Reiman the four-story dwelling at 246 Lenox Avenue.

Slawson & Hobbs on Fifth Avenue.

Slawson & Hobbs are making extensive alterations to their building at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, and when completed, the company, which was established by Frederick G. Hobbs and George L. Slawson, will open its Fifth Avenue office.

It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy about Sept. 15.

Bronx Loan.

New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $40,000 to the Creston Building Company on the northeast corner of 198th Street and Creston Avenue, improved with new flats.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

30th St, 6 East, s s, 137.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20x98.9, five-story building and stores; New York Life Insurance Co. against F. E. Johnson et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; due, $58,893.50; taxes, &c., $625.90; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

30th St, 8 East, s s, 137.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20x98, four-story building and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; due, $58,857.32; taxes, &c., $601.95; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

70th St, 262 East, s s, 74 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; S. R. Weil and another, trustees, against Isaac Corsun et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; due, $15,688.58; taxes, &c., $1,380.77; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Esser St, 138, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; six-story tenement and stores; J. L. Buttenwieser against Charles Goldenberg as trustee, et al.; Unger & U., attorneys; due, $29,715.01; taxes, &c., $1,70; to the plaintiff for $42,000.

By Henry Brady.

121st St, 105 East, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against H. W. Le Roy et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $5,786.13; taxes, &c., $235.10; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Samuel Marx.

26th St, 158-162 West, s s, 118 ft e of 7th Av, 85x98.9; U. S. Trust Co. against Wesex Realty Co., et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $50,913.78; taxes, &c., $785.69; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

30th St, 536 West, s s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; J. L. Ford against Cassandra Mendelson

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Property of every description in Montclair and surrounding territory for sale or rent. Send for Illustrated Booklet A.
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Spanish Home
9 Rooms,
3 Baths.

Living room 27 feet long; open fireplace; all conveniences; parquet floors, &c. Send for photos. Address
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95 acres; 13 miles out; auto road; 45 minutes Manhattan by train; good elevation; fine rolling fertile land; brook; can make deep lake near house at small expense; lots fruit; nine acres alfalfa; some woods; very excellent house, 2 years old; fine reception room; living room 16x25, dining room 18x22, nine large bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms, expensively fitted; vapor heat, electricity, hardwood floors; numerous outbuildings; cottage; surprisingly priced at $20,000 to close estate.
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Physician's Corner Apartment
Cathedral Court
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Corner 115th St., overlooking Park.
All improvements; 5 and 6 rooms.
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430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths

Rents	Parlors	18x23
$1,500 to $1,800	Dining Room ..	15x18
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A charming home of 12 rooms, 3 baths; finely situated on large plot with 800 feet street frontage; large living room with open fireplace; parquet floors, beamed ceilings, electric light; walls paneled in hardwoods.
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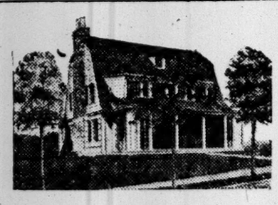

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3, 5, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
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The Lucania
235 West 71st Street, Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
3 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
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105 West 72d Street
Between B'way & Columbus Av.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,300 to $1,900.

"Oregon"
No. 162 West 54th Street, Southeast Corner 7th Avenue.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,700.

"Stanley Court"
No. 301 West 106th Street, Northwest Corner West End Av.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
$2,200 to $2,500.

"Luxor"
No. 600 West 115th Street, Southwest Corner Broadway.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,500.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St., S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,350 & $1,400.

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Rent $600 to $1,000.

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Unobstructed view, overlooking Central Park, convenient to "L" station at 93d St. and 91st St. Subway station.

814 West End Ave.,
Bet. 99th & 100th Sts.
8 Exceptionally Large, Light Rooms
Rental $1,300 per annum.
High Class Elevator Apartments. Every up-to-date improvement.

SHARP & COMPANY, Agents,
Broadway, Southwest Corner 99th St.
APARTMENT LIST SENT ON REQUEST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED
4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath
$24 to $45
Equal to the Best in Manhattan
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
Many Unusually Attractive Features.
A Real Neighborhood Community.
Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys.
Playground.
Pavilion for Dancing.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office, Jackson Av., Corner of 25th St.
Telephone Newtown—1214.
HOW TO GO { From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.), take Jackson Av., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Av. (FARE FIVE CENTS NOW.) Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. TWENTY MINUTES' RIDE.

THE PARAMOUNT
315 West 99th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
HIGH CLASS, FIREPROOF.
5 & 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
This building offers the maximum of service and comfort in apartment houses.
Rents $720 to $1,400.
Superintendent, on premises, or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
3,551 BROADWAY (146th St.)

RAVENWOOD
Broadway, S. W. Cor. 180th St.
4 Room Apt., Ground Floor, $40.
6 Room Apt., Maid's Toilet, $55.
6 Room Apt., Maid's Toilet, $57.50.
Modern, Up-to-Date, Grand Closets.
ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Overlooking Central Park
Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
Southwest Corner 60th Street
8, 9, 10 and 12 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
$1,700-$4,000
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or at our office,
10 E. 45th St.
Tel. Murray Hill 3100
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

SELECT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
Building with southwest exposure; attractive views from all apartments.

3 Rooms and Kitchenette	$35.00
4 Rooms	$35.00 to 40.00
5 Rooms	40.00
6 Rooms	60.00

One short block from 225th St. and Broadway Subway and the Marble Hill Station of the New York Central lines. 22 minutes to Grand Central.
Apply at THE MARBLE HILL, No. 2 Marble Hill Avenue.
Cor. 225th St. Tel. Marble 775.

31 West 11th St.
THE SUMNER
Eight-story strictly fireproof apartment. Five-room and bath suites, also doctor's five-room apartment.

82 West 12th St.
THE REGINA
Six-story elevator apartment. Four-room and bath suite.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 West 11th St.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N.W.Cor.)
8-9 ROOMS—2 & 3 BATHS
RENTALS $1,200 to $1,700
Overlooking Central Park; fireproof; 1 block to "L," subway, and cars. Apply on premises, or William F. Fuerst, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

Efficient Management

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON Co.
Broadway, Cor. 80th Street. Telephone, Schuyler 3800.
Branch Offices: 280 Madison Av.; Broadway at 144th Street.
Downtown Office: No. 140 Broadway, Cor. Liberty St.

THE BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av., 86th to 87th St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2, 3 and 4 Baths.
Rents $2,100 to $7,000.
Including Electric Light, Refrigeration and Vacuum Cleaning.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 Riverside Drive, North Corner 93d St.
12 story; fireproof; two elevators.
8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,900 to $2,400.

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive, South Corner 99th St.
12 story fireproof and soundproof building; excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River; southwestern exposure.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $2,500.

328 WEST 83D ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive.
12 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rent $2,400.
One Apartment left.

35 WEST 82D ST.
Near Central Park West.
9 story fireproof elevator House.
5, 6 Rooms, Bath.
Rent $840 to $1,200.

THE BELVOIR
472 West End Av., Southeast Corner 83d St.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,800

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
6 and 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,300.

WASHINGTON IRVING
601 West 151st St., Northwest Cor. Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $450 to $1,020.

THE HADRIAN
225 West 80th St., Northeast Corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $900 to $1,200.

TALLADEGA
61 Hamilton Place, Southeast Corner 140th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $720 to $900.

HAMILTON GRANGE
310 Convent Av., Southwest Corner 143d St.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

HOLLAND COURT
315 West 98th St., adjoining Riverside Drive.
3 and 4 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $720.

THE DORILTON
171 West 71st St., Northeast Corner Broadway.
5, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $3,300.
Including Electric Light and Refrigeration.

THE BARNARD
106-110 Central Park West, S. W. Cor. 71st St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St., Adjoining Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Outside Rooms, Facing Hudson.
Rent $1,100.

THE PASADENA
10 West 61st St., Southwest Corner Broadway.
One Block from Park.
2 and 4 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,000.

817 WEST END AVE.
Southwest Corner 100th St.
12 story fireproof Apartments.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,500 to $1,600.

HIGHMONT & ROCKCLYFFE
Southeast Corner 141st St. and Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 8 Rooms.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

HEARNCLIFF
880 St. Nicholas Av., at 154th St.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $720

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West, Adjoining Corner 105th.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $960 to $1,000.

DALLAS COURT
Broadway, Southwest Corner 144th St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $780 to $1,020.

HANOVER
823 West End Ave., Northwest Corner 100th St.
7 Rooms, 1 Bath.
Rent $1,100.

107-109 WEST 82D ST.
8 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $720.
Hall service.

JEANETTE COURT
248 Audubon Av., Corner 178th St.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $420 to $600.

Our 1916-17 Booklet, Containing Descriptive Matter and Floor Plans of the Above and Many Other Properties, May Be Secured at any of Our Offices, or Will Be Forwarded on Request.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

AFTER THIS
No more subway or suburb.
LIVE
Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 8th and 9th Ave. "L"
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $40-$45
5 ROOMS, $55-$60
6 ROOMS, $65-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.
HENRY C. COLEMAN.

310 W. 94TH ST.
Bet. West End & Riverside.
8 Large Rooms & 2 Baths.
Highest Class Improvements.
RENT $1,550.

CARVEL COURT
Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartment.
5-6 Large Rooms.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
RENT $50-$55.
GROUND FLOOR
For Doctor or Dentist.
Apply Supt., or L. Miller & Sons, 154 Nassau St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
Maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 5996.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

TO SUBLET
LUXONIA APARTMENT,
305 West 72d Street,
to September 30th, 1917; immediate possession; six rooms, two baths; rent $1,600.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison Avenue,
or Superintendent on premises.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 123d
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, $30-$60 Kitchens.
Tel. Morn 3927. Owner on premises.

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

NEW BUILDING
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Highest Type Housekeeping Apartments.
3 ROOMS and BATH
Containing Living Room, Chamber and Kitchen.
Rents $55, $60, $65, $70 and $75.
"EVELYN ARMS," 203-205 West 98th St.
Adjoining Broadway, convenient to Subway and "L" Stations.
Apply at Office, 220 West 98th St. Phone 6906 Riverside.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West 79th St.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms, $900 to $1,100.
One 7-Room Apartment, all windows overlook Palisades, $1,400.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

152 West 58th St.
(between 6th and 7th Avenues)
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
Ready for occupancy Oct. 1st
3 ROOMS WITH BATH
4 ROOMS WITH BATH
5 ROOMS WITH 2 BATHS
HOTEL SERVICE IF DESIRED.
ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE FOR EXTRA SERVANTS' ROOMS.
Apply on Premises or to
LAURENCE McGUIRE, Agt.,
135 BROADWAY. TEL. 218 CORTLANDT
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

8-Room Apartments
FIFTH AVE.
Southwest Corner 129th Street.
In the
KWASINDA
Fireproof, modern, elevator, steam heat, hot-water supply, parquet floors and all up-to-date appointments.
$70 to $85
EARLY SELECTION ADVISABLE.
H. E. ZITTEL, 7 East 42d St.

65 Central Park W
NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.
Very desirable 8-room Apartments.
Overlooking Central Park. Unusually large, airy rooms; elevator; high-class; rentals $1,500 upward. Apply to Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

BURRILL
638 to 644 West 160th Street.
Recently completed.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath
$600 to $900 per Annum.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.
OR ON PREMISES.

The Evelyn
101 West 78th Street.
Suites of 2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms, $600 to $1,200 Per Annum.
Fireproof, elevator Apartment, containing all outside rooms, embodying every modern convenience. Every room large. Restaurant on premises.
Maid service included in rent.
SHARP & CO., 99 St. & Broadway

IMPERATOR
725 Riverside Drive, at 150th St.
High-class fireproof 11-story bldg.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 baths.
Rentals $600 to $1,400.
Large, light, sunny rooms.
Apply Supt. on premises.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
3119 Broadway, Near 125th St.
3-4-5-6-ROOM APARTMENTS
RENT $30 TO $60
Large and light rooms, elevator. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or owner.
MARCY REALTY COMPANY
100 Broadway Tel. 355 Rector

308-310 WEST 15TH ST.
2 ROOMS, BATH
Attractive bachelor Apartments. Desirable location. Rents $32-$33.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

5 AND 6 ROOMS,
585 West 148th St.,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south. View of river. $48.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th.)

THE PLAZA,
795 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
Corner 150th Street.
7 rooms, elevator apartment; high-class service.
RENT $60.

Apartments of Highest Type

The Regnor

601 West 115th St., N. W. Cor. Broadway
Attractive Residential Neighborhood. Block from Subway.
4-5-6 and 7 Rooms, 1, 2 and 3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

N. Cor. 108 St. & Riverside Drive

NEW BUILDING. JUST COMPLETED.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,450 to $2,000.
Also a 6 and 7 Room Apartment. Very Attractive for Doctor.

The Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. W. Corner 104th Street.
One block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
$1,300 to $1,700.

435 Riverside Drive.
South Corner 116th Street.
Overlooking the Hudson River.
7 & 8 Rooms, Simplex Apts.
10 Room Duplex Apts.
Rents $1,600 to $2,800.

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp.
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,
Rents $1,200 to $2,300.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.
Tel. 1114 Morningside.

A FEW APARTMENTS TO LEASE IN THE FOLLOWING HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF BUILDINGS

801 West End Av.,	N.W. Cor. 99 St.	1-6 Rooms, 2-7 " 2-8 "	2 Baths, 2 " 2 "	$1,400 1,700 2,000
The Dallieu,	S. E. Cor. 101st St. and West End Ave.	2-6 Room,	3 Baths,	1,750
The Prasada	50 Central Park West Cor. 65th Street.	1-10 Room, 1-10 "	2 Baths, 3 "	2,750 3,000
46 West 73d St.,	Private House Block, 1 Apt. to Floor.	1-9 Room,	3 Baths,	3,000
251 West 98th St.,	Adjoining West End Ave.	1-5 Room, 1-6 "	2 Baths, 2 "	900 1,300
The Runoia,	267 West 89th Street, Adjoining West End Av.	1-7 Room, 1-5 "	3 Baths, 2 "	2,000 900
44 West 96th St.,	adjoining Central Park West	2-6 Room,	2 Baths,	1,100
The Arleigh,	620 West 115th Street, adj'ing Riverside Drive	1-7 Room, 1-8 Room,	2 Baths, 2 Baths	1,000 1,200
St. Evona,	N. E. Cor. 135th St. and Broadway.	3-5-6-7 Rooms,	2 Baths,	$540 to $1,000
The Rolyat,	S. W. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.	2-8 Rooms,	2 Baths,	$1,100
Rafford Hall,	N. W. Cor. 144th St. and Broadway.	5-6-7 Rooms	& Bath,	$600 to $1,000

For further particulars, see
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Broadway and 79th St.
Tel. Schuyler 9700.

640 Riverside Drive

N. E. Corner 141st Street.
A High-Class 13-Story Fireproof Apartment,
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms—1 to 3 Baths
Rentals $600 to $1,560
Convenient location, beautiful surroundings; south and west exposure; very desirable.
Resident Manager on Premises, or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR, 3,551 Broadway (146th Street)

340 to 350 PARK AVE.

51ST to 52ND STREET
LARGE SUNNY ROOMS
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

8 ROOMS "ADRIAN" 58 W. 72d St. $1,000 to $1,200
7 ROOMS "AYLSMERE" 60 W. 76th St. $900 to $1,200
7 ROOMS 66 W. 84th St. $600 to $720

WILLIAM R. WARE
BROADWAY AT 86TH ST., S. W. Cor.

7 and 8 Room Apartments
with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

THE BROADWAY BLOCK,
251 WEST 81ST STREET
AND
224 WEST 82D STREET
APTS. OF 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Steam heat; elevator service.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 FIFTH AVE. (Phone Plaza 270.)

9 Room Apartments
With 2 or 3 Baths
$2,100 to $2,500.
261 Central-Park-West
North Corner 86th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE KENMORE,
353 WEST 57TH ST.
Apts. of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Steam Heat. Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Ave. (Phone Plaza 270.)

JUST COMPLETED
425-431 WEST 214TH STREET
3-4-5 Room Apartments,
with every conceivable improvement; one block from 215th St. Broadway Subway Station.
Reasonable Rentals
AGENT ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

911 Park Av.

The Alvarado, S. E. Corner 80th St.
In exclusive neighborhood, high-class apartments, eight and nine rooms, two baths, abundance of large closets; rents $1,700, $1,900. Superintendent. Telephone Lenox 929.

1337 Madison Ave.

S. E. Corner 94th St.
BEST RENTAL VALUES
8 Large, Light Corner Rooms, 2 Baths.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Elevator; all modern improvements.
$1,000 to $1,500. Superintendent on premises. Also Corner Apartment for Physician.

The Cleveland

Apartments 9 rooms and bath
$900 to $1,000. Well arranged.
Convenient location. 126-130 East 24th St.

A—640 Madison Av. "Hoffman Arms," N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH, $900
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400—$1,800.
Also small apartments and studios.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Av. at 30th Street.—Choice Apartments, 2, 4 or more rooms, with bath. Annual rental $600 to $1,500, including maid's service. Superintendent on premises, or
FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St.

STIRLING TOWERS

NORTH CORNER

181st St. & Riverside Drive

For the convenience of those who do not care to RETURN TO THE CITY as yet but whose leases EXPIRE NOW we make this EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.
Your lease is dated from November 1, but your furniture will be stored by us free of charge until then.

2-3-4-5-6 ROOMS
RENTS $25 TO $85

SERVICE AND PASSENGER ELEVATORS.
These Apartments are complete in every detail of perfection. Every modern appliance and device that lends to the convenience and comfort of its occupants has been installed. Building is designed that the rear Apartments have unexcelled view of prettiest section of Hudson and Palisades. Send for booklet, or, better yet, call and inspect these exceptionally desirable Apartments.

THE MADRID
Modern Elevator House
552 Riverside Drive,
Adjacent to 127th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS VERY MODERATE. FINE VIEW OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE, OPPOSITE THE CLAREMONT AND CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY AND "L."

DUNNCRAGGAN
New Elevator Building,
867 W. 181st St.,
At Riverside Drive.
3-4-5 Elegant Rooms
WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVICES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HEALTH AND COMFORT OF TENANTS. ATTRACTIVE RENTALS.

Holyrood Court
New Elevator House,
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. Cor. 180th St.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms.
Exceptionally Well Arranged.
CHOICEST LOCATION ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.

The Trossachs
New Elevator House,
106 NORTHERN AVE.
Just North of 181st St.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS.
Low Rentals to Desirable Tenants. EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.

A few of these Apartments are available with Summer concessions.
Our Fall list of Apartments, from 2 to 9 rooms, now ready.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES, OR

KEMPE AND CO
MAIN OFFICE B'WAY, CORNER 87th ST.
UPTOWN BRANCH 436 FT. WASHINGTON AVE S.E. COR. 180.
SCHUYLER 5610

420 Park Ave.

Northwest Corner 55th St.
To Sublet
an upper floor of 18 rooms and 5 baths, southern, eastern and western exposure, the only apartment to rent in the building.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Ave.
'Phone 6200 Murray Hill

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St	$90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$100—$105
571 Park Ave., cor. 63rd St	$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West	$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

Choice Location.
1337 Madison Ave.
S. E. Corner 94th St.
7 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, $1,100.
WILL ARRANGE FOR PHYSICIAN'S PURPOSES.

BROOKLYN.

ATTRACTIVE
FLATBUSH APARTMENTS
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
4-5-6-7 ROOMS, $26 TO $55
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY,
685 Flatbush Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
BROOKLYN.

THE ROSSMORE
685 Nostrand Ave.,
Between Park and Prospect.
4 AND 5 ROOMS—$30 UP
Every modern convenience. Unusual transit facilities for business men in Manhattan.
REFINEMENT DESIRED.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CADILLAC 8, $1,150. A LATE MODEL. Owner will sell 7-passenger touring, run less than 5,000 miles. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC, 1916, touring; almost new; must sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

Chalmers.—Elegant 1916 seven-passenger, $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3914.

Hupmobile roadster; excellent condition; terms reasonable. Telephone Owner, Bryant 8980.

LOZIER, $650. A HIGH-CLASS late model touring car, only used 10 months, has left-hand drive, one-man top, runs and looks like new. Owner, 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall Subway Station, Brooklyn.

LOZIER.—Practically new; small six, five passenger; excellent condition; modernly equiped; electric starter, lights; $750. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Lozier seven-passenger touring, 1914; splendid condition; 5 new tires, plenty extras; bargain. Garage, 207 West 75th St.

Marmon 1915 five-passenger touring car; newly painted; excellent condition.
Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Marmon 1914 seven-passenger touring car; like new.
Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

MERCER, 1913. RUNABOUT.
Asking price, $800; electric starter and full equipment; nicely painted and ready to use; open to mechanical inspection, and will demonstrate day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M.; on exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

Mercer raceabout, 1913; fine condition; will sell at a bargain. Inquire Ward, Room 493, Park Avenue Hotel.

Mercer Runabout, 1915 model; A1 condition.
Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

National 1916 seven-passenger touring car; like new.
Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Overland, absolutely new, touring, sacrifice price.
Hupmobile Laudaudet, wonderful condition, $600.
Stearns-Knight Light Four 1916 Touring Car; excellent condition; a bargain.
Pierce-Arrow 6-48 five-passenger touring, $550.
Bodies—Will sacrifice all closed bodies on hand irrespective of price.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO.,
1,741 Broadway, New York.

Overland 1916, six-cylinder touring car, seating seven; used; demonstrating condition perfect; bargain. Willys-Knight Inc., Used Car Dept., 1700 Broadway.

Overland Roadster, 1916 model, in good condition; will sell out at sacrifice. Phone Farragut 2599.

Packard 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger touring; run less than 6,000 miles; appearance and mechanical condition like a new car; has one-man top; price $1,350. Can be seen at 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1914, 5-48, 7-passenger touring, in perfect condition; fully equipped; extra new shoes; price $1,250. F. W. Minicus, 788 6th Av.

Stutz 1917 Bulldog Special; brand new.
Stutz 1916 Bulldog Special; reasonable.
Chandler 1116 Coupe; magnificent car; reasonable.
Hudson 1916 "6-40" Limousine.
Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 B'way.

Packard touring, 1-35 twin six car, like new. L. J. McCracken, Circle Bldg. Telephone 4120 Columbus.

Willys-Knight 1916 touring car, seating five; condition excellent; for sale; price attractive. Willys-Knight Inc., Used Car Dept., 1700 Broadway.

Winton Six, 7-passenger touring; looks and runs like new; luxuriously equipped, including starter, electric lights, slip covers, condition guaranteed; $550. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

WINTON.—Owner offers handsome Winton Six, newly painted and overhauled; very classy; any demonstration; cost $3,250; sell $600 on monthly payments, or exchange for stylish roadster or diamonds. J 34 Times.

WINTON, 1914, $575.
Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,250; left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

1913 Mercer raceabout, recently overhauled and in perfect condition; painted cream white, with gold stripe; must sell at once; very fast and snappy; price $1,100. Z 278 Times Annex.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCK, brand new; also used one; big bargains. Twentieth Century Company, 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles For Rent.

Automobiles, Renaults, $3, $4 per hour; special rates monthly. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

For Hire.—Late model touring cars by hour, trip, or day; $3 per hour. Phone Orchard 5611.

Packard sixes and twin six touring, landaulet and limousine cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,834 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD, new "Six" touring, $2.50 hour upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8863.

Packard, seven-passenger, by hour, trip, month; rates reasonable; owner drives. Phone Murray Hill 932.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Packard, $2.50 hour; track, road houses, $10; Long Beach, $18. 1290 Circle.

Renault landaulet; distinctive appearance and mechanically perfect. Brooks Garage; phone Rhinelander 9980.

Automobiles Wanted.

Buick or Maxwell wanted, 1916 roadster, perfect; cash. H 130 Times.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,128 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 817 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

173 MADISON AV.,
Bet. 33d and 34th Sts.
Ground floor to let; suitable for Tea Room, Beads and Basketry, Art Goods, Antiques, &c. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET. Telephone JOHN 5700.

55TH ST., NEAR PARK AV.
Modern 19 ft. high stoop house, b. p. ext., 5 baths; sale or rent.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
20 Nassau St. and 41 East 41st St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

One-family house; detached; garage; nine rooms, bath, showers; electric lights; vacuum cleaners; steam; parquetry; $5,450; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Lorillard Place, 50x100, Lot 14, Block 3054, one block from 183d St. Station, 3d Av. elevated; price, $11,000. M. E. Molony, 311 West 4th St., N. Y. City.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Six-room cottage; near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c. fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. B. Welch, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Sacrifice my two Jamaica lots for $120 each; two blocks from station and trolleys; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad.
Reed, Clark & Jones Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 W. P.

PELHAM.
Two plots, 75x125, on Fowler Av. for sale at $3,000. Will make liberal terms and will finance a building operation. Only $1,000 cash required. Wynnewood Realty Co., 39 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LARCHMONT.
Splendid bungalow, large living room with fireplace; three bedrooms, bath; house is three years old; splendid condition; lot 50x184; mortgaged for $6,000; will sell at $5,500. Cooley Realty Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400-01.

Yonkers,—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit; special discounts on August sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 30 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. B. Bryan, 129 Times Downtown.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$1,275, complete, buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Two-family frame cottage, Richmond Hill, L. I., plot 40x100; apartments divided, 6 rooms and bath lower, 9 rooms and bath upper; rent for $31 and $35 respectively; electric lights; separate hot water heating systems, hardwood trim; rooms newly decorated, outside newly painted, screens and awnings for whole house; near new B. R. T. elevated and L. I. R. R. stations; price for quick sale, $7,700. Owner, 8th floor, 30 Irving Place, N. Y. C.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A beautiful country place for rent, 45 min. from New York; 16 large rooms and 3 bathrooms; steam heat, electric lighting, hardwood floors; sun parlor, sleeping porch; every modern appointment; garage for 4 cars; 4 acres; rent $175 monthly. J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange, N. J.

$40 per month buys new 7-room house 8 mins. Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R. Pays taxes, int. and ins.; 40 mins. N. Y.; lot 64x125; every convenience. W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
$8,000. Beautiful Colonial residence. Delightful location; 9 rooms, 2 baths. Every appointment. Very convenient. MURDOCH, op. Lackawanna Terminal.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

Bu-dal Homes, Maplewood, N. J.
Houses, $6,000 to $12,000; easy terms.
6 rooms and bath to 9 rooms and bath. Large plots, all improvements; $1,000-$2,500. BU-DAL REALTY COMPANY, Maplewood.

LEONIA, BOGOTA, MORSEMERE, PALISADE, TEANECK.
Full values. Wonder homes; sale or rent; convenient. Photos and particulars. Geo. B. Hitchcock, Bogota, N. J. Tel. Hackensack 2.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT
To settle estate; magnificent residence; 500 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUREBACH,) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Fourteen acres, high land; beautiful views; Amesite State road; less than mile from Mountain Lakes station D., L. & W.; hour to New York; no buildings. P. O. Box 165, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Real Opportunity.—Six-room house; steam heat; fireplace; oak floors; sleeping porch; acre plot; best section; $5,000; easy terms; would rent intending buyer. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

ON ACCOUNT OF GOING ABROAD.
Well-built house, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 61x250; near station and trolley; $6,000. Viale, Tenafly, N. J., or 128 White St., New York.

Building lots, 50x200, near station, hour out; great views, water and electric light. Only $300; easy terms. Room 1,702, 141 B'way.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STORE AND PARLOR FLOOR.
Communicating stairway, 18x35, suitable for retail or wholesale; also top floor as workroom or stockroom; gas, electricity, steam heat, hot and cold water; six years; will rent part; brokers protected. Grax, 28 East 33d St.

Corner loft, 100x100, with sprinklers; suitable for heavy and light manufacturing. 102 West 101st St., corner Columbus Av. Apply H. Markowitz, 90 Madison Av. Phone Madison 6890. Full commission to brokers.

CONFECTIONERY OPPORTUNITY
In Flatbush; excellent location for fine confectionery and ice cream parlor. Inquire Martin Rourke, 1,045 Coney Island Av., near Foster Av., Brooklyn.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

For Rent—Space in attractive downtown office, with fine desk and two chairs; good light; $17.50; reference. Room 502, 165 Broadway.

Will sublet office in Hanover Bank Bldg., 11 Pine St., N. Y., for $25 per month, being one-half usual rent. THE ROSEMARY CREAMERY CO., 11 Pine St., N. Y.

16th St. and 4th Av.—Northeast corner, large corner store; also adjoining stores on 4th av. nue and street; also large parlor stores. Korn, 31 Nassau St., 1 to 4 P. M.

Offices, deskrooms, $5 up monthly; modern facilities. 529 8th Av., two blocks Penn.

Store to let opposite railroad station on the main street in Forest Hills. Inquire E. H. Schwiebert, Forest Hills, L. I., Telephone 6580 Forest Hills.

LEXINGTON AV., 955, n. e. cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Furnished office to rent, downtown, light, heat, typewriter, &c. B 273 Times Downtown.

STUDIO AND OFFICES TO LET.
No. 2,231 Broadway, near SUBWAY STATION. Apply Room 5, 2,231 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.
No. 2,237 Broadway, near SUBWAY STATION. Apply Room 5, 2,231 Broadway.

Store and basement, 247 West Broadway, 18x90; basement, waterproof. Hugh McMaster, 81 Fulton St.

STORE,
1,772 AMSTERDAM AV.,
NEAR 147TH ST.

Deskroom, modern building, opposite Grand Central. Call Room 203, 51 East 42d.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Desk space in office near John and William sts. H 187 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms & bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; extra large 3-room corner apt., $21 weekly; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional, near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Very high class, exquisitely furnished apartments, unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette.
4-5 rooms and bath.
Now ready for inspection.
Possession and leases, from Oct. 1.
Inquire at office.
507 WEST 113TH ST.
Phone Morningside 8240.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54TH St., near 5th Av.; three rooms, bath, furnished; rental, $120, with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

Studio apartment with north light and all conveniences; also furnished two and three-room apartments.
THE BEVERWYCK, 39 West 27th St.

Will sublet beautiful six room and two bath apartment on West 42nd Av.; river view; quiet; unexcelled furnishings; best of references required. Phone 1778 Riverside.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Sublet, furnished, to Oct. 1, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, (first floor,) $55 month. The Harperley Hall, 1 West 64th St.

55th, 45 West.—Two rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; steam heat, electricity, gas; instantaneous hot water.

Elegantly furnished seven large rooms, front apartment; elevator. 536 West 113th St. Lee.

Cozy kitchenette apartment, completely furnished; housekeeping; suitable couple. Appointment Cathedral 9160, Smith.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

50th, 14 West.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; desirable; permanent. Circle 1810.

2 rooms, completely furnished; very high-class house. Apply 507 West 113th.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

Unfurnished—East Side.

173 MADISON AV., between 33d and 34th Sts., housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, telephone; rentals, $35 and $70, with service. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Two and three room apartment, latest improvements. Meyer Florist, 1,002 Madison Av., near 80th St.

416 Madison Av.—1, 2, 3 rooms. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

41st, 11 East.—Large front room, southern exposure, bath, breakfast optional.

Unfurnished—West Side.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof building; standard service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,600-$1,800.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

118th St., 363-7 West, (near Morningside Park.)—8 unusually large rooms, 1 bath, elevator service; immediate possession; decorations to suit; $75-$90.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

COURTWOOD,
Southwest corner 169th St. and Broadway.
Modern elevator apartment.
7 rooms and 2 baths, $1,000.
5-6 rooms and bath, $660-$750.

Swampscott, 660 West 180th, southeast corner Broadway; high-class elevator house, spacious apartments, extra large; 4 rooms, $35; 5 rooms $45 to $50; 6 rooms, $55 to $60; 7 rooms, $60 to $65.

THE LANGHAM, 73-74 St. and Central Park West, for immediate occupancy. One Apt. 10 rooms, and an Apt. of 11 rooms; ice-making, refrigerator and entirely fireproof. Phone Col. 4020.

Placid Hall, Riverside Drive, S. E. corner 151st St.; high-class apartments; 4, 5, 6, and 7 room corner apartments; from $600 to $1,300; also one 2-room apartment, $360.

46TH ST., 19 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, exceptional neighborhood, $48 monthly; entire top floor, $35; can use for business. Gilman.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
Five-room ground floor corner apartment, every convenience. 390 Central Park West.

208 WEST 94TH ST.
Five and six rooms, elevator apartments; $50 and $65; reference required.

84th, 19 West.—Seven rooms, bath; steam; improvements; desirable neighborhood; $40-$55.

105th, 8 West, (near Central Park.)—Four rooms, bath, steam heat, gas range; location unexcelled; $23.

BEAUMONT, 730 Riverside Drive, corner 150th St.; beautiful five to eight room apartments; finest on drive; $1,000-$1,800.

123d, 449 West.—Sublet from Sept. 1 to April 1, five-room apartment; elevator, telephone, electric light. Apt. 55.

Beautiful 9-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, Wellesley, n. e. cor. 81st, West End Av.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Broadway, 3,604, near 148th.—6 large, light rooms, $48; 7 rooms, $50.

Bronx.

5-6-7 rooms, upt-o-date elevator Apartment; fine location; rents reasonable. MOBUS, 1,966 Valentine Av.

Apartments Wanted

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted, small furnished apartment or light housekeeping suite, electricity, west side, beyond 50th; must be reasonable, by month; references; give full particulars. H 177 Times.

Furnished apartment; 5 rooms; respectable family; 3 children; between West 158th and 170th, Fort Washington Av. preferred; from Oct. 1. B 266 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

THREE rooms or entire floor in private house, within five blocks of West 70th St.; electricity desired, but no table board; will pay about $40 monthly, October to May; references asked and given. C 61 Times.

Man and wife desire small apartment or light housekeeping suite; east side, 57th-90th Sts., 5th-Lexington Avs.; Oct. 1; must be reasonable. Box 586, Sea Cliff, Long Island.

Below 96th St., 5 light, airy rooms with bath; southern exposure; not over $80. K 350 Times Downtown.

Three gentlemen, small apartment, bath, electricity, not over $10 weekly. J 35 Times.

Four rooms for two; no kitchen; two baths preferred. L Times Harlem.

5-6 rooms, bath, residential quarter, moderate rent. Wing, 34 West 44th St.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

25TH, 32 EAST.—Large front room; excellent board; Southern family; other rooms.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, suite, private bath.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; board, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

MADISON AV., 1,089, (81st St.)—Elegant private house; running water; parlor floor; suitable for physician; private family; other large room; no ordinary house; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 228.—Small rooms; running water; electric light; shower baths; elegant table.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms, excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

7TH AV, 2,053 (123d.)—Unusual opportunity; airy rooms; steam; phone; home cooking.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double, single rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath, electricity.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Large attractive rooms, en suite or single.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; private bath; references.

58TH, 148 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table guests; references; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
THE IDAMARKS. Now booking for Fall; rooms, single or en suite; Austro-Hungarian chef. Phone 235 Par Rockaway.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; exceptional house; excellent cuisine.

72D ST., 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightful location; exclusive Pension; large room, private bathroom; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms;

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Later reports from West Indian stations fail definitely to locate the position of the tropical disturbance reported Tuesday morning as being south of Porto Rico, although there are some indications that it is south of Haiti. Generally fair and cool weather continues in northern and eastern districts, although numerous thunder showers have occurred in the South Atlantic States. There is no well-marked storm centre in any part of the country, and fair weather, with a continuation of moderate temperature is indicated east of the Mississippi for the next forty-eight hours, except that showers will continue in the South Atlantic States and Florida.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west to southwest, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, light southwest, fair; South Atlantic Coast, light east to Southeast, hunder showers.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—partly cloudy and somewhat warmer Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and somewhat warmer Wednesday. Thursday, probably fair.

Western New York—Generally fair Wednesday, followed by showers at night or Thursday, cooler Thursday.

Northern New England—Generally fair Wednesday and probably Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	50	58	4 P. M.	64	71
6 A. M.	57	56	8 P. M.	62	68
9 A. M.	58	65	9 P. M.	60	65
12 M.	60	71	11 P. M.	59	66

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 61; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature 71 degrees at 1:45 P. M., minimum 56 degrees at 6:20 A. M. Humidity 70 per cent. at 8 A. M., 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.27 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.16 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:15—107 Greenwich St.; Freda Brown.		Slight
2:10—453 Pleasant Av.; Abraham Kall.		Slight
7:15—302 Av. A.; Nathan Rosen		Slight
8:45—1,300 2 Av.; Schermerhorn estate.		Not given
P. M.		
12:05—16 Beekman St.; not given		None
1:40—39 E. 98 St.; A. Gattelman		Slight
2:35—Bradford Av. & 215 St.; not given.		Slight
4:00—839 11 Av.; not given		Slight
4:55—900 Clinton Av.; Max Schwartz		Slight
5:40—333 2 Av.; William Kounealiy		Slight
8:00—45 E. 20 St.; Sabell Press Co		Slight
8:10—2,650 B'way; Adolphi Decorating Co.		Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 8 A. M., Sept. 1: Lt. W. G. Withers, 58 to 155; Sergt. S. A. Cook, 285 to 270; assigned to signal monitor duty; Patrol. J. P. Klintworth, 171 to 168, assignment changed from bicycle to mounted duty; T. C. Adams, 172 to 171, assigned to bicycle duty. To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 28: W. Sever, 154 to B. B. H. Squad, assigned to Bur. of Information, Bklyn.

Temporary assignments: Sur. H. G. Webster, 16th S. D., in charge 12th S. D., in addition to own, 3 days, noon, Sept. 1; Lt. J. B. Ross, Traf. Div., Sub-Div. B, to C. O. Squad, duty at Traf. Court, 90 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 29; Patrol. W. J. Bellinger, 15; W. C. Morris, 28, and E. J. O'Connor, 68 to 4th I. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 28; G. W. Nicollet, 18, to T. S., noon, Aug. 27, to 8 A. M., Sept. 12; David Hamlaze, 31; Gustav Thomsen, 38, and H. J. Kermance, 146, to Marine Div., 30 days, noon Sept. 5; D. M. Coogan, 36, as station house attendant, 7 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 28; Louis Hauptman, 143, to 10, for clerical duty, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 28; Bernard Mayer, 164, and Michael Hanley, 167 to 169, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 30.

To 169, from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 32 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 28: D. O'Connor, 6; J. Dugan, 7; H. Larken, 160; E. Mershon, 160; J. Maloney, 169; J. P. Shea, 167; F. Doherty, 172.

To 8d I. D., from commands indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 28: 17, Sergt. J. M. Regan, 4; C. Taylor, 37; J. Feeley, 37; F. Burdick, 23; B. McLaughlin, 39; T. Ridder, 36; P. J. Darcy, 61; C. Gutgsell, 146; J. Reynolds, 19; J. Malone, 150; W. Galvin, 160; G. Nye, 172; S. J. Lichtenstein, 174; J. Brierton, 27. For 30 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 30: T. F. Alcroft, 152; W. Weisheier, 156; W. G. Goodhue, 167; W. C. Armstrong, 275; C. Hupper, 163; C. Hunners, 167; E. Hewitt, Traf.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol.—To 1st I. D., from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, (temp.), 9 A. M., Aug. 28: O'Leary, 1; L. Hrbek, 29; P. McGovern, 66; J. P. Shea, 167; F. T. Hochwald, 168. To 8th I. D., from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, (temp.), 9 A. M., Aug. 28: O'Connor, 6; F. Mershon, 160; F. Doherty, 172.

Leaves of absence: With full pay—Surg. T. A. McGoldrick, 12 S. D., 3 days, noon Sept. 1, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay—Lt. F. W. Gude, 147, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 27. Sergt. J. J. Hennessy, 1, 6 days, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 3. Patrol. S. L. Kerr, 2, 2 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 28; J. Reis, 21, 1 day, 3 P. M., Aug. 27; C. Burkhardt, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 31; C. E. De Lancy, 153, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 1.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrol. D. P. Hart, 25, to take effect 1:02 P. M., Aug. 28.

Revocation: So much of Paragraph 1, S. O. 198, c. s., as temp. assigns Patrol. Harry Hughes, 18, and Peter Minneman, 158, to T. S.

Fire Department.

Announcement is hereby made of the death of Capt. P. J. Faughnan, H. & L. 107, at 3:40 A. M., Aug. 28. Funeral will take place from 530 Seventy-second St., Bklyn, at 9:30 A. M., Thursday, Aug. 31; interment at Holy Cross Cemetery. The funeral escort will consist of a battalion of three companies, of ten men each, commanded by Capt. C. D. Donovan, Eng. 269. The companies will be commanded, despectively by Lt. W. A. Coffill, H. & L. 101; Lt. J. F. Connor, H. & L. 105; Lt. G. P. Oates, Eng. 210. These Lieutenants will act as pallbearers: E. A. O'Donnell, No. 2; Engr. 242; B. T. Kelly, H. & L. 120; J. C. Riordan, Eng. 214; F. J. Moore, Eng. 225. Members of H. & L. 107 will follow the hearse as mourners.

Fire 1st Grade, F. Mayer, H. & L. 142, having performed duty continuously for more than twenty years, is, on his own application, retired from service in the department, on an annual pension of $700, payable monthly, to take effect 8 A. M., Sept. 1.

Special leave of absence, eleven days, 8 A. M., Sept. 1, is granted to Capt. W. S. Howe, H. & L. 9.

These members of the department will report to Fire., 1st grade, W. H. Breuer, at 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M., Thursday, Aug. 31: J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornhols, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 60; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 66; W. Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; W. Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; R. Lipschutz, Eng. 217; F. Erganzinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; F. M. Munn, Eng. 250; H. J. Becher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klee, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; E. A. Wooley, (2d Sec.,) Eng. 267; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 40; T. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; T. F. McGrath, H. & L. 45; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; G. Olsen, H. & L. 124; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, Eng. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, N. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. M. Stack, H. & L. 148, and J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Special leaves of absence granted: Capt. William Githens, H. & L. 30, 30 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; Capt. L. D. Potter, Eng. 12, 24 hours, 12 noon, Sept. 2; fire., 1st grade, J. D. Burke, Eng. 5, 24 hours, 8 P. M., Sept. 2; fire., 1st grade, C. A. Stuckey, Eng. 30, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 27; fire., 1st grade, P. McCullagh, Eng. 30, 12 hours, 8A. M., Sept. 4; fire., 1st grade, T. A. Power, Eng. 41, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 4; fire., 2d grade, L. M. Johnson, Eng. 59, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 4; fire., 1st grade, M. McNamara, Eng. 83, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; fire., 1st grade, Gustav Koch, H. & L. 48, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 5; fire., 2d grade, A. A. Sharp, Eng. 13, 36 hours, 8 P. M., Sept. 3; fire., 2d grade, F. J. Murray, Eng. 46, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 3.

Houses to Let

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Out of Town.

Will lease year or longer, beautiful furnished home; every modern improvement; 10 rooms, bath; two blocks Merrick Road; 30 miles from N. Y.; salt water bathing; very healthful locality. Widow, Box 60, Seaford, L. I.

On Palisades, opposite 116th St., 10-room residence; beautiful view; every improvement; select neighborhood; schools, churches; 5 cent fare to 130th, 42d, and Cortlandt St. ferries; photos, 1,402, 1 Liberty St.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—1st Lt. A. B. Kaempfer, Inf., is relieved from duty at North Georgia Agric. College, Dahlonega, Ga. He is detailed as Inspector-Instructor with the Alabama N. G., and upon completion of present duties at camp of instruction, Plattsburg, N. Y., will proceed to Montgomery for duty.

Maj. J. P. Tracy, Adjt. Gen., will report to Col. R. P. Davis, C. A. C., President of an Examining Board at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

Orders of Aug. 22, relating to 1st Lt. F. A. Washburn, M. R. C., revoked.

1st Lts. E. C. Cutler and G. Clymer, M. R. C., to active duty for five days, and upon completion of their duty as members of the board appointed to meet at the Mass. General Hospital, Boston, will stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

2d Lt. C. Hartwell, 8th Cav., is detailed to enter the next class at Army Signal School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and will report there on Oct. 16 for duty.

Orders of Aug. 15, directing Maj. L. R. Burgess, C. A. C., to report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, for duty as fort Commander, Ft. Terry, amended to direct him to report to Coast Defense Commander for duty.

1st Lt. H. B. Gressner, M. R. C., from duty in Southern Dept. to home and report by telegraph to Adj. Gen. of army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Capt. W. T. Conway, 7th Inf., from duty at Pacific Branch, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal., and will join his regiment.

Following will proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., for duty: Infantry—1st Lt. W. C. Russell and 2d Lt. R. T. Snow.

1st Lt. E. T. Smith, 8th F. A., from Tobyhanna, Pa., to Mt. Gretna, Pa., for temp. duty as Inspector-Instructor of N. G.

1st Lt. F. K. Ross, 7th Cav., upon completion of duty at Plattsburg, N. Y., to Barnesville, Ga., for temp. duty; then comply with orders of Aug. 3.

1st Lt. J. G. Livingston, retired, is relieved from duty in New York City, and will stand relieved from further active duty.

Capt. G. M. Brooke, F. A., is assigned to the 6th F. A., and will join it.

1st Lt. J. C. Montgomery, 14th Cav., to Ft. Riley, Kan., Mounted Service School, for duty as school secretary.

1st Lt. C. Lininger, 13th Cav., to Ft. Riley, Kan., for duty as instructor at Mounted Service School.

Maj. S. V. Ham, 12th Inf., to Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, sick.

1st Lt. H. Herring, Philippine Scouts, retired, is assigned to active duty as an acting quartermaster. He will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty as quartermaster and in charge of School for Bakers and Cooks and Bakery Co. No. 9, relieving Maj. C. W. Farber, retired, who will proceed home and stand relieved from active duty.

Orders of April 15, relating to Capt. E. J. Huebscher, and Maj. C. W. Farber, retired, revoked.

The Navy.

Jr. Grade Lieut. R. S. H. Venable, the Rainbow, to the West Virginia, and B. G. Leighton, commissioned.

Ensigns R. W. Cary, Jr., Naval Training Sta., San Francisco, to the Wyoming, and F. D. Fenno, the Cleveland, to Training Sta., San Francisco.

Surg. J. C. Pryor, to temp. duty, Bur. of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept.

Naval Con. E. S. Land, New York yard, to the Bureau of Const. and Repair, Navy Dept.

Asst. Nav. Con. P. G. Lauman, Mare Island Yard, to Charleston (S. C.) yard.

Chief Boats. E. Sweeny, commissioned, and H. H. Richards, to Training Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Chief Mach. F. G. Randall, to Puget Sound yard.

Pay Clerk E. M. Cronin, to Naval Acad.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Alleen, at Providence; Ammen, at Whitestone Landing; Amphitrite and Flusser, at New York yard; Arkansas, Conyngham, Cyclops, Delaware, Florida, Jacob Jones, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Porter, Tromontina, South Carolina, Trippe, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming, and the Yankton, at Newport; Castine and Potomac, at Santo Domingo City; Henley, at Philadelphia; Isla de Luzon, at North Manitou Island; K-6 and Tallahassee, at Cape May; and the Sampson, at Ft. Pond Bay.

SAILED—Celtic, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Dixie, Vera Cruz for Key West, Fla.; Duncan, Eastport, Me., for Newport; Lebanon, Iona Island for Norfolk; Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, Annapolis for Philadelphia; Solace, Aux Cayes for Port au Prince; Ueas, Norfolk for Tangier Sound; Winslow, Newport for New York, and the Worden, Newport for New London.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

REQUA, EMILY PARK, (Oct. 18, 1913;) total assets, $30,749; net estate, $31,171. Louis Frederic Requa (husband) was the beneficiary. Assets, camp at Loon Lake, Franklin County, N. Y., $4,000; a fractional interest in three lots at Port Chester, N. Y., $40; one-fourth interest in 314 E. 24th St., $1,937; bank, $7,176; accrued income due decedent from the Trustees of Charles Pask estate, $6,168; jewelry and personalty, $676; mortgages, $19,850.

DUFFY, JOSEPH D., (Feb. 20;) total assets, $127,490; net estate, $118,608; Mrs. Julia A. Duffy (widow) received $102,150; Julia A. Duffy, (daughter,) $5,631; Vincent J. Duffy, (son,) $5,818; assets, bank, $83,918; personalty, $500; stocks and bonds, $23,042; plumbing business, 315 E. 25th St., $2,000; claims collected by the executrix, $10,000; debts outstanding, $7,341.

HALDEMAN, MARY EMILY, (Jan. 18;) total assets, $9,695; net estate, $7,195; Winifred Collier (niece) receives $3,957; Katherine Mushing, (niece,) $2,532, and the rest to five friends of the decedent.

MISH, SARAH, (May 7;) assets, bank, $6,120; estate, $5,889. Beatrice E. Mish, (daughter) was the beneficiary.

SIVORI, Mrs. ELVIRA, (March 24, 1915;) total assets, $13,161; net estate, $10,657. Angelo Sivori (husband) was the beneficiary. Assets, one-half interest in equity in 15 Baxter St., valued at $12,801; bank, $380.

ASCHNER, FREDERICK B., (Nov. 18, 1915;) total assets, $51,207; net estate, $40,-115. Mrs. Matilda (nee Jacobson) Aschner (widow) received $22,865. Alma Jacobson and Juliet Jacobson, (nieces,) each $5,000; Nathan Aschner, (brother,) $2,250; Madelina Jacobson and Jeanette Jacobson, (nieces,) each $2,500. Assets, 233 E. 127th St., appraised at $6,500; one-half interest in ten vacant lots in the Bronx, $2,650; one-half interest one lot on Teller Av., near 169th St., $2,600; lot on Paulding St., near 224th St., $4,750, and these Brooklyn lots: one-half interest 175 Fulton St., $2,250; 102 Ralph Av., $8,700; 222 Fulton St., $9,250; lot Malta Av. and Vienna Av., $750; Beverly Road, at E. 28th St., $750; 202 De Kalb Av., $8,200; three vacant lots on Ocean Parkway, $3,300; two lots on 55th St., $800; one-half interest in plot Bay Ridge Av. and 11th Av., $7,200; one-half interest in seven lots Av. M. and E. 59th St., $575; mortgages and other charges against the realty leave decedent's net interest in realty $51,177.

KRAMER, Mrs. REBECCA, (May 12, 1916;) total assets, $12,625; net estate, $10,-894. Benjamin Kramer, (son,) $2,723. Assets, bank, $12,000; life insurance and personalty, $625.

PARKER, HENRY M., (March 4, 1914;) total assets, $77,615; net estate, $69,037; Catherine Fay Parker, Elizabeth Parker, and Rose Parker, (nieces,) each $23,012. Assets, bank, $1,389; mortgages and personalty, $1,850; stocks and bonds, $74,266.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Thirty-five persons have been nominated by the Acting Secretary of the Department of Health for provisional appointment as medical inspectors, with a salary of $1,020 a year, under Clause 7 of Rule XII., which deals with emergency appointments. More than 100 names from the lists of clinic physician, police surgeon and medical officer, Fire Department have been certified. It is believed they will be put to work fighting infantile paralysis.

The commission has held the following physical examinations: Oller, 35 passed, 4 rejected; lamentino Bros., 63 passed, 16 rejected; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, N. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. M. Stack, H. & L. 148, and J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Special leaves of absence granted: Capt. William Githens, H. & L. 30, 30 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; Capt. L. D. Potter, Eng. 12, 24 hours, 12 noon, Sept. 2; fire., 1st grade, J. D. Burke, Eng. 5, 24 hours, 8 P. M., Sept. 2; fire., 1st grade, C. A. Stuckey, Eng. 30, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 27; fire., 1st grade, P. McCullagh, Eng. 30, 12 hours, 8A. M., Sept. 4; fire., 1st grade, T. A. Power, Eng. 41, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 4; fire., 2d grade, L. M. Johnson, Eng. 59, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 4; fire., 1st grade, M. McNamara, Eng. 83, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 2; fire., 1st grade, Gustav Koch, H. & L. 48, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 5; fire., 2d grade, A. A. Sharp, Eng. 13, 36 hours, 8 P. M., Sept. 3; fire., 2d grade, F. J. Murray, Eng. 46, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 3.

EDUCATION NOTES.

District conferences are being planned by the District Superintendents, prior to the opening of the schools next month. Following the plan suggested by Acting City Superintendent McAndrew in his recent circular on the proposed teachers' institutes, each district Superintendent is to devise and execute a series of conferences, lessons, lectures, and exercises for the entire teaching staff under his control. Some of the Superintendents have already made their plans and many of them have expressed their warm approval of the plan to President Willcox and Mr. McAndrew.

The Supreme Court has received an application from the Pension Committee of the teachers of Brooklyn for a writ of peremptory mandamus calling upon the Auditor of the Board of Education to certify to the teachers' pension fund certain sums which the committee claims, have been unlawfully withheld. The amount involved is over $1,500,000.

The State Commissioner of Education has planned to conduct a Statewide spelling match at the State fair in Syracuse, Sept. 13. Each county will be carefully selected, (after elimination tests,) by its champion speller. Each contestant is to have his traveling expenses paid by the State, and prizes in gold will be awarded to the winners. The contest will be open to all the pupils in the elementary schools or to children of school age who are out of school working on school certificates.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Executive with very wide experience in merchandising and financing, domestic and foreign fields, particularly in staples and raw products for principal industries, desires association with well-established firm of merchandise brokers or commission merchants. Being able to influence a large volume of desirable business, advertiser does not require necessarily a firm doing a large business at present, but only firm of well-established reputation will be considered. This should interest some old house desiring new blood and activity or principal desiring to retire. Best business and bank references. Address B 288 Times Downtown.

For Sale—In Bridgeport, saloon, doing enormous business, opposite factory employing 2,000 men; price $28,000, including fine fixtements and two-family house adjoinin.; every investigation allowed; this is the greatest bargain ever offered in the fast-growing city of Bridgeport. For further particulars apply C. E. Brodie, 95 Bank St., Waterbury, Conn.

Patents secured. trade-marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone, Barclay 7394.

For Sale—In Bridgeport, old-established sign writing business; owner compelled sell on account of ill health; ordered to California; price reasonable for quick sale. Further particulars from C. E. Brodie, 95 Bank St., Waterbury, Conn.

GRADUATE NURSE for private sanitarium in Brooklyn, near the water; delightful home; $25 a month; telephone 119 Bath Beach or call at sanitarium, Cropsey and 23d Ave, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn.

GRAPHOTYPE OPERATOR, Uplo machine, wanted at once; must be rapid and accurate. Apply R. W. Lockwood, 458 Fourth Av., City.

LORD & TAYLOR
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SALESWOMEN
IN THEIR
CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT,
ONLY THOSE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY, 9 TO 11 A. M.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
SEVENTH FLOOR.

If your business requires a light commercial car, driven by a man who will take an interest in doing your work properly, address a postcard to C 253 Times Annex.

Exceptional opportunity for active man with $8,000-$10,000 to join established (well rated) manufacturer of ladies' waists; plenty orders; good prospects. "Integrity," J 6 Times.

Account family troubles want to sell my hotel and bar; main automobile road; 10 years' lease; all-year business. Hotel Charles, Valley Stream, L. I.

Open for legitimate proposition; $500 and services; state particulars; married. B 283 Times Downtown.

Lady reviewer wanted; permanent position; must have $1,000 cash; literary talent. H 137 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSORTER.—Experienced girl on cutting floor, cloaks and suits; good wages. Apply Weltman, Pollack Co., 35 West 33d.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.,
5th Av. and 38th St.,
require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
for their Tailored Hat Dept.
Only those accustomed to the highest class of patronage need apply.
Employment Department,
Employees' Entrance,
6 E. 38th St.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, must have several years of cloak and suit experience; state salary and efficiency. C 48 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; typewriter; age 25 to 30, who has sound business experience; knowledge controling accounts. F. M., 365 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, references required. Apply Goldberg Cloak & Suit Co., 31 West 15th St.

CANVASSERS.—Experienced women; house-to-house canvassers; steady employment; $2 per day and carfare a large firm, national reputation. Z 270 Times Annex.

CHAMBERMAID wanted; call with reference. Mrs. Van Praag, 901 W. 113th St.

CLERICAL HELP.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require several young women for clerical positions in the delivery department; must have a neat and clear hand. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrappings, Subway floor, Central Bldg.

COMTOMETER OPERATORS desired. John E. Ranson, Auctioneer of Adding Machines, 30 Church St., N. Y.

DENTAL ASSISTANT.—Apply between 12 and 1, 6:30 and 6:30. 107 West 93d St.

FILE CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced; to file letters and take care of follow-up system; apply by letter, stating salary wanted. C 56 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS.
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED HOUSE FURNISHING, CHINA AND GLASSWARE PACKERS.
MAIL ORDER SHOPPERS,
TUBE ROOM CASHIERS
AND CARRIERS.
ALSO SALES PERSONS FOR THEIR CHINA AND GLASS DEPT.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, 32D STREET SIDE.

GRADUATE NURSE for private sanitarium in Brooklyn, near the water; delightful home; $25 a month; telephone 119 Bath Beach or call at sanitarium, Cropsey and 23d Ave, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn.

GRAPHOTYPE OPERATOR, Uplo machine, wanted at once; must be rapid and accurate. Apply R. W. Lockwood, 458 Fourth Av., City.

OPPENHEIM COLLINS & CO.,
34TH ST., NEW YORK.
REQUIRE
AN EXPERIENCED MODEL
FOR THEIR
SUIT AND COAT DEPT.,
SIZE 36.
ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH CLASS CLIENTELE NEED APPLY.

SALESWOMAN.—A good saleswoman to call on members of mothers' clubs, &c.; out of town; salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

SOLICITORS.—Young ladies, neat appearing, fluent talkers, to solicit advertising for special publication; appealing to all classes of advertisers; whole or part time; make $10 daily; we furnish leads and instruction; commission basis. Write Louis Busker, 174 2d Av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for good position with manufacturing corporation; office in Bronx; answer stating fully your experience, give references, your age, and the salary you have earned. Z 206 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, wanted, who can keep double entry set of books in first-class style; state age, exact experience, references, and salary expected in first letter; unusual opportunity. H 180 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced stenographer, dry goods commission house; state age, experience, salary. H 182 Times.

STOCK GIRLS.—YOUNG LADIES FOR STOCK IN LACE DEPARTMENT. APPLY MONDAY, HARRY ANGELO CO., 16 EAST 42D ST.

TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER.—Fully competent female, accustomed to tabulating; none other need apply. Reply, stating experience, salary required, and giving references. K 358 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, switchboard operator; pleasant office; fine chance, advancement; $8 weekly. Apply 1,502 Aeolian Hall.

YOUNG WOMAN, bright; for general office work; extended experience unnecessary; stenographer preferred; state age, nationality, experience and salary desired. B 252 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, selling ability, to interview conservative clientele; commission. Address H 180 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15. We are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of above the average applicants.

SPANISH & ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER; must take shorthand dictation in both languages; $25.

MANAGER for stenographic department; want woman about thirty years of age who had similar experience in charge of stenographers or typists; need not be a stenographer herself; $20.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; $18.

TYPISTS.—Several good opportunities with high-grade firms; $8-$12.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR; prefer one who is also typist; $1,200.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER thoroughly capable in both branches of work; $18.

LAW STENOGRAPHER; $18.

Call 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 and 1.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

HEAD OF DICTAPHONE DEPARTMENT. STENOGRAPHERS, ALSO CLERKS. CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, switchboard, office assistants; free registration. Wan Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18; others, $10-$15; good openings; permanent. MIGHILL, (Exchange,) Flatiron Bldg.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., 45th St.—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES. REGISTERED by the REGENTS of STATE of N. Y. Desks reserved as seats become vacant. Register NOW for Fall session. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered; Summer rates to September 1st. Aeolian Hall. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

$10
This week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFET'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, Photo-Engraving, Motion-Picture Photography; earn $25 to $100 weekly; day, evening; easy terms. New York Institute of Photography, 22 W. 23d.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—A good, permanent position is open with a manufacturing corporation located in the Bronx; excellent opportunity for the right man. Answer, stating fully your experience; give references, your age, and the salary you have earned. Z 206 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, fully competent, to go abroad; must be American citizen; knowledge of French desirable; reply, stating age, salary, and giving references. K 355 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT or ORDERLY.—Pay $22 a month. Call at 146 East 28th St. at 6 P. M. today for a personal interview.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced office man, statistics, general and subsidiary ledger work; millinery and credit experience preferred; write, stating age, experience, salary desired, references, to G 200 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—General; capable of taking entire charge of bookkeeping department; state qualifications, reference, age, lowest salary considered. C 59 Times.

BOOKKEEPER in Real Estate Insurance office; state experience and salary. K 358 Times Downtown.

BOY, strong, or young man, for publishing firm to do errands, dust and clean office and miscellaneous work, with excellent prospects; must write good hand and show recommendation; salary, $20 monthly, beginning. Address President, Room 1,608, 120 W. 32d.

BOYS.—By large insurance company; good opportunity to learn business and for advancement; must have well educated, good address, and ambitious; state age, nationality, education, experience, salary expected, &c. K 341 Times Downtown.

BOY.—A bright boy of neat appearance, some high school training, wanted by large corporation. R. N., Box 70, Station D, New York City.

BOY, (15,) by downtown import house; must have fair school education; salary $6 to start; good future; apply in own handwriting. K 360 Times Downtown.

BOY, office; alert, courteous; about 16; graduate; $5. B 248 Times Downtown.

BUYER WANTED.

JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON & CO, PHILADELPHIA.
REQUIRE A BUYER FOR LACES, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, NECKWEAR AND HANDKERCHIEFS, ALSO COTTON DRESS GOODS.
KNOWLEDGE OF MERCHANDISING AND EXPERIENCE AS BUYER IN FIRST CLASS STORE ABSOLUTELY REQUISITE.
APPLICATIONS OF THOSE NOW HOLDING SIMILAR POSITION WILL BE RECEIVED IN ENTIRE CONFIDENCE.
ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING FULL EXPERIENCE, AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED.
JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON & CO, 1,126-28 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.

BUYER WANTED.

JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON & CO, PHILADELPHIA.
REQUIRE A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED BUYER FOR MEN'S AND WOMEN'S HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS AND SWEATERS.
AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A QUALIFIED MAN.
APPLY BY LETTER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING FULL PARTICULARS.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE TREATED AS CONFIDENTIAL.
JOSEPH G. DARLINGTON & CO. 1,126-28 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.

BUYER for city near New York, 50,000 population, for ribbons, notions, small wares, ladies' hosiery, and knit underwear; also buyer wanted for men's furnishings; must be thoroughly experienced and know how to get results from department; only live wires apply, Thursday, 2 P. M., 384 4th Av., 9th floor.

CLERK.—Opportunity for a capable, energetic young man, (18-20,) possessed of a high school education, good presence and address to enter a reliable manufactory of staple lines, located in the southern portion of Jersey City, in the capacity of order and bill clerk; must be proficient in typewriting; state age, race, education, business experience, and salary expected. Address B 280 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—Receiving clerk, packer, and five stock clerks experienced in automobile line. Apply in person after 8:30, WILLARD-WILLARD, INC., 150th St. and Gerard Av, N. Y.

COLLECTOR, hustler, acquainted with New York City; experienced in installment business preferred; salary, $2 to $3 per day and expenses; bond and references required. Apply after 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th.

COLLEGE MAN wanted for temporary work. Mr. Kempner, 511 5th Av.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Architectural, for work on metal office, bank, and library equipment; state age, experience, and salary expected, and whether willing to leave city. K 353 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—American; experienced on gearing details and tracing. H 173 Times.

FOREMAN. — First-class garage; mechanic-foreman understanding repairing and charging storage batteries and general repair work for Oldsenburg, N. Y.; must be sober and reliable; permanent employment for good man; no others need apply; $25 per week; good living conditions; state experience, age, references. Hannan & Henry Motor Car Company, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

GIMBEL BROTHERS.
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED HOUSEFURNISHING, CHINA, AND GLASSWARE PACKERS;
STOCKMEN
FOR THEIR RUG DEPARTMENT;
ALSO STOCK BOYS
FOR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.
Apply Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

IF YOU HAVE successfully sold bonds or preferred stocks, or if you have successfully sold any other line which has brought you a clientele of individuals, we would like to hear from you; we are investment bankers and specialize in the bonds and preferred stocks of public utilities; drawing account and commission. B 289 Times Downtown.

JANITOR, capable, who can do all repairs; 24-family house; $25. References must be A1. W. B., Times Harlem.

MACHINISTS.—Wanted two expert tool and roller die makers for Chicago; will pay transportation and good wages to right men; must be willing to leave immediately; permanent positions and a good future. Zouri Drawn Metals Co., 312 West 34th

LOOK FOR SCHOOLS TO REOPEN SEPT. 25

Officials Think Paralysis Danger Will Be Over Then—Registration Tentatively Fixed.

HIGH DEATH RATE BAFFLES

Authorities Unable to Account for Jump to 31%—73 New Cases and 32 Deaths Yesterday.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths Monday.	Deaths Yesterday.	New Cases Monday.	New Cases Yesterday.
Manhattan	11	10	20	30
Brooklyn	10	14	7	25
Bronx	3	2	7	6
Queens	1	4	8	12
Richmond	..	2	1	..
Totals	25	32	34	73

Total of deaths to date.....1,889
Total of cases to date.....7,904

Department of Health officials believe that the public schools may safely be opened on Sept. 25, the date tentatively fixed when it was decided to postpone the opening from Sept. 11, and William G. Willcox, President of the Board of the Board of Education, has postponed the dates of the registration of pupils until the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the week preceding Sept. 25, or whatever day is finally settlede upon for the beginning of the Fall term.

Commissioner Emerson, while not committing himself positively, said yesterday that at present the infantile paralysis epidemic did not threaten to force a longer delay in the opening than was originally planed and that he expeted the Medical Advisory Board, which meets tomorrow, to agree with this opinion.

Mr. Willcox will son receive a definite statement from the Health Commissioner, which will enable him to complete his plans. This statement covering the school arrangements as far as they have gone, was issued from his office:

As the opening of the publib schools wil undoubtedly be postponed in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Health, President Willcox has decided to postpone the dates of the registration of pupils until the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the week preceding the date finally fixed by the Board of Health for the opening of thepublic schools.

Teachers will not be required to report for duty, therefore, until Monday, Sept. 11, on which date the sessions of the Teachers' Institute will commence at 9 A. M. The teachers should be at their respective schools in time for the first meeting at 9 o'clock.

The Principals and clerks, however, will be required to report for duty as usual on Sept. 6.

Record Low for Tuesday.

As was expected by Dr. Emerson and his associates, there was an increase in the number of new cases yesterday over those reported on Monday, and, as was hoped, the increase was no greater than the usual jump from Monday to Tuesday. The seventy-three cases reported constituted the lowest number on any Tuesday since June 27, when the epidemic was only beginning. The Tuesday records follow: June 27, 44 cases, July 4, 93; July 11, 195; July 18, 121; July 25, 150; Aug. 1, 159; Aug. 8, 183; Aug. 15, 163; Aug. 22, 118; Aug. 29, 73.

The most discouraging feature of the epidemic at present is its advancing death rate. For some reason which the authorities cannot divine, the rate has gone up almost steadily as the season has advanced. In the seven days ending on each of the following dates the death rate was as indicated: July 11, 18 per cent.; July 18, 16 per cent.; July 25, 27 per cent.; Aug. 1, 22 per cent.; Aug. 8, 23 per cent.; Aug. 15, 23 per cent.; Aug. 22, 27 per cent.; Aug. 29, 31 per cent. The death rate for the epidemic to date is 23.9 per cent., which is higher than was the rate for the State outside of the city at the end of July, this having been approximately 10 per cent.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, said yesterday that he expected to be able to discontinue the issuance of certificates for interstate travel by Sept. 15, when, he thought, the progress of the disease would be limited to ten new cases a day. Dr. Banks said, also, that the annual decline of travel from the city shortly before Labor Day was noticeable this year in the reduced number of certificates issued. Only 791, for example, received the Federal certificates yesterday. Since the beginning of the epidemic 40,000 Federal certificates have been issued to children, and 18,000 to adults. he Department of Health has issued 109,613 certificates.

Nine Persons Offer to Give Blood.

Deputy Health Commissioner John S. Billings yesterday heard from nine persons who had received the appeal for blood sent out by the Citizens Committee, of which Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., is the Chairman, and who were willing to give blood from which immune serum might be made if transportation to hospitals was provided. The Deputy Commissioner made appointments with all of these volunteers for the required conveyance.

Mr. Delafield reaffirmed that his committee wold pay the expenses of such transportation, and added that the committee would also compensate any volunteer for his loss of time to the extent of $5 upon recommendation of the Department of Health. A larger quantity of blood was taken from more volunteers yesterday than for several days passed. Four persons gave forty-two ounces at the Willard Parker Hospital, one of them being Alexander Knobel, 34 years old, who withheld his address, and who was able to yield sixteen ounces, the largest amount yet drawn from one person at one time. A man from Louisville, Ky., gave ten ounces, another man who submitted to the operation two weeks ago, gave eight ounces a second time, and a woman gave eight ounces. James Dunne, 10 years old, of 1,914 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, gave two ounces, and a man, 38 years old, gave six ounces at the Brooklyn office of the Department of Health.

Few Adults Have Had Disease.

Of the 7,904 cases of poliomyelitis in the city to date, only slightly more than 1 per cent., or 94, were among persons more than 16 years old. Of these 48 were women and 46 were men. Seventeen of the female and twenty-three of the male cases were in Manhattan, the patients being of these ages: Women—One 16 years old, three 17 years old, two 19 years old, one 23 years old, one 26 years old, two 28 years old, two 32 years old, one 35 years old, two 35 years old, one 36 years old, and one 37 years old. Men—Two 17, one 19, one 20, one 21, two 22, one 23, two 24, one 25, two 26, two 27, one 28, one 29, one 30, one 31, one 37, one 38, and one 42.

Twenty-two of the female and seventeen of the male adult cases were in Brooklyn. The female cases were of these ages: Two, 16; three, 17; two, 19; one, 20; one, 21; three, 22; one, 23; one, 25; one, 26; two, 28; one, 29; one, 30; one, 32; one, 37; and one, 40. The male Brooklyn cases were: One, 17; three, 18; one, 21; one, 24; one, 25; two, 26; one, 27; one, 29; one, 30; one, 32; one, 34; one, 37; one, 46; and one, 52.

In the Bronx, two women, one 19 years old and the other 20, and four men, aged 20, 26, 32 and 35 respectively, developed the disease. In Queens, three women, aged 16, 22 and 29, and three men, aged 25, 35, and 46, were victims. In Richmond, two women, aged 25 and 30, and one youth 17 years old, had cases.

As may be seen, the oldest patient reported was a man of 52 years in Brooklyn.

The statisticians of the Health Department have nbt tabulated the deaths among theso cases, but Dr. Emerson said that the poliomyelitis mortality rate for adults was about 40 per cent.

$1,500 to Fight Jersey Epidemic.

Governor Fielder of New Jersey, yesterday granted the request of the State Department of Health for an appropriation of $1,500 to be used in fighting the epidemic of infantile paralysis. The money will come from an emergency fund of $10,000 at the Governor's disposal.

The State Department of Health reported 113 new cases in the State yesterday, seven of which were in Atlantic City. It is thought that these cases originated prior to Aug. 25, but were not reported at Trenton because the Atlantic City authorities thought they should be reported from the homes of the victims.

The Trenton dispatch credited Newark with forty-three new cases, but many of these were announced from the city itself on Monday. The report direct from Newark to THE TIMES last night was that there were only nine new cases in the city during the day, a lower number than for any twenty-four hours since July 21.

Other new cases reported from Trenton were:

West Orange, 6; Orange, 5; Jersey City and Kearney, 4 each; East Orange, Asbury Park, Randolph Township, and Rahway, 3 each; Fort Lee, North Vale, Bloomfield, Trenton, and Morristown, 2 each; Egg Harbor, Ventnor, Creskill, Rutherford, Camden, Centre Ttownship, Clementon, Millville, Irvington, Livingston Townsbip, Montclair, West Deptford Township, Gloucester County, Woodbury, Bayonne, East Newark, Dunellen, Sayreville, Freehold, Ocean Ttownship, Dover, Paterson, and Plainfield, 1 each.

There were only five new cases of infantile paralysis in Nassau County yesterday, Oyster Bay, East Norwich, Great Neck, Munson, and Farmingdale each had one.

Because of the oppsition to the use of the isolation hospital nar Hewletts, L. I., the Town Board of North Hempstead yesterday voted to abandon the hospital, although $6,000 had been raised for its building and equipment.

Twelve cases of poliomyelitis were reported yesterday in Suffolk County, Huntington and Patchogue each had two, and there was one each in Smithtown, Rocky Point, Shoreham, Southold, Babylon, and Good Ground.

ALANY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Thirty-nine cases of infantile paralysis in the State out of New York City, bringing the day's total to 45, were reported to the State Health Department this afternoon. This brought the total since the inception of the epidemic to 1,941. Three deaths were reported, bringing the day's total to seven and the total since the outbreak of the disease to 211. Today's deaths were reported from Ithaca, Troy and Skaneateles.

The new cases today were reported from New Rochelle, White Plains, Troy, Patchogue and Utica, two each; Eaton Town, Shapeatles, Mexico, Southfield, Mamaroneck, Fulton, Groghan, Fultonville, New York Mills, Windham, Ossining, Wilms, Ithaca, Gouda, Summiti, Staatsburg, East Norwich, Oyster Bay, Great Neck, Munson, Huntington, East Northport, Shoreham, Southold, Good Ground, Babylon, Farmingdale, Oneida, Gouveneur, one each.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Charles Cohen, 348 Madison St.
Kate Forsitzer, 163 Suffolk St.
Anna Katz, 172 Rivington St.
Harry Levine, 241 Monroe St.
William Hernst, 2236 West 4th St.
Mary Rosen, 340 5th St.
Vincent Hughes, 300 East 25th St.
Helen Butterfield, 440 East 18th St.
Estelle Witte, 36 West 11th St.
Constantio Benebator, 331 West 41st St.
William Oresco, 432 West 17th St.
Raymond McInerney, 415 West 18th St.
Lewis Luzaromes, 434 East 72d St.
John Cassidy, 377 East 70th St.
Mildred Walsh, 174 West 65th St.
Lille Butures, 406 West 50th St.
Edward Cunningham, 3,924 Broadway.
J. Campbell, 700 West 51st St.
Helen Huschhorn, 338 West 47th St.
E. Sincoss, 685 8th Av.
Charles McGrove, 448 W. 55th St.
T. Landers, 121 W. 69th St.
Anna Reasenny, 110 Convent Av.
M. McCave, 12 Amsterdam Av.
F. Misernmell, 407 W. 52d St.
Charles Thompson, 68 Gansevoort St.
Rose Rosen, 182 E. 101st St.
F. Alterson, 19 E. 113th St.
Joseph Taulman, 44 E. 123d St.
Benjamin Blau, 1,889 Lexington Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Mildred Wiedman, 1,832 2d Av.
Salvatore Russo, 59 E. 99th St., (W.P.Hosp.)
John Walsh, 456 9th Av.
Joseph Fluppi, 81 Mulberry St.
Raymond McNearny, 415 W. 18th St.
Florence Wetherell, 220, W. 47th St.
Beatrice Buconicek, 410 E. 75th St.
Jennie Walter, 2,053 8th Av.
Lawrence Loscauro, 530 E. 12th St.
Julian Gerosheminitz, 72 E. 110th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Jos. Rosenfeld, 905 East 138th St.
Sidney Zinn, 883 E. 165th St.
Sidney Metchik, 822 E. 167th St.
Harris Hoffman, 1,422 St. Lawrence Av.
Dorothy Kamerick, 931 St. John's Av.
Helen Higgins, St. Joseph's Hospital.

DEATHS—BRONX.

John D. Brady, 423 E. 169th St.
Bertha Leach, 3,450 Lorillard Place.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Ellen Kozlow, 51 Ten Eyck St.
Theo. Kely, 114 Meserole Av.
Herman Young, Jr., 315 Maujer St.
Margaret Wheeler, 746 Humboldt St.
Mollie Zeidman, 361 Bushwick Av.
Edna McKean, 1,245 Willoughby Av.
Martin Greenfield, 176 Nostrand Av.
Rose Zimmerman, 994 Myrtle Av.
Jerome Barnett, 767A Madison St.
William Kirpatrick, 673 Jefferson Av.
Jacob Lesor, 514 Howard Av.
Amando Bure, 2,025 Fulton St.
Mildred Washburn, 33 Ellery St.
Mildred Cohen, 377 Sackman St.
Seymour Greinberg, 168 Powell St.
Sidney Weinstein, 473 Pennsylvania Av.
Fannie Aptiax, 454 Hinsdale St.
Arnold Barach, 638 Essex St.
Jessie Halpern, 2,041 Douglass St.
Winifred Toomey, 85 83d St.
Jennie Callahan, 421 Prospect Place.
Anna Cooney, 33 East 31st St.
Daniel McCoy, 470 East 28th St.
Nora K. Donegan, 1,504 Flatbush Av.
Lillian Bradley, 127 Duffield St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Tony Carnivel, 200 York St.
Joseph Lapapero, 752 Park Av.
Hilda Fay, 486 Throop Av.
Winifred Toomey, 85 83d St.
Benjamin Berman, 1,900 Douglass St.
Nora K. Donegan, 1,54 Flatbush Av.
Sylvia Cohen, 348 Stockton St.
William Blashowitz, 423 Watkins St.
Mildred Washburn, 33 Ellery St.
Edna McKeon, 1,245 Willoughby Av.
Veronica Gleason, 752 McDonough St.
Michael Gorian, 31 Watkins St.
Rose Cedrio, 1,660 Irving St.
Helen Wagner, 42 Scholes St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Herbert Kumpf, 352 10th Av., Astoria.
Wm. Rockwell, 546 8th Av., L. I. City.
Thelma Still, 259 12th Av., Asotria.
Baby Schultz, 12 Kramer Court, Arverne.
Antonio Connot, 1,426 Gherardi Av., Woodhaven.
Marie Eckhoff, 1,418 Boyd Av., Woodhaven.
Geo. Morrison, 644 Palmetto St., Ridgewood.
Elenor Dreier, 506 Onderdonk Av., Ridgewood.
Jos. Pitsch, 66 Jansen Av., Maspeth.
Luigi Poradiso, 131 Crown St., Corona.
Chas. Armstrong, 58 50th St., Corona.
Helen Ahler, 220 10th St., College Point.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Herbert Kempf, 352 10th Av., Asotria.
Fredk. Hoffman, 228 Johnson Av., Maspeth.
Alice Moore, 31 47th St., Corona.
Chas. Coleman, 150 Clarence Av., Rockaway Beach.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

Alfred Lapoint, 1,571 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton.
Helen Higgins, Mt. Loretta, S. I., (St. Jos. Hospital.)

Four patients in the Bronx who were reported as having poliomyelitis were yesterday discharged as "no cases."

Sixty-four persons were discharged as recovered from the disease, making a total of 502 so discharged to date. Patients admitted to hospitals yesterday numbered only forty-six.

$19,669 IN BRACE FUND.

Contributions Are Received from Six States.

The Department of Health yesterday announced the receipt of $744 for its brace fund for crippled children, making the total $19,669. These contributions came from six States, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maine, Ohio, and Connecticut.

Mrs. W. P. Hamilton, $200; Misses Ethel Baer and Bernice, $100; Mrs. N. B. Tooker, $100; Mrs. Fitch W. Smith, $27; Friday Afternoon Sewing Circle, $25; Henry W. Guernsey, Elizabeth L. Godwin, Mrs. Morton L. Tearey, Frank H. Henry, and Miss J. R. Foster, $25 each; General George W. Wingate, $20; Therese Rosenstein, Beulah C. Lyon, Mrs. C. Leslie Barnum, L. A. Robison, Mrs. M. Fechheimer, and Miss Hattie F. Bushman, $10 each; Anna and Walton Pearse, $10; William E. Katzeback, $8; E. G. Teel, Mrs. J. Heinz Blaisten, Mrs. M. J. Speyer, Marian Wormser, Miss Jean Mills, Mrs. Albert J. Lyman, Mrs. E. S. Jones, Miss Martha E. Parkhill, and Walter Levine, $5 each; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Howell, $5; the Rev. Charles E. Cutler, $4; Helen A. and Leonard L. Bischofsheimer, $3; Jack Mills and Jerome Elsner, $3; Mrs. R. R. Leonard, E. Holbrook Waterman and P. H. S., $2 each; Florence White, Franklin Richardson and R. W., $1 each.

Mrs. Lincoln Barker wrote to THE TIMES yesterday saying that a contribution of $310 credited to her in the Department of Health list published last Sunday should have been credited to a charity bridge held at the Mansion House, Fisher's Island, N. Y.

THE TIMES yesterday received $262 from its readers in these contributions for the brace fund and for toys:

Albert Burr, $50; W. R. Porter, Misses Bernheimer and Blanche Mirck, $25 each; H. Goldsmith, $20; Juliet Town, $16; a friend, Mrs. M. A. Rank, and George Swope, $10 each; J. C. Rathborne, Jr., and Patsy Rathborne, $10; Max and Henry Untermeyer, $10 each; Frances and Elizabeth Goldsmith, $10 each; Mrs. E. P. Beebe, "In memory of Celia Herrman," M. D. Bridge Club, J. R. H., Grace Bryant, and Mrs. Erma Schnee, $5 each; "Two Boys of Oak Hill," $5; Mrs. Belle Gallert, $3; Harold and Elizabeth, $2, and Anonymous, $1.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond, President of the Woman's American Supply League of 4 West Forty-ninth Street, which is collecting money for the benefit of infantile paralysis victims, yesterday received a letter from a working girl in Albany, N. Y., East 70th St., that she would make every effort to prompt a mothers' and teachers' association to which she belonged to "take some immediate action." She expressed regret that she could not increase her contribution "a thousand fold," and said that if the dollars were her last cent she would "give it just the same."

OYSTER BAY STILL SEETHING.

Further Developments in Poliomyelitis Fight Expected Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 29.—Oyster Bay was buzzing today with discussion of the resolutions blaming the infantile paralysis upon John D. Rockefeller and "medical pirates" which were adopted yesterday by citizens after State and local medical authorities and the Town Board had retreated from the Town Hall.

Justice of the Peace Joseph Steinert, who presided at the meeting of the board and led his fellow-members from the hall, said that "rowdies" had made all of the "row." "If the Town Constable had answered my call," he added, "I would have ordered those responsible for the disturbance thrown out of the hall. One of the men who started the trouble is supposed to occupy a prominent place in the community, but yesterday he was intoxicated. It was a shameful exhibition."

Dr. William J. Burns, the Health Offfcer of Oyster Bay, stated that he would continue to enforce the quarantine measures with aid summoned from beyond the town, if necessary.

Colonel Henry M. Bennett, who was Chairman of the body which passed the resolutions, asserted that when the Town Board met on Friday he would cite instances of children being rushed to isolation hospitals, although they suffered from nothing more than teething and Summer complaint. Colonel Bennett and others who agreed with him predicted that the Friday meeting would bring forth further developments.

INSPECTS METHODS OF CLEANING CITY

Mayor's Committee, with Fetherston and Woods, Traverses Three Boroughs.

KEEPS ITS FINDING SECRET

Recommendations for Co-operation by Various Departments to be Made to Mitchel.

The first move in a large scheme to co-ordinate the activities of various city departments in the work of cleaning up the city was made yesterday when a committee of citizens appointed by the Mayor toured three boroughs in all-day automobile ride with Police Commissioner Arthur Woods and Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherson.

The committee will make other trips of inspection and will report its recommendations to the Mayor. Its object, as outlined by the Mayor, (is to determine whether the proper co-operation exists between the various departments and whether conditions can be improved. Those interested believe the sceheme embodies one of the most thorough efforts ever made here to establish the problem of city cleanliness on a broad and permanent basis.

The members of the Mayor's Committee who made the trip yesterday were E. H. Outerbridge, representing the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is Chairman of the Executive Committee; President John C. Eames, the Merchants' Association; R. R. Appleton of the Central Mercantile Association; Dr. Lee Goldwater, former Health Commissioner of the Academy of Medicine; Secretary Kennedy of the Anti-Litter League; and S. G. Rosenbaum, President of the National Cloak and Suit Company, through whose efforts the movement was started. Commissioner Woods and Fetherson accompanied the party to advise as to the methods and jurisdictions of the Police and Street Cleaning Departments in the conditions examined.

The work of these departments will be considered with that of such other agencies as the Tenement House Commission, the Fire Prevention Bureau, the Rapid Transit authorities, and the Mayor's and Borough President's offices. During the trip yesterday what conditions which might be improved were noted, observations as to which department or bureau might best bring them about were entered.

The party started from Commissioner Wood's office at 10 o'clock in two automobiles and the lower east side was traversed first. The committee visited two of the docks from which garbage is handled and made detailed inspection of the conditions under which the work is carried on.

The route then led uptown through the east side. The committee examined not only the streets, but the interior of tenement house passages, backyards, areaways, and other places where filth and litter may accumulate with least likelihood of coming to the attention of the authorities. The committee went through the Bronx, and thence down the west side of Manhattan, with particular attention to such districts as San Juan Hill and Hell's Kitchen. The inspectors proceeded over one of the bridges into Brooklyn, where considerable time was spent. The party got back to Manhattan after 5 o'clock.

Other trips of inspection are planned for the next few days over districts that have not yet been visited and under conditions different from those of yesterday's trip. The members of the committee would not discuss what they had found nor indicate what line thier recommendations to the Mayor might follow.

GIRL WINS IN SCHOLARSHIP.

Miss Worms of Queens in Second Place for All City High Schools.

Professor John Holley Clark, Principal of the Flushing High School, in Queens, yesterday called attention to the fact that, while the three children named in an item in last Sunday's TIMES regarding grades made by this year's high school graduates were the three highest in Manhattan and the Bronx, the children ranking second, third, and fourth for the entire city were all from Queens.

As in Manhattan and the Bronx, the pupil in Queens who made the highest grade for the four-year course was a girl. She was Miss Sophie D. Worms, a graduate of Professor Clark's school. R. A. Horst, of Queens, was next in the list with a grade of 94.67, and W. J. A. Archinal was the third highest in Queens, and the fourth highest in all of the boroughs, with a grade of 94.60. In all cases the grades apply to the full four-year course and not to the last term alone.

RUNAWAY TRUCK KILLS BABY

Auto Rolls Down Hill Upon Mrs. Berman, Wheeling Child.

Edward Highton of 4,337 Martha Avenue, Bronx, a chauffeur for the United Electric Light & Power Company, left his one-ton electric truck on the brink of the steep hill at Broadway and 158th Street yesterday morning, and went into a garage to get supplies. The par of a heavily-laden truck released the brakes of Highton's machine, which started down 158th Street.

Accelerated by its own weight and the slope of the hill, the truck sped into Riverside Drive just as Mrs. George J. Berman of 15 Fort Washington Avenue, whose husband is one of the partners in the Shanley Dress Company, 31 East Thirty-first Street, wheeled five-months-old Edith Berman into the driveway. Approaching at an angle, the runaway truck missed Mrs. Berman, but ground the carriage with the baby in it under the front wheels.

The mother's scream reached Policemen Ackerman and Walters of the West 152d Street Station, who were two blocks away, and they chased the truck to 156th Street, where the wreckage of the carriage and the baby' body, wedged against the battery box, acting as brakes, halted the machine.

Without waiting for an ambulance, Ackerman stopped a limousine and hurried the child and Mrs. Berman to the Washington Heights Hospital. Dr. Smith found the baby had been killed instantly, and after Mrs. Berman had been treated for hysteria she went home.

Highton was held in $1,000 bail to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

AMBASSADOR'S WIFE HERE.

Countess von Bernstorff Met by Her Husband at Quarantine.

Countess von Bernstorff arrived yesterday from Berlin on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. to join her husband, who went down to Quarantine to meet her on the United States Coast Guard cutter Calumet. The Countess said she was going to Rye for a few days, and would then go to Washington and visit friends whom she had not seen since the beginning of the war.

Count von Bernstorff appeared to be in very good spirits and not at all downcast by Rumania entering the war on the side of the Allies. The Ambassador asked to be permitted to ride in the pilothouse of the cutter on the trip from the Battery to Quarantine to avoid the photographers and moving picture men on board who were trying to get snapshots of him.

The Captain of the cutter went to Minton Fluhrer, the secretary to the Collector of the Port, who was on board, and said it was against the rules of the department for any person to be in the pilothouse except the Collector, his secretary, or the boarding officer on duty. Mr. Fluhrer told the Captain he would take the responsibility for the German Ambassador if any question was raised.

The Frederik VIII. was detained at Kirkwall for twelve hours, where the mail was removed by the British authorities.

LICENSE FRAUD CHARGED.

Officials Say Smith Passed Chauffeur Tests for Another.

Charged with impersonating another man in an examination for a license as chauffeur, Horace Smith of 2,527 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, was arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in West Side Court yesterday, and the hearing was postponed until tomorrow.

Smith was arrested under instructions from Deputy Attorney General Laguardia. It is charged that he appeared before Frank B. Redmond, Chief of the Automobile Bureau in the Secretary of State's office, represented himself to be Walter Lowenstein of 422 East 148th Street, and took the road test in the examination, and then, after having sucessfully passed all tests, handed the slip certifying this fact to Lowenstein, who went into take the written examinations.

One of the attachés of the office thought the applicant's appearance had changed materially, and the office of the Attorney General was notified. This is the first case of the kind which has come to the notice of the licensing officials.

Wife Sues Long Beach Treasurer.

Justice Stephen Callaghan, in the Brooklyn Supreme Court, granted to Mrs. Hattie A. Myers $350 counsel fees yesterday pending the trial of her action for a separation from J. Harry Myers, Treasurer of the village of Long Beach, L. I. Mrs. Myers alleges that her husband treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner, and that he was overfriendly with a woman in Rockville Centre, L. I. She alleges that he owns property valued at more than $238,000. Myers denies his wife's charges, but says he is willing to grant her a separation because they cannot live in harmony. The couple have been married thirty years and have separated three times.

BURROUGHS JOINS EDISON CAMPERS

Tents Pitched in Naturalist's Orchard for the Night—Expect Henry Ford Today.

HIS NAME CUT ON BOULDER

Work of Burroughs to Commemorate Clearing of "Ford Field" by Auto Man and Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

ROXBURY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—When Henry Ford reaches Roxbury to join the camping trip through the Catskills and Adwirondacks, which Thomas A. Edison, Harvey S. Firestone, and John Burroughs are taking, he will find his name immortalized in John Burough's own handwriting. It is engraved in solid rock beside the road a few rods from Woodchuck Lodge, Mr. Burroughs's Roxbury cottage in the mountains. The naturalist put it there today himself with a hammer and chisel, wich Mr. Ford sent him for the purpose.

Two years ago Mr. Ford was visiting Mr. Burroughs in Roxbury. One day time was hanging heavily on their hands. Mr. Burroughs said to Mr. Ford: "I have a lot across the road which has not been any use to me because it is full of rocks, and I don't know what to do about it."

Mr. Ford, being a practical man, replied: "Why can't we go over and clear them out?"

For two whole weeks, with the occasional assistance of two farm hands, John Burroughs and Henry Ford, with their shirtsleeves rolled up, dragged rocks out of that field. Mr. Burroughs admits that they paused occasionally and that there was a day once in a while when they did other things, but the fact remains that the field is now clear of boulders.

In honor of his distinguished helper Mr. Burroughs named the plot "Ford Field." He spent most of today lying stretched out on a big boulder at the side of the road getting the title chisiled into it. Below the name is a huge hand pointing out the location of the field.

At 8 o'clock tonight John Burroughs and "Tom" Edison were sitting together like two happy schoolboys before a roaring wood fire in front of their tent, discussing the nature of primitive man. The camp was pitched in the orchard in front of Woodchuck Lodge on the high hillside, with the beautiful DelawareValley spread out before them.

They reached Roxbury about 6. Mr. Edison was in high good humor. He pointed out delightedly the arrangements made for the comfort of the campers—the electric lights in the tents, the camp cots, and the stores of good things to eat packed away in the trunk which Mr. Firestone added to the commissary department.

The crowd dined tonight on fish. Did they catch the fish themselves? That was what John Burroughs wanted to know. They didn't exactly catch those fish. But they got them of the man who did, which is certainly closer to nature than buying them in a fish market.

It must be added here that before the automobile party arrived Mr. Burroughs was a tiny bit uncertain as to what he was getting into.

"There is nothing like camp life" he said. "I've been camping all my eighty-odd years, but I'll have to admit that at my age a bed feels pretty good to me, and I haven't any particular scruples against a hotel once in a while. I find that my body doesn't fit into the crevices and bumps of a camp bunk as it used to."

When he heard that the expedition was to include tents, cots and other accessories, with four husky men to take care of them, he looked relieved.

No one can charge that Mr. Burroughs is losing his hun ter's eye.

"I've been doing a bit of gardening here," he said, with pardonable pride exhibiting a handsome squash and a peck of huge potatoes. "It's a bit difficult sometimes to get rid of the rabbits and woodchucks, but I've forced out the rabbits, and as for the woodchucks, well, I've shot twenty-six from my porch, and that's seventeen better than the record of my nearset competitor among the neighbors."

Although the poet-naturalist would like to have his guests of the night remain in Roxbury another day, the spirit of exploration has seized upon them all, and under Dr. Burroughs's guidance they will be off in the morning through the hills he knows so well and of which he has so often written. They hope Mr. Ford will join them tomorrow. Another addition to the group will be Professor R. J. H. Deloach, Director of the Georgia State Experiment Station.

ARSON IN CRITTENTON HOME

Blaze Set by Friends of Men Involved in Vice Inquiry.

An effort was made recently by members of the underworld to burn the Florence Crittenton Home at 427 West Twenty-first Street, where Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith had sent several of his best witnesses in the present vice investigation, according to a report yesterday in the Criminal Courts Building. The fire, which occurred ten days ago, was extinguished with little damage, but its origin has remained a mystery to the officials of the home. A friend of a man now under indictment, it was said, arranged with a confederate, who had been committed to the institution, to start the blaze and then escape.

Intimidation of witnesses continues despite every effort to protect them, Mr. Smith told reporters yesterday. Detectives are sent home each night with them, he said, but threats are sent by telephone or letter.

Four more indictments were returned by the Grand Jury. One was against David Parish, already under charges, while the others named three men who have not figured in the inquiry before. Mr. Smith would not divulge their identities.

The Grand Jury acted on information furnished by Tessie Diamond and Ida Silberstein, 17 years old. The former said that the money she earned on the street was used by the man she accused in purchasing a business. When he had become prosperous he married and abandoned her, she asserted. The Silberstein girl declared that she was lured away by a man who promised to make her a moving picture actress.

Immigration Commissioner Howe visited District Attorney Swann and offered to aid in deporting every one convicted of white slavery where the law could be enforced.

FEARS FOR MISSING GIRL.

Mary Fanning's Father Tells of Strange Messages from Her.

The police have sent out a general alarm for Mary Fanning, 13 years old, daughter of James Fanning of 675 Second Avenue, who disappeared on Aug. 4 last. She had been visiting her grandmother in Brooklyn and had returned to her home that morning. She told girl friends that she was going to see her father, whose place of business is at 1,622 Concourse Avenue.

For nearly four weeks Mr. Fanning has spent most of his time searching the city for his daughter. He fears that she has fallen into evil hands and cites as proof of this the fact that last week his mother was called on the telephone and a girl, who said she was her missing granddaughter, talked to her. The girl said she was working in the Bronx and would shortly return home.

"We are certain it was my daughter," said Mr. Fanning, "and from the way she talked, my mother is certain that she was repeating the words of another person who was compelling her to say what he or she wanted said. Three women also called on me and told me she was coming back, but I have not seen nor heard from the women since. That was ten days ago."

Deny Manhattan Lacks Inspectors.

City Department officials in the Municipal Building yesterday commented upon the assertion of Jacob C. Vreeland, the Chief Inspector of the Bronx Building Department, that the Board of Estimate would not allow the department funds sufficient to employ men enough to make detailed inspections of the buildings of the borough. It was said that this condition did not exist in Manhatan, at any rate. Mr. Vreeland made the statement while testifying in the District Attorney's inquiry into the causes of the collapse of a tenement on Marion Avenue.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $2 from "L. A. I." for Mrs. D., who asks financial assistance, and for whom the Charity Organization Society appealed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Don't try to stop the United States mail!" may be a tradition of ours, but the English searching parties fished two tugboats full of blue and white bags from the Oscar II just the same, as Arthur Ruhl tells in "Held at Kirkwall" in this week's issue of

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Of our entire stock of this season's SUITS for men and young men.

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